"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer Saturday; partly cloudy, with local showers, Sunday.
For weather report see next to last page.

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ALLIES TO LIFT THE BLOCKADE AGAINST GERMANY TODAY; SENATE COMMITTEE INCLINED TO ASK WILSON TO CONFER; R-34 670 MILES WEST OF FASTNET; ONE ENGINE DISABLED

R-34 2,300 MILES FROM NEW YORK AT 6:30 A.M. TODAY

Successive Changes of Position Indicate She Will Go Direct to Edinburgh.

IS STILL GOING STRONG

Mishap to One of the Dirigible's Motors Fails to Check Her Flight.

FLIES HIGH AMONG CLOUDS

And Later Descends to Look at the Sea—All Are Well on Board.

LONDON, Saturday, July 12, (Associated Press.)—The position of the R-34 at 6:30 A. M. Greenwich mean time, (2:30 A. M. New York time,) was 52 degrees 15 minutes north latitude, and 23 degrees west. The speed of the airship was at that time 35 knots an hour.

The dirigible reported at 2 A. M., Greenwich mean time, (10 P. M. New York time,) that her position was 51 degrees and 12 minutes north latitude and 30 degrees west longitude. At that hour the craft was making 40 knots an hour.

[The latest position places the R-34 about 670 miles west of Fastnet, Ireland, at 2:30 A. M. to-day, New York time. She had at that time traversed about 2,300 miles from New York in 50½ hours. Her successive positions seem to indicate that she has abandoned her purpose to fly over Fastnet to London and thence to the aerodrome at East Fortune, near Edinburgh, and is proceeding directly to East Fortune. She has about 1,000 miles to go, and should reach East Fortune about 8 A. M., Sunday.]

The last previous report from the Air Ministry from the R-34 came through Ponta Delgada, Azores, and was as follows:

"The R-34 at 8:10 P. M., Greenwich mean time, (4:10 P. M. New York time,) is 4,000 feet above the clouds, and, despite a disabled engine, is going strong. We are just about to descend to look at the sea. All well."

The R-34 at 2:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Greenwich time, (10:30 A. M. New York time,) had reached 46 degrees, 32 minutes, north latitude, 38 degrees, 38 minutes, west longitude. One of the airship's engines had completely broken down. The message said it was proposed to land at East Fortune.

That report indicated that the R-34 had covered approximately 1,600 miles of her journey to Scotland. Since the previous report giving the location of the R-34 the speed of the dirigible has slackened to about 43 miles an hour, due, probably, to the disabled engine. The airship's course, as given in the 2:30 o'clock Greenwich time report, was about twenty-five miles north of that given in the preceding message.

That report, received at 12:10 P. M., Greenwich mean time, (8:10 A. M. New York time,) showed that the dirigible had reached 46 degrees north latitude, 39 degrees 50 minutes west longitude, approximately 1,500 miles from her starting point.

Up to that time the R-34 had consumed 1,663 gallons of gasoline, leaving her with 3,027 gallons still in her tanks. This was taken to indicate that the dirigible was being aided by the wind.

In the first twenty-four hours of her return flight across the Atlantic from Mineola, the airship covered 1,300 miles, according to advices received here.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11.—The naval wireless station here reported speaking the R-34 at 5 A. M. today. It failed to get her exact position, but indications were that the dirigible was near the Azores.

The R-34 when reached by radio at 10 o'clock last night was 270 miles south of Cape Race and making fifty knots.

Officers of the British steamship Triumph, which arrived here yesterday from London, reported sighting the R-34 when a day out from this port. The dirigible was then flying fast at a low altitude.

DEPENDED ON THREE MOTORS.

Crippling of One or Two Engines Not Vital to R-34.

When the R-34 was moored at Roosevelt Field at Mineola Lieutenant Shotter, her engineer officer, pointed out in his description of the dirigible that her speed or power would not be affected by the disabling of one or two of her five engines. The loss of the power of one or two of her motive units would lessen her chances on weathering a heavy head-on wind, he pointed out, but would not decrease her speed in favorable winds, because at least two of the

Continued on Page Two.

MOTORISTS!
Popular tours described—full page road maps—ferry schedules—auto laws—pages of information in Touring Guide (magazine size) with your copy of to-day's N. Y. Evening Post.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Lansing Starts Home Today; Says Good-bye to Poincare

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, said good-bye to President Poincare tonight. He will leave tomorrow evening for Brest, on his way to America.

Secretary Lansing expects to see Acting Secretary of State Polk before the latter sails for France to take his place at the conference.

TO MAKE NEW YORK MEDICAL CAPITAL

Physicians Seek $50,000,000 to Bring Centre of World Research Here.

ORGANIZATION IS FORMED

Dr. Wendell Phillips Heads Project to Take Leadership from Berlin and Vienna.

In an effort to bring the world's medical centre, formerly divided by Berlin and Vienna, to New York City, physicians here have formed an organization and will start immediately on a nation-wide campaign to raise $50,000,000. Announcement of this was made yesterday by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the city's Health Commissioner, who explained that he was the spokesman for the medical men who have formulated the plan. The organization will be known as the New York Association for the Advancement of Medical Education and Medical Science.

The association's constitution and by-laws have already been adopted and an application has been filed at the Secretary of State's office in Albany. Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, ear specialist and general surgeon for Bellevue Hospital, is the President, and Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly Health Commissioner of New York, is the Secretary.

Dr. Phillips, who is the originator of the project, planned before the war for an institution that would at least rival Vienna and Berlin. The world conflict postponed the matter, but as soon as the armistice was signed the physician and those interested with him revived the plan. A meeting was held on April 10, at which prominent medical men gave their views, and a committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

As stated in the constitution of the Association, there are four primary objects to be attained. These are: First: To improve and amplify the methods of graduate and under-graduate teaching. Second: To perfect plans for utilizing the vast clinical material of the city for teaching purposes and to make use of teaching talent now unemployed. Third: To bring about a working affiliation of the medical schools, hospitals, and laboratories, as well as the public health facilities of the city, to the end that the best interests of medical education may be conserved. Fourth: To initiate the establishment of a medical education foundation in New York City whereby funds may be secured to meet the financial requirements of all forms of medical education and investigation.

Two Membership Classes.

There will be two classes of membership in the organization, one a general membership, including all physicians in good standing, teachers of auxiliary sciences, and investigators of problems relating to medicine; the other, a corporate membership of medical teachers and medical men with hospital appointments or affiliations. The corporate membership is limited by the constitution to not over 150.

The physicians who are responsible for the plan issued a short statement, which was given out at the Board of Health offices, in which they said:

"For years it has been evident that medical education, both undergraduate and graduate in New York has not adequately represented the possibilities of this great city. One of the reasons for this state of affairs has been the lack of financial support for our medical institutions. A more potent reason, however, arises from the fact that individual institutions working along somewhat narrow lines have accomplished satisfactory general results. The larger possibilities which could only come from a more or less central organization have failed to materialize.

"As a result, men seeking medical education have been obliged to seek medical centres in European countries where more individual and special courses could be secured with but little trouble.

"It is a historical fact that after every great war, the medical centre of the world is changed and the war just over will be no exception to the rule. In line with these ideas and in order to give New York City this opportunity to at least become one of the leading teaching medical centres of the world, our organization has been formed."

Dr. Copeland supplemented this statement with the following comment:

"We have here an abundance of clini-

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES For the discriminating.—Advt.

FORDS ACQUIRE STOCK CONTROL IN THEIR COMPANY

Edsel's Projected Purchase of Minority Holdings Will Give Them 84 Per Cent.

$100,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Government Experts Estimate Tax on Transaction at $50,000,000.

$100 SHARES NOW $12,270

$75,000,000 Credit for Financing the Operation Is Arranged by an Eastern Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 11.—Announcement was made by the Ford Motor Company today that Edsel B. Ford, President of the company, was purchasing the stock held by the minority stockholders, with the exception of 2,180 shares owned by James Couzens. The announcement that a credit of $75,000,000 was being arranged to finance the operation is taken to indicate that the minority holders of about 7,800 shares will receive about $12,270 a share for their stock of $100 par value.

Mr. Couzens's 2,180 shares at this rate would be worth $26,748,600. Mr. Couzens would make no statement beyond the fact that he had not sold his stock.

A telegram telling of the purchase was shown to Henry Ford while he was waiting to go on the stand in the Court House at Mount Clemens to testify in his $1,000,000 suit against The Chicago Tribune.

He laughed and said: "Well, if Edsel has bought it, I can't help it." Edsel was standing beside his father.

There have been rumors for many months of impending changes in the Ford Motor Company. The most persistent of these was that the General Motors Corporation would come into control. W. C. Durant, President of the latter company, repeatedly denied that he contemplated such a purchase.

The financing of the sale is one of the largest corporate undertakings since before the United States entered the war. The nearest approach to it in an industrial way was the sale by the General Motors Corporation of $30,000,000 debenture stock completed a few weeks ago. The consideration involves approximately $100,000,000.

Edsel Ford, before the minority sale, had 300 shares in the company. He now owns 6,420 shares. There were 8,300 shares held by outside interests. Of this number, 2,180 are owned by R. Couzens. Henry Ford owned 11,000 shares.

The recent suit of John F. and Horace E. Dodge to compel a distribution of profits, which Mr. Ford had intended to use for plant expansion, is one evidence that he was not left free to direct the policies of the company along the lines which he had always contended were for the good of all concerned.

Last February, after a long lawsuit, the Michigan Supreme Court ordered Henry Ford to pay stockholders $19,275,385 in dividends which had been held back as accumulated surplus for expansion purposes.

As a result of this ruling, Mr. Ford found it practically impossible for him to carry out the vast improvements which he planned on the River Rouge, where his blast furnace and shipbuilding plant are located. Here he had planned to centre an industry with feed branches all over the United States and extending into foreign lands.

With the virtual control of the Ford Motor Company now in the hands of the Ford family, plans for making the Rouge River the greatest industrial centre in Detroit will be carried to completion.

The Ford family appealed from the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court, and the case is now up to the United States District Court at Cincinnati. Just what bearing today's developments will have on the ultimate decision of undivided profits is a matter of conjecture, as the court must consider the case on the evidence now before it.

Added to the price paid for the minority stock today, it is estimated that close to $17,000,000 will go to the Government in excess profits taxes.

The acquisition of practically all the minority stock of the Ford Motor Company ends plans for a new Ford Company to manufacture a cheaper car, but plans for the car itself would go on just the same, Edsel Ford said tonight.

"Of course, there will be no need of a new company now," he said. "We will develop the plans for the cheaper car and will try to be ready to manufacture it just as soon as we can catch up with orders on the present standard models.

"We are overflowing with orders for

Continued on Page Four.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

"The Five Million"—Lyric Theatre. The Big Comedy Hit of The Year.—Advt.

Switzerland Must Join or Lose League Seat

PARIS, July 11.—If Switzerland does not adhere to the League of Nations within two months after the League is in operation, L'Intransigeant says it understands, the seat of the League will not be maintained at Geneva.

Switzerland, the newspaper adds, has declared officially that if Germany is not admitted to the League without excessive delay, Switzerland will leave the League if she has entered it.

The allied powers have replied to this declaration, it is said, but the reply has not been made public.

FIND DYING VICTIM OF OFFICE THIEVES

Gardner Hull, Head of Fulton Street Stationery Firm, Felled by Blows from Hammer.

STRONGBOX IS RIFLED

Police Seek Two Strangers Seen in the Building Shortly Before the Assault.

Gardiner C. Hull of the wholesale stationery house of Hull & Deppisch, 106 and 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan, was found in his office at that address last evening with his skull crushed in, while nearby lay a hammer, the instrument with which the crime was committed. Mr. Hull, who is 58 years old, was rushed to the Volunteer Hospital, where at 11 o'clock last night it was announced that he was dying. He had not regained consciousness at any time, and the only clue to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime is the fact that two men, who have not been identified by the police, are known to have called at his office a short time before he was assaulted.

Mr. Hull was a friend of Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, who was convicted two weeks ago of the murder of his wife, and committed suicide in the Mineola jail on the Sunday following his conviction. It was recalled by the police last night that Mrs. Wilkins was beaten to death with blows on the head inflicted with a hammer and a piece of lead pipe. Mr. Hull was a character witness for Dr. Wilkins at his trial and visited him several times in the Mineola jail.

Discovery of the Crime.

The crime was discovered by Thomas Timolo, a parter employed in the Downing Building, in which Hull & Deppisch have their offices. The office suite is on the third floor and it is the custom of Timolo to make a tour of the offices in the building between 5 and 6 o'clock each afternoon to see that doors are locked and windows secured. It was a few minutes after 5 o'clock when he entered Mr. Hull's office. At that time Mr. Hull was seated at his desk and told Timolo that it would be probably half an hour before he finished his business for the day. In an adjoining office, at the time, was Miss Mary Smith, a sixteen-year-old stenographer employed by Hull & Deppisch.

Miss Smith left the office a few minutes after Timolo and half an hour later Timolo returned to the office. He entered the office of Mr. Hull and found him lying on the floor, his head in a pool of blood. A foot away was the blood-stained hammer.

When he entered the office and saw Mr. Hull on the floor Timolo realized at once that the old man had been the victim of a murderous attack, and rushed out of the building and called up the Old Slip Police Station and then sent in a hurry call for an ambulance from the Volunteer Hospital. He also notified John Astwood, the Superintendent of the building.

As soon as Detectives Fleming and

Continued on Page Five.

HASTEN TRADE TO GERMANY

Council of Five Reaches Decision for Immediate Resumption.

HURLEY TO ALLOT SHIPS

Principal Ports on the Atlantic to Get Supply of the Tonnage.

TO RUSH COTTON CARGOES

German Cabinet Favors Import Syndicates to Arrange for Foreign Credit.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Five has decided to raise the blockade against Germany tomorrow, it was announced tonight.

The Council, after receiving the report of the legal experts declaring the official document notifying the Council of the ratification of the treaty by Germany to be in due form, reached the decision to raise the blockade.

So far as the action of the Council concerns France, the measure will be effective only after publication in the Journal Officiel of a decree annulling the preceding decrees regarding the blockade.

BERLIN, July 11, (Associated Press.)—In connection with the imminent raising of the blockade it is stated that the importation of necessities, such as footwear and clothing, will be made quite freely, but the Cabinet intends to admit luxuries and raw materials only to the extent that is thought to be advantageous from the economic viewpoint.

As individual firms lack credit facilities the Cabinet takes the view that import syndicates must be formed and that these can only succeed if the Government participates in their direction.

STETTIN, Germany, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The prospect of the blockade being raised has brought great activity to the ports all along the Pomeranian coast. Numerous small vessels are arriving from neutral ports with food cargoes, which they are offering against gold and silver on the basis of 4 marks a pound for bacon, 5 marks for butter, and 10 marks for cocoa. Four times these prices are demanded in paper money for the foodstuffs.

To Issue Blanket Licenses Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Under Secretary of State Polk announced today that arrangements were being completed to lift the blockade and resume trade relations at once with Germany. Blanket licenses for practically all commodities will probably be issued, although trade in potash, dyestuffs, and chemicals will remain under the control of the Reparation Committee.

A formal announcement containing the procedure to be adopted, Mr. Polk said, might be expected within the next forty-eight hours. It has been withheld momentarily, in anticipation of action by the Supreme Economic Council at Paris. Similar action is being considered in connection with Austria, but will not be taken until Austria has signed the treaty.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, most of whose duties have been transferred to the State Department, said that the decision of this country not to await ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States Senate, now that the German Assembly had approved it, would mean resumption of trade relations, with the few reservations such as those applying to potash and chemicals. Officials expect

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Council Discusses War on Magyar Reds; Foch and Czech and Jugoslav Envoys Confer

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Marshal Foch and representatives of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia were before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference today for a discussion of the movement of the partisans of Bela Kun, Hungarian communist Foreign Minister, against Czechoslovkia and Austria, and the advisability of combined military action against them.

The different representatives were asked to confer with their Governments to find out to what extent they are ready to participate in military operations against Bela Kun's forces. No decision will be reached until their reports are received.

LONDON, July 11.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, quoting advices from Budapest, says that the mission sent to Moscow by Bela Kun, the Hungarian communist leader, has returned after a long conference with Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotzky, respectively Bolshevist Premier and Minister of War.

Bela Kun has received a letter from Lenin saying that Hungary is to be the base for Bolshevist propaganda against the western European powers. The delegation returning from Moscow is said to have obtained several million counterfeit English and French banknotes to be used in furthering the propaganda.

BUDAPEST, July 10, (Associated Press.)—The anti-Communist Government at Szegedin appears to be strengthening, despite the poor success of the last attempt to oust Bela Kun, head of the Communist Government. The Red troops are reported to be deserting to the Szegedin Army, the Socialist leaders are joining the anti-Communists and another outbreak against Bela Kun is expected.

The Communists have replaced all the railway managers with workmen and have discharged all the technical factory employes.

EPOCA PURE HAVANA CIGARS. EXCELLENCE and INDIVIDUALITY. The two fine points of this brand.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Dutch Now Ready to Give Up Kaiser at The Hague, Copenhagen Hears from a Diplomatic Source

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—The Extrabladet learns from a diplomatic source that the Netherlands Government is now ready to deliver the ex-Kaiser to the Allies as a result of unofficial negotiations.

It is said that the delivery will take place at The Hague.

PARIS, July 11.—There was a feeling in Peace Conference circles today that the curt rejoinder of Holland to the allied note regarding the former German Crown Prince, received yesterday, could not be taken as indicative of the Dutch attitude on the final question of the surrender of either the former Emperor or his oldest son.

It is felt in conference circles generally and in American quarters particularly, it is understood, that the Dutch reply was about what might have been expected in the circumstances. Representatives of the allied and associated powers are of the opinion that the allied communication implied the assumption of some dereliction on the part of the Dutch Government and that its reply was merited.

ITALY AND ALLIES NEAR AGREEMENT

Chamber Cheers as Tittoni Says Settlement May Be Reached in a Few Days.

PREMIER NITTI ASSAILED

Deputy Tells of Suppressed Interview—Three Allied Warships Ordered to Fiume.

ROME, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Tommaso Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was loudly applauded today when he announced to the Chamber of Deputies his belief that the negotiations going on in Paris would lead to a settlement in the course of the next week. He hoped at that time, he said, to tell the country everything.

The question of Asia Minor, said Minister Tittoni, had to be reserved until President Wilson consulted the American people, but the Adriatic, colonial, and economic questions would be settled. They had arrived at a point, he said, where a decision was absolutely necessary, and every delay was dangerous.

The Foreign Minister in conclusion urged the country and Parliament to remain calm pending settlement of the negotiations, and exhorted them to give the Italian delegation their unanimous support, making the peace signed a truly Italian peace.

Premier Francesco Nitti was vehemently attacked by Deputy Codacci-Pisanelli. Among other accusations brought forward by the Deputy in an attempt to demonstrate the unpopularity of Premier Nitti with the Allies was one to the effect that an allied Ambassador had protested against the attitude of Signor Nitti when the latter went to America in 1917 as a member of the Italian Mission. Deputy Codacci-Pisanelli also declared that an interview given by the Premier to The Associated Press had been stopped by the censorship.

Premier Nitti protested indignantly against the first assertion, saying that the author of the report was "a liar." Regarding the interview, he said it was true that at the beginning of October last he had given an interview to The Associated Press, in which he expressed anxiety because Italy had the entire Austrian Army against her. In this interview, Premier Nitti asserted, he urged the dispatch of American soldiers to the Italian front.

"Was this anti-patriotic?" asked the Premier amid the approbation of the Chamber. He added: "The interview displeased one ally. I was asked to have the interview not published, to which I agreed after having been assured my reasons for it had been recognized."

(The interview referred to was not received in this country by The Associated Press.)

Precautionary military measures still continue in force in this city, but order has been virtually established everywhere. Many shops are still closed, but the people are resuming work after the recent disorders.

PARIS, July 11.—Three allied warships, one each from the American, British, and French navies, have been ordered to proceed to Fiume, where there have been disorders recently between Italian troops and other elements in the force of occupation. The situation at Fiume, however, is reported to be more quiet.

The Allied Supreme Council received yesterday General Naulin of France, General Dirobliant of Italy, Major Gen. Sir H. E. Watts of England, and Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall of the United States, forming the commission to investigate recent incidents at Fiume. The commission will leave Paris today for the Adriatic.

HARDEN FOR ENVOY HERE.

Will Probably Be German Ambassador, Hamburg Paper Says.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin, will probably be appointed German Ambassador at Washington as soon as diplomatic relations are restored, says the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg.

"The Five Million"—Lyric Theatre. The Big Comedy Hit.—Advt.

WILSON SPENDS DAY OF ACTIVITY

Plays Golf, Confers with Polk and Daniels, and Signs Important Bills.

COAST TRIP IS DISCUSSED

Mexico a Possible Theme of Talk with Acting Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Wilson today spent more than an hour in conference with Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State, at the State Department, on treaty matters and the visit of Mr. Polk to Paris to take the place of Secretary Lansing on the peace commission. Mr. Polk will sail for France about July 21, after consulting Mr. Lansing on his return. Mr. Lansing sailed from Brest today and will be home about July 19.

The President, after leaving Mr. Polk, stepped down the corridor and called on Secretary Daniels. While there he discussed the trip of the Pacific Fleet to the western coast and his own plans for reviewing that fleet at San Francisco about Aug. 15.

The President told Mr. Daniels that he was hopeful that he would be able to so shape his tour of speech-making as to be able to reach San Francisco in time for the review.

Secretary Daniels had intended to accompany the fleet from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, but finds he cannot do this. Instead he will go to San Diego by rail, arriving there in time to meet the fleet, and accompany it to San Francisco.

Secretary Daniels suggested that the President go to San Diego and proceed with the fleet to San Francisco. Under present plans it is understood that the President will remain here until the arrival of Secretary Lansing, not leaving before the last week in this month.

Secretary Daniels has accepted an invitation from Honolulu business men to go to Hawaii with the fleet and witness the dedication of the new dry dock just completed at Pearl Harbor.

The President today received no callers. He signed the Army, Navy, District of Columbia Appropriation bills and the resolution repealing the act under which the telephones, telegraphs, and cables were taken over.

WASHINGTON, July 10, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson began the day with an early morning round of golf with Mrs. Wilson at a country club course near the capital. Returning to the White House, he spent more than an hour at his desk.

When he paid his visit to Acting Secretary Polk he had with him a package of official papers, and it was said that the Mexican situation was among those the President desired to discuss.

After returning to the White House Mr. Wilson resumed work there and was busy until late in the afternoon, when he and Mrs. Wilson went for an automobile ride.

No engagements were made for the President during the day, but he was represented as holding himself in readiness for conferences with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and other Senators who might desire to discuss the Peace Treaty.

The President still has before him the Agriculture bill, with its rider for repeal of the Daylight Saving law; also the sundry civil measure with appropriations for the Shipping Board and the campaign against bomb throwers and other radicals.

Many petitions for and against repeal of the Daylight Saving law are before the President, and he is represented as giving this matter much thought.

SILENT ON TWO-THIRD VOTE.

John Bassett Moore Won't Discuss Report He Advised Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Dr. John Bassett Moore of New York, former Assistant Secretary and Counsellor of the Department of State, today declined to say whether he had advised President Wilson that a two-thirds vote of the Senate was necessary for the adoption of reservations to a treaty. Reports had reached Washington that Dr. Moore had so advised the President.

Dr. Moore, when asked whether these reports were true, and for his views on the question whether a majority or a two-thirds vote would be necessary for any amendment or reservations to the treaty, smilingly, but firmly, refused to say anything on the subject.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

LEAGUE FIGHT FRAMING UP

Moses Would Have Wilson Meet Committee Daily, Preventing Tour.

SHANTUNG QUESTION LARGE

At Least Two Opponents of the League Will Centre Attack on Japanese Deal Next Week.

HITCHCOCK TO BE IGNORED?

President's Failure to Ask Him to Conference Starts Rumor of His Displacement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated today that in their opinion President Wilson would be invited to appear before them while they were considering the Peace Treaty.

There is a difference of opinion among Republican members of the committee, but the feeling appeared to be gaining ground today that an invitation to the President to appear was inevitable in view of his plain offer, in his speech yesterday, to appear and give the committee all the information he possessed.

Senator Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire, announced tonight that he was preparing to offer a resolution Monday inviting President Wilson to attend daily at 10 A. M. He admitted that his resolution would be an attempt to prevent the President from making his contemplated speaking tour.

"In my opinion," he said, "the President can be of greater service here than if he makes a stumping tour through the country in behalf of the League of Nations."

Senator Borah said he favored having Mr. Wilson meet with the committee.

Senator Swanson, Democrat, of Virginia, also favored it. Mr. Swanson thought it very likely that the President's offer to meet the committee would be taken advantage of in connection with matters of controversy.

"I do not see," he remarked, "how any one can refuse to invite the President, after he has so clearly expressed his wish to be of service."

Senators noted the fact that if the committee declined to invite the President blame for failure to accept his cooperation would be put on the committee.

Rumor About Hitchcock.

Much interest was aroused at the Capitol today by a report that Senator Hitchcock had been displaced as the President's spokesman in the Senate on the League of Nations and that Senator Swanson of Virginia would henceforth lead the fight.

When the report was carried to Senator Swanson the latter promptly denied it by saying:

"Nothing in the world to it. The relations between President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock are most cordial. Mr. Hitchcock was in close touch with the President while he was in Paris. He has always been ready to meet attacks on the league, and has met them in fine shape. As ranking majority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he is minority leader in the absence of Senator Martin."

The report concerning Hitchcock was premised on the fact that the President had had no conference with the minority leader since he returned to the city. Senator Hitchcock's friends are much disappointed about this. The Senator himself is on his way to his Summer home in New England.

It is pointed out that Swanson had a long conference with the President at the Capitol Thursday, a longer conference than any other Democratic Senator. The Senator is to speak Monday on the league, making the first speech on it since President Wilson's address. Some of his colleagues today referred to it as a "keynote speech."

Senator Swanson disclosed today the argument which would be used in defending the Shantung settlement in the Peace Treaty. He said that Japan was simply being allowed to get back what it cost her to drive the Germans out of China.

"It's like rewarding a person who has driven away a burglar," said Mr. Swanson. "Japan did just that, and now is entitled to recover the cost of that expensive operation. The docks, with harbors and railroads, which Germany put in after getting control of the territory from China properly go to Japan as a reward."

Senator Swanson held that Article X. of the covenant would be the centre of the struggle in the Senate. He stated that supporters of the League were thoroughly satisfied with Article X. and with Article XXI., which contains the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.

Regarding reservations or amendments to the treaty, he expressed the opinion that few if any would be made. If the treaty, as ratified by the Senate, did not satisfy President Wilson, Mr. Swanson pointed out, the President had power to reject the Senate's verdict and refuse to deposit a ratification notice in Paris.

Precedents for this exist. President Taft, dissatisfied with changes in an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, declined to deposit the ratification notice and the treaty failed.

Question About French Treaty.

There was much speculation among Senators concerning President Wilson's reason for withholding the French treaty of defense until later. Senator Hitchcock some time ago intimate that he expected Mr. Wilson to ask for ratification of this before the main treaty, since, according to the presidential view, it is a bridge between the present moment and the time when the League will afford sufficient protection to France against German aggression.

Senator Borah thought the President's delay in presenting the treaty was due to unwillingness to admit the weakness of the League.

"Daily it becomes more apparent," he said, "that the idea of super-Government is back of this whole plan. The League is a weak, futile thing unless it has some sovereignty, and it can obtain no sovereignty except what it gets from the nations composing it."

Senator Borah will speak next week on the Shantung features of the treaty. Senator Norris, who said recently that he would vote against ratification unless the Shantung provision was changed, is also preparing a speech on the subject.

Shantung may be the occasion of the first test vote, because it is outside the covenant, and those opposed to it feel that they cannot be accused of partisan opposition to Mr. Wilson in endeavoring to get the provision amended or eliminated.

Acting Secretary Polk today denied all knowledge of a memorandum of protest by American peace delegates against the Peace Conference's settlement of the Shantung question, as alleged in a resolution introduced by Senator Borah. Mr. Polk said he had never heard of such a protest.

Questions from Mr. Pepper.

Questions which those favoring the League of Nations are asked to answer were given out today by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, Vice President of the League for the Preservation of American Independence. The questions are:

"Why should Great Britain have six votes in the Assembly of Nations as against one apiece for Liberia and the United States?

"Is our guarantee of aid to France the same or a different thing from the guarantee which we give to other nations under Article X. of the league covenant?

"If the same, why make a separate treaty? If different, what is the difference?

"What good reason is there why the United States should surrender her moral leadership of the world by agreeing to act as directed by the international voting trust?

"What hope is there for international law if the right to decide legal disputes is given to an executive cabinet instead of to a properly constituted court of justice?

"These are the questions," says Mr. Pepper, "which millions of Americans have lately begun to ask themselves. They look to the President for an answer and have got none. Mr. Wilson never answers. He never explains. He never argues. He merely asserts in a confident and attractive way that all will be well if he is permitted to do exactly as he pleases.

"One would suppose from reading his speech that the League of Nations had actually proved its seaworthiness and was making regular trips. Mr. Wilson points with satisfaction to the fact that many vitally important problems have, by the Peace Conference, been referred to the league for solution. In his mind this is the same thing as a highly satisfactory solution. In point of fact, it is nothing of the sort. It is merely the old device of referring a troublesome question to a committee and then adjourning.

"Before the President spoke the league covenant contained several high explosives which menaced the peace of the world. The President did not unload them. They are there still. It is now up to the Senate. Upon the Senate rests the supreme responsibility of reserving the moral leadership of the United States by making the league covenant safe for American independence.

"The greatest peace asset of the world today is the free will of the people of the United States. No international machinery can be approved which impairs this asset or destroys it."

Both Sides Marshaling Forces.

WASHINGTON, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Senate leaders in the League of Nations controversy continued their conferences today in preparation for the ratification fight which will begin when the Senate reconvenes on Monday. While it was said that the exact lines of division might not be drawn for some days, progress in solidifying their forces was asserted on both sides.

President Wilson, having delivered the treaty to the Senate and offered to supplement it with all the information in his possession, apparently put the matter temporarily out of his mind. He saw none of the Senators who have been active in the fight, and while he conferred with Acting Secretary Polk at the State Department, it is understood that other subjects furnished the basis of their discussion.

Whether the President's offer will be accepted by the Foreign Relations Committee remained an open question. There were increasing indications today that should he be questioned the sessions will be open to the public.

There was continued discussion of Mr. Wilson's reported assertion that a two-thirds vote would be necessary to make reservations in ratifying the treaty. In some quarters it was suggested that the President's declaration might mean a new turn in the struggle. It was asserted that he might have meant that after a majority had written reservations in the ratification resolution, two-thirds must then support the amended resolution to obtain ratification. Should the President's supporters fail to prevent the resolution from being amended, and then refuse to support it in amended form, the result might be to hold up ratification and bring pressure to bear for elimination of the reservations.

Views of Wilson on Shantung.

It came out today that in his conversations with Senators at the Capitol yesterday Mr. Wilson went into great detail regarding the Shantung agreement. He is quoted as saying that the understanding that Shantung would be returned to China after a reconstruction period was of a definite nature, and that the only gain to Japan would be such benefit as she might derive from temporary use of the railroads and other German property in the territory.

There has been much speculation as to when the President intends to talk over ratification plans with the leading League supporters in the Senate. Surprise was shown in some quarters that Senator Hitchcock, who as senior Democrat of the Foreign Relations Committee, has been one of the chief advocates of the League, had gone to his Dunmoor home in Massachusetts for the week-end without conferring with the President on the Senate situation. He and Mr. Wilson talked only a few minutes at the Capitol yesterday, and it is understood that their discussion was of a general nature.

Many Senators are preparing to speak in the near future. Senators McNary, Republican, of Oregon, and Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, both League supporters, are among those expected to take part in the debate early next week. Others who probably will speak include Senators Kellogg of Minnesota and Kenyon of Iowa, both Republicans. Both have refrained from taking a definite stand regarding the League covenant.

BRITISH MAY "TREAT" NOW.

Liquor Control Board Has Revoked Its Wartime Restrictions.

LONDON, July 3, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—It is no longer against the law in England to buy a round of drinks, the Liquor Control Board having revoked the "no treating" order, a war measure.

It points out that the order wiped out the practice of treating and it expresses the hope that "the good sense of the community should suffice to prevent its revival, with the wasteful and excessive drinking to which it leads."

SIBERIAN REDS BUSY SNIPING OUR FORCES

Attacks in Vladivostok Region Began with One That Cost Us 21 Men.

BOLSHEVIKI'S LOSSES HEAVY

Americans Punished Them Severely in Later Attempts—Co-operating with Kolchak's Troops.

ROMANOVKA, Siberia, July 2, (Associated Press.)—It was at this little village, fifty miles northeast of Vladivostok, that at dawn on June 25 a force of 800 Bolsheviki attacked an American camp in which were 74 men of Company A, 31st Infantry, killing 19 of the Americans and wounding 27 others, two of whom died of their wounds. (A Washington dispatch on June 30 carried the official report of this engagement.)

The men of Company A were guarding the railway from Vladivostok, occupying a row of tents pitched near the railroad. The Bolsheviki crept up and hid in the dense underbrush, fence corners, and woodpiles near the camp. At 5 o'clock they fired a volley which killed many of the sleeping Americans. Others, who had been wounded by the first discharge, staggerd outside and were shot down as they left the tents.

Of those who escaped the first volley unscathed, some pulled on only a light garment or two, clapped on their steel helmets, and organized a centre of resistance in a log cabin, firing thence at puffs of smoke from the bushes.

Then for three hours the Americans fought as in an Indian battle of the frontier days, relief finally coming to them when 17 men rolled in on a train after an American volunteer had run from the besieged cabin to Novonezhino, the nearest American camp, five miles distant.

The Bolsheviki, thinking large reinforcements were arriving, then withdrew toward the hills, dragging their wounded and some of their dead with them, but leaving behind eight of their number who had been killed.

The Romanovka attack was the first of a series that had evidently been planned by the Bolsheviki to be carried out along the Suchan Railway. On the following day a Bolshevist force attacked Novonezhino, the next station on the road, using the same methods as those employed on the 25th, firing on the tents at dawn. This time the Americans were ready, however. They were not sleeping in their tents, but in log huts, from which they poured in a hot flanking fire, and inflicted severe losses on the attacking party. Again, on the 27th, 200 Bolsheviki attacked an American supply train near Sitza. Two Americans were wounded, but, on the other hand, twenty-five Bolsheviki were killed, one American marksman with an automatic rifle picking off no fewer than eleven of the attackers.

Intermittent sniping and minor attacks, with the destruction here and there of railway bridges and telegraph lines, have continued between Shkotova and Suchan for a week, communication with the American forces having been cut, except for service by native couriers.

The Associated Press correspondent, making the trip from Vladivostok to the Kangaus River, where the last American detachment in the direction of Suchan is stationed, slept two nights with the soldiers in their huts and marched from Novoneshino to the Kangaus River with the troops. This close touch with the American soldiers revealed the bitterness felt among them against the Bolsheviki, virtually the only subject of conversation being their desire to avenge the deaths of their companions. During these three days not a single conversation about going home was heard among the men, although this until recently had been the main topic.

The Americans are closely co-operating with the Kolchak forces in the Suchan district, where the small numbers of the anti-Bolshivist forces make the work of protecting the railway lines adequately an impossible one.

The Russian civilians in this district appear to be just about as greatly disliked by the Americans as the fighting Bolsheviki, because it is known that many villagers who had been believed to be friendly took part in the Romanovka attack. One elderly man, who was acting as a sniper and was killed very close to the American camp, was identified as a man whose professed friendship for the Americans had been very much in evidence.

Active measures against the Bolshevist depredations and attacks are being taken by the American command.

CHINESE NOW DIVIDED ABOUT SIGNING TREATY

Some Members of Cabinet Think Failure to Sign Will Lose Chance of Shantung Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Chinese Cabinet at Peking, originally united in opposition to the signature of the Peace Treaty because of the Shantung settlement, is now divided, according to advices from the Chinese capital.

Paris reports have indicated that the Chinese delegates would sign the treaty soon to be concluded with Austria in order to obtain entrance to the League of Nations with the purpose of placing China in a position to demand of the League a settlement of her issues with Japan. Some members of the Peking Cabinet, however, are reported to have taken the view that as the covenant requires the unanimous action of the League Council in such cases, and as the Japanese member of the Council could not be expected to consent to have the issue raised, there would be no chance of relief for China in that quarter.

Under these conditions, it is urged by these members, China's position would be made more difficult, for in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary Japan must remain indefinitely in control of Shantung instead of returning the territory to China as she is pledged to do, if the plan contained in the Peace Treaty with Germany is approved.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A delegation of Chinese patriots endeavored to commit suicide Sunday in the presence of Hsu Chih Chang, the President of China, in protest against the transfer of control of Shantung to Japan.

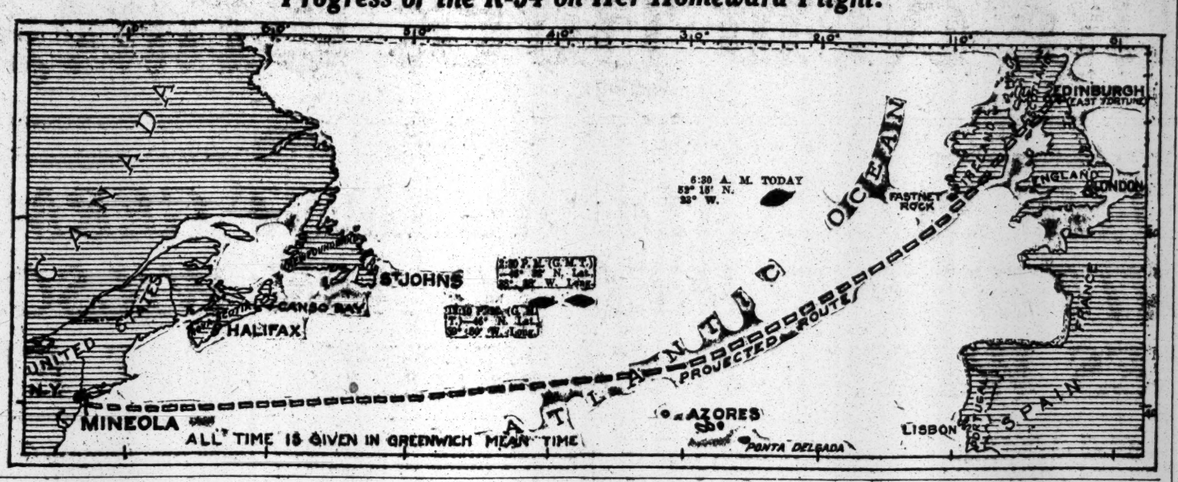
Three members of a delegation of merchants, teachers, and students, say advices reaching here, succeeded in wounding themselves severely before palace guards could stop them.

President Hsu told the delegation that the treaty which gives Japan control of Shantung must be signed.

Drop in Exchange Rate for Pesos.

MEXICO CITY, July 10.—Newspapers of the city printed this morning on their financial pages records of foreign exchange transactions, showing that drafts on New York were bought at 50, or par, at two to one, for American dollars, and sold at 49⅝, which is less than two to one. This, it was pointed out, is significant, since during the last six months of 1918 the exchange rate hovered around 60, which meant that the Mexican peso was worth 60 cents in United States money, instead of about 50 cents, its present value.

Progress of the R-34 on Her Homeward Flight.



R-34 2,300 MILES FROM NEW YORK

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

five motors were intended to be held constantly in reserve.

"We will not use more than three of the five motors on our return trip," said Lieutenant Shotter, "and a great part of the time we will probably be using only two, leaving the others in reserve for probable accidents. If an accident happens to one motor while it is running we will shut it down to make repairs and use one of the reserve engines. This will not affect our speed or power at all. Although we may use only two or three of the motors simultaneously, if everything goes well with all the motors we will rotate the burden of furnishing the motive power so that the motors may be kept in the best possible condition. Permanent injury to one or two, or even three, would not disable the R-34, and she would still be able to make about forty miles an hour in still air, with a proportionate increase with winds at her tail."

The motors are of the Sunbeam-Maori make, of about 275 horse power each, and are distributed among the five gondolas. All are connected to the main fuel system. Spare parts for the motors and spare propellers are carried, so the repairs may be made in the air. Two extra engineer officers, with special experience in making quick repairs, were taken on at Mineola for the return trip, so that the motive power of the dirigible could be kept in ever better shape than on the voyage from East Fortune to this country.

Several ships coming into this port yesterday reported having seen the R-34 at sea. The transport Toloa, from Brest, sighted the dirigible about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning off Nantucket Light. Officers said that the R-34 appeared to be making about sixty mil esan hour. The Saxonia also reported having seen her at about the same spot. Captain Ernest iggle said that the dirigible was flying at about 600 feet and apparently was making about ninety miles an hour. In response to signals she reported "all's well." The passengers on the Saxonia were called out to see her and drank toasts to her with champagne. They were outside the three-mile zone.

NIGHT ALTITUDE FLIGHT.

Army Plane Reaches 20,000 Feet and Sees Second Sunset.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An experimental flight for altitude at night was conducted at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., at 10 o'clock last night. Lieutenant Charles C. Chauncey in a La Pere with Sergeant Thomas Cook, as passenger, reached an altitude of 20,000 feet without difficulty.

The weather was clear, the wind from the northwest, speed ten miles per hour, and the thermometer in the rear cockpit of the airplane registered five degrees below freezing point. The duration of the flight was eighty-five minutes. At 10:05 P. M. the two airmen observed a second sunset.

ARMY'S NONSTOP RECORD.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Announcement was made today that since early in April army fliers in this country have made eleven non-stop flights, each exceeding 500 miles. The longest was made by Major Theodore C. Macaulay and measured 852 miles. The fastest was made by Lieutenant R. S. Worthington, who covered 500 miles at an average speed of 166.62 miles an hour. In the same period army fliers have made several transcontinental flights and other long flights in which there were intermediate stops of less than 500 miles each. The record of the notable long non-stop flights is:

April 12. Theo. Macaulay and Sergeant A. W. Allman in a De Haviland-4, from Fort Worth, Texas, to El Paso, Texas, 580 miles, in 345 minutes; 100.86 miles per hour.

April 14. Theo. C. Macaulay and Sergeant A. W. Allman, in a De Haviland-4, from Tucson, Ariz., to Sweetwater, Texas, 701 miles, in 345 minutes; 121.86 miles per hour.

April 16. Theo. C. Macaulay and Sergeant A. W. Allman, in a De Haviland-4, from Fort Worth, Texas, to Americus, Ga., 832 miles, in 415 minutes; 123.18 miles per hour.

April 19, Captain E. F. White and H. M. Schaeffer in a De Haviland-4, from Chicago to New York, 725 miles in 350 minutes; 133.80 miles per hour.

May 4, Captain Roy N. France, Major W. H. Frank, Lieutenant Coe, T. E. Gilmore, and Lieutenant E. E. Harmon, in a U. S. Martin bomber, from Washington to Macon, Ga., 650 miles in 470 minutes; 82.98 miles per hour.

May 17, Colonel G. C. Brant and Lieutenant H. Birkett, in a De Haviland-4, from Houston, Texas, to Belleville, Ill., 720 miles in 453 minutes; 45.84 miles per hour.

May 20, Lieutenant G. H. McKay, in a Curtiss JN-4H, from Belleville, Ill., to York, Neb., 500 miles, in 343 minutes; 86.04 miles per hour.

June 17, Harvard Rhinehart and J. E. Talbot, in a De Haviland-4, from Dayton to Mineola, 502 miles in 250 minutes; 120.48 miles per hour.

June 17, Lieutenant R. S. Worthington, no passenger, in an SE-5, from Palo Alto to San Diego, 500 miles in 180 minutes; 166.62 miles per hour.

June 24, Lieutenants G. H. Palmer, Lieutenant G. E. Bradford, and five mechanics, in a Handley-Page from Indianapolis to Washington, 505 miles, in 285 minutes; 106.26 miles per hour.

July 7, Captain Lowell H. Smith, no passenger, in a De Haviland Bluebird, from San Francisco to San Diego, 610 miles, in 246½ minutes; 148.44 miles per hour.

DROPS 700 FEET TO DEATH.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 11.—Lieutenant Frank S. Caldwell, 28, of Belfast, Ireland, a member of the British Royal Air Forces, was killed this afternoon at McCook Field in a 700-foot fall from an airplane.

Lieutenant Caldwell, who came here to make a series of tests of parachutes used with airplanes, during the afternoon made several successful descents. In his final flight the ropes attached to his body harness snapped under his weight before the envelope could open.

Lieutenant Caldwell spent four and one half years on the front in France.

FLYING BACK TO DALLAS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—On their return journey to Dallas, Texas, seven De Haviland airplanes under command of Colonel Henry B. Claggett, arrived at Bolling Field, this city, at 2:06 o'clock this afternoon, just 151 minutes after they had left Hazelhurst Field, Long Island.

This flight was in continuation of the Dallas to Boston tour made by these planes which has taken them from their original starting point in Texas by way of Minneapolis to Boston, New York, and Washington. So far they have covered 3,691 miles in 2,348 minutes of actual flying time, stopping in nineteen places on the way. There are fourteen officers and men in the flying party.

Soon after the seven planes passed Sandy Hook today they encountered a sixty-mile gale which drove them out to sea. On the way down the coast they were kept from the shore by the wind and it was not until they reached the Maryland coast that the fliers turned inward toward Baltimore. The wind was so strong that they had to fly some distance inland to breast the northwest gale and reach Washington safely.

MINOR WAS WARNED BY MAX EASTMAN

Advised to Come Home and Get "Proper Slant on Domestic Conditions."

SENATOR SHEPPARD'S AID

Texan Explains How He Asked Col. House to See That Accused Man Had a Fair Trial.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 11.—Colonel Edward M. House has explained his interest in the case of Robert Minor by saying that Senator Sheppard of Texas had asked him for information about it. Minor's father is a Federal Judge in Texas, and Colonel House also hails from that State.

Minor was released by the military authorities here after he had been held in prison for a month awaiting trial on charges of acting as an agent of German Spartacides in their attempted propaganda campaign among American troops in Germany.

Correspondence between Max Eastman, editor of the radical Liberator of New York, and Minor, who is a contributing editor to that magazine, reveals that Minor's preachments as contained in articles about conditions in Russia were a bit too strong even for Eastman. It appears that Minor preached class warfare in America as a method of reaching the millennium, whereas, as Eastman writes, he himself believes in economic steps to force the decay of "capitalistic Government." He informed Minor that the Liberator could not publish his articles because they would furnish "ammunition for the capitalistic press," and advised him to come home and get the proper slant on domestic conditions.

"But," said one of Eastman's letters, "we love you just the same."

Army officers here have no more to say about the Minor case. They appear to think the less said now the better.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It was still impossible today to obtain from any War Department source any statement in explanation of the issuance of orders at Coblenz, Germany, on July 8, for the release of Robert C. Minor, a former New York newspaperman, who had been held in the military prison there for a month awaiting trial on charges of violating the articles of war in connection with the alleged distribution of radical propaganda among American soldiers in Germany.

The statement was authorized at Secretary Baker's office that the War Department had not been officially advised of the release of Minor. At the office of the Judge Advocate General it was stated that only the papers in cases for review, after trial by court-martial, came to Washington, but that at the present time, court-martial cases in the American Expeditionary Forces abroad are not reviewable in Washington, as General Pershing has full power to deal with them.

It was learned definitely tonight that Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas had taken a deep interest in the case, and that Senator Sheppard had cabled to Colonel Edward M. House, who is a Texan, now in Paris, as member of the American Peace Commission, asking him to see that Minor had a fair trial and that he be properly represented by counsel.

"My action in this respect," said Senator Sheppard to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "was taken at the request of Mr. Minor's father, who lives in San Antonio, where he is a State Judge of one of the district courts. Judge Minor and his son are both constituents of mine. Judge Minor asked me to do everything I could to see that a fair trial was assured to his son. I made inquiries of the War Department regarding the status of the case in an effort to learn whether the court martial proceedings, after a trial in Coblenz, could be reviewed here. I was informed at the Department that the case could not be transferred to Washington for review as the military authorities abroad had full power over trials. I did not ask the War Department for any special favors in the case and I have used no improper influence in the matter. The intimations in stories from abroad that pull or influence had been used in the case of young Minor are without foundation, so far as my knowledge goes.

"At the request of the young man's father, a well-known jurist, who is one of my constituents, I did cable to Colonel House at Paris. All I asked for was a square deal for young Mr. Minor. I asked that Colonel House endeavor to see that this young man be given a fair trial and that he be properly represented by counsel at the trial. I did not ask Colonel House to endeavor to have the charges dismissed, and made no such request of the War Department. If the charges against him have been dropped, as stated in the press dispatches, they were not dropped through improper influence, so far as I am aware."

PREDICT ABANDONING KAISER'S LONDON TRIAL

London Press, Except Northcliffe Papers, Almost Unanimous Against the Plan.

LONDON, July 11.—Predictions that the project to bring the former German Emperor to trial in England will be abandoned are growing in view of the almost unanimous opposition of the newspapers of all parties. Virtually all the leading papers, with the exception of the Northcliffe press, are denouncing the plan.

The Northcliffe papers have taken no stand in the matter, but print many letters from prominent persons opposing the trial. The influential weekly reviews all oppose or deride the project of bringing the former Emperor from Holland.

Walter Runciman, former member of the Cabinet writes:

"Feeling in this country is justifiably bitter against the Kaiser. Indeed, it is so bitter that the public might take the law into their own hands and lynch him."

The Saturday Review says:

"It is a mistake of taste, a want of tact. London is the last place in the world that ought to have been chosen, first, because the English are the chief enemies of the Germans, according to the Germans; secondly, because London is the court of William of Hohenzollern's first cousin and the home of his illustrious grandmother; thirdly, because William has often been our guest. King George and the Emperor must in their younger days have lived in some intimacy."

The New Statesman says:

"Let us hope that the Dutch Government will cut the knot for us and save us from the blunder of reinstating the last of the Hohenzollerns in the hearts of his disillusioned fellow countrymen."

The Nation says:

"British opinion has spoken so clearly that Holland is likely to feel no hesitation in doing her duty as a neutral. We imagine that Mr. Lloyd George may even be grateful to the convenient neutral who will save him from the obligation of redeeming his election pledge."

GERMAN RATIFICATION UNDER ALLIED SCRUTINY

Paris Paper Suggests Separate German States Must Also Approve Treaty.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Official documents setting forth the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the German National Assembly at Weimar reached the French Foreign Office today.

Legal experts of the Council of Five immediately began an examination of the documents, and their reports were under consideration by the Council of Five late today.

The German ratification document consists of the text of the Peace Treaty, the annexes, and the convention dealing with the occupation of the Rhineland. The ratification concludes with the following paragraph:

"Having been approved by the legislative body of the German Empire, and having been submitted to me I declare that I ratify the Treaty, protocol, and convention, and I promise to fulfill and insure the execution of their clauses.

(Signed) "EBERT."

"President of the German Empire.

"Berlin, 9th of July, 1919."

The document contains an exact reproduction of the text of the Peace Treaty in French and English, and is printed on vellum paper, bound by white silk ribbon. It is enclosed in a brown Morocco portfolio.

Beside the signature of President Ebert is his seal, a paper wafer bearing the words "The President of the German Empire." The seal does not contain the imperial eagle.

According to the Petit Parisien, ratification of the treaty of peace by the German National Assembly may be held not to be sufficient. The new German Constitution provides that where territory is ceded, the ratification of treaties by States which lose territory is necessary, in addition to approval by the Central Government. Consequently, independent action by Bavaria for the Sarre Basin and Prussia for territory restored to Poland may be required.

It may be said, the newspaper says, that the new Constitution had been only partly accepted when the treaty was ratified, but it adds: "It is imperative to avoid giving German legal experts a pretext for proclaiming the nullity of the treaty."

The Senate has decided to intrust the examination of the Peace Treaty to its ordinary Commission of Foreign Affairs. The number of its members, however, will be increased by nine. The new members will be selected from the different parties and it is expected that among the number will be two former Premiers, Emil Combes and Leon Bourgeois, and Paul Doumer, Henry Cheron, and Charles Louis de Freycinet.

TELLS OF TREATY PROBLEMS

Clemenceau Says Allies Are Firm for Trial of German Chiefs.

PARIS, July 11.—Premier Clemenceau appeared before the committee of the Chamber of Deputies which is considering the Peace Treaty today and reviewed the circumstances under which the treaty was framed.

He said that the difficulties the Allies encountered during the war confronted them in a changed aspect when they came to make peace. The dominating idea of the treaty was the necessity of maintaining the peace of the world by the union of the four great allied and associated powers.

The Premier said that France had reason to congratulate herself on the treaties guaranteeing her against aggression by Germany. Referring to the League of Nations, he said the French Government must endeavor, within the League organization, to secure the adoption of the amendment proposed by Leon Bourgeois, establishing a military and naval staff in the League.

Regarding responsibilities for the war, Premier Clemenceau said it was a satisfaction to morality that the responsible persons would be tried, and added that the Entente would maintain its position on that point.

TURKS MOVED BY REBUFF.

Despair Follows the Allied Reply to Statement of Claims.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The reply of Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, to the claims of the Turkish mission which visited Paris has created a feeling of despair, according to a dispatch from Constantinople.

The Grand Vizier, the message adds, is likely to resign.

UNCOVER BIG THEFTS FROM RHINE ARMY

Carloads of Food and Rubber Intended for Troops Diverted to Germany.

SIX BILLED TO A SWEEPER

Germans and Americans Involved—Loss Estimated at Several Million Marks.

COBLENZ, July 10, (Associated Press.)—A plot involving wholesale thefts of food, automobile tires and other troop supplies for shipment to Germany has been uncovered by army officers here, it was learned today, when several Germans who are alleged to have had a hand in the plans were arrested.

Three carloads of American bacon and three of tires and tubes, which were billed through to unoccupied Germany, were returned to Coblenz today from the edge of the bridgehead, the military police saying that the goods had been stolen. Officers say that shipments under various pretexts have been going on for weeks, and possibly months, and they estimate the loss to the army at several million marks.

Officers investigating the plot said that other arrests were expected within the next few days. There was no way at this time, they also said, to check the value of bacon, automobile supplies, and other commissary articles which had reached Germany beyond the bridgehead through these channels.

Most of the Germans involved in the plot are employes of the railroads. The investigating officers said that a number of Americans were also involved, but refused to say whether any charges had yet been filed against them. The officers also refused to give the rank of the Americans involved, saying that the case was still under inquiry.

The six cars loaded with supplies, which were caught Thursday on their way to Germany, had been billed to a German who was employed as a sweeper in the station on the east bank of the Rhine near Coblenz. From this station the cars loaded with food were shipped through the neutral zone to Cassel and other places in Germany. In some cases, the officers say, the cars were billed as empties, while in other cases they were billed as containing fertilizer.

American goods, particularly food and rubber, are in great demand in Germany. Bacon, canned milk, and flour bring enormous prices.

In Berlin, Hamburg, and other cities a package containing twenty American cigarettes has been selling for months at from 10 to 15 marks. The officers say that these cigarettes and much of the American food which has been selling in German cities came through the American area and were intended for American troops in the occupied territory.

From what point the shipments were made the officers would not say, but they said they had positive evidence that the food being traced and that which had been recovered did not form part of the supplies which had been sold to Germany by the army authorities.

LACKS EVIDENCE OF TREATY.

Government Denies Knowledge of Alleged German-Japanese Compact.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — It was stated today that none of the material which has come into the Government's hands in connection with recurring reports of a secret treaty between Japan and Germany corresponds entirely with the photostatic copies of the alleged treaty which have been circulated among Senators. The photostatic copies reproduce a publication of several weeks ago in a publication at Shanghai.

Senator Lodge already has a resolution pending calling for any material the Government may have on the subject.

Diplomatists pointed out today that the published document described as a treaty bears no signatures and no dates, and might have been a memorandum prepared by some German official with the hope of converting it into a treaty.

It was stated officially today that no evidence was at hand to connect any responsible official of the Japanese Government with the document.

HASTEN TRADE TO GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

also that Germany will not be embarrassed by restrictions in credits.

Information was obtained here at the same time that shipping interests have already taken up the matter of reopening trade routes between the United States and Germany and expect to get into action without a moment's delay. These plans, it was stated, had taken into consideration rushing cotton, copper, and many other sorely needed commodities to German ports.

The Shipping Board is prepared to consider the allocation of tonnage for routes from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and ports to the south to Hamburg and Bremen. It is definitely known that at least one firm, Halstead & Son of Philadelphia, has made application for steel tonnage to be routed from Philadelphia to Hamburg. This request has been referred by Chairman Hurley to the Division of Operations.

It is said that one steel ship probably will be allocated to this service as soon as arrangements have been made concerning cargo. Other ships may be supplied as the situation warrants.

Mr. Hurley intimated also that tonnage would be supplied to others who sought to open trade lines with Germany as rapidly as it was possible to provide it without interfering with other trade routes already established. He said that plenty of tonnage would be made available to get into Germany cotton from the Southern ports and the other commodities which are in great demand.

It became apparent that the interests which are striving to begin trade relations with Germany are not losing a moment in making their plans to resume full communication when the State Department's announcement is made.

The question as to the operation of the Trading with the Enemy act is involved in the decision. It will require a proclamation by President Wilson to cancel that legislation, and this may come shortly. The best opinion, however, is that the Trading with the Enemy act will not be entirely abandoned until final action has been taken by the Senate on the treaty of peace. The Department of State made the point today that the resumption of trade relations with Germany would not abrogate the Trading with the Enemy act or establish the conclusion of peace.

Can Prevent Dumping Here.

There was much speculation as to commodities which Germany might have for export to this and other countries. Various opinions were expressed as to the quantity of commodities which Germany might attempt to dump on the American market in return for American exports. It will be within the power of the War Trade Section of the State Department to regulate such commerce for the present, and this phase of the problem will receive careful consideration.

Some expressed the opinion that should the Reparation Commission permit Germany to export any considerable quantity of potash, dyestuffs, and chemicals to the United States these commodities would be made subject to individual license by this country pending the adoption of legislation by Congress. Such legislation, for the protection of home industries, has been requested by the Chemical Foundation, a quasi-official organization which has taken over German chemical patents seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

That Germany will endeavor to regain as rapidly as possible her share of trade was indicated by the efforts being made here to obtain tonnage for German routes. Germany has not much free tonnage which was not seized by the Allies either during the war or by the terms of the treaty of peace. Docks in this country, including those about New York Harbor, which were controlled by German interests were seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

Germany has her docks and lighters in Germany and in neutral countries left. This situation is found in Chile and in Argentina. It is understood that German lines are to be established between points where Germany has retained control of facilities as soon as tonnage can be found.

Men in this country who were formerly connected with the German shipping concerns, such as the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines, are among those who have shown activity in connection with re-establishing German trade routes.

Under Secretary Polk made his statement after a conference with President Wilson lasting an hour and a half, predicting that there would be an immediate resumption of trade relations with Germany.

It was emphasized that the lifting of the trade ban applied only to Germany, and that the action announced by the State Department was in conformity with the treaty of peace with that country, which required the immediate lifting of the blockade after the ratification by Germany of the treaty.

The object of the exceptions as to dyestuffs, potash, and chemicals, also covered by the treaty, is to protect the new industries in those products set up by the United States and the allied countries during the war.

It was said officially at the department that American Consular officers would not be immediately returned to Germany, although special agents may be sent there. Until the Peace Treaty is ratified, it was intimated, it is unlikely that Consuls will be sent to Germany, as a state of war will continue to exist until the Senate ratifies.

The State Department will also refuse to issue passports to American nationals desiring to go to Germany, as it will not be able to have them vised until peace is re-established. It was indicated, however, that Americans may and will enter Germany from contiguous neutral countries, and that large quantities of American goods are now in such countries awaiting the formal lifting of the blockade.

Announcement was also made that Burrell S. Cutler, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, has resigned and has been assigned by Secretary of Commerce Redfield to make a tour of European countries and investigate their after-the-war needs. The Secretary has assigned the commercial representative of the Department of Commerce at The Hague to take charge of trade matters for the department in Europe in connection with the resumption of trade relations with Germany.

GERMANS SEEK CREDIT HERE.

Reported to be Aiming at a "Kartel" for Foreign Business.

Announcement by Acting Secretary of State Pork that trade relations with Germany will be resumed immediately under blanket licenses did not occasion much surprise in local financial circles, where it had been generally understood that this action would be taken as soon as the German Assembly ratified the Peace Treaty.

So far as the stock market was concerned, no noticeable influence was observed, but in the cotton market prices, which had been going down in the morning, rallied sharply and advanced on the announcement a maximum of 150 points, equal to $7.50 a bale.

Among bankers it is believed that German interests will make heroic efforts to raise credits in the near future. In fact, many local bankers have been approached on this subject, both by German representatives and by neutral Europeans who are said to be acting for Germany. A number of Dutch bankers were reported yesterday to be making propositions for financing shipments of raw materials and some finished goods, and were offering German mark currency, not only as security for loans but for sales in the open market.

Several banking houses which in prewar days did a considerable volume of banking business with Germany have recently been selling exchange on German cities in the occupied zone. As yet no bills are being sold or offered on Berlin, but it is expected that they will make their reappearance within a few days.

The business in mark bills has expanded greatly in the last two or three days. According to dealers, it has aggregated close to 10,000,000 marks since the opening of business on Thursday. The rate varies according to the size of the transaction, ranging from 9 cents per mark for small amounts down to 8½ cents for large commitments. These rates compare with the 7.90 rate which the American Relief Administration was quoting a short time ago when it was enjoying a monopoly on the business.

It was reported yesterday that the leading German banks, about seven in number, were considering the formation of a "kartel" for the handling of all foreign business. According to this report, the program contemplates the establishment of a branch office of the "kartel" in New York, and possibly other branches in leading cities throughout the country. If this is done, it may abolish the business of dealers in foreign exchange on German cities, as it is understood that a branch office of this kind would have a monopoly on exchange on Germany, as well as being the fiscal and collection agency for the big German banks.

Bulgar Delegates to Arrive July 25.

PARIS, July 11.—The delegation of the Bulgarian Government, which has been invited to name plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference, will arrive in Paris on July 25, according to the newspapers. The delegation will be quartered at Enghien-les-Bains, north of Paris.

JOFFRE TO BE HONORED IN 'VICTORY PARADE'

Government Yields to Indignant Protests Against Slighting of Marne Victor.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—"Joffre No Longer Deprived of His Arc de Triomphe," runs a Matin headline, and the sub-title reads: "But he must take part in the procession from start to finish." The Matin cites the reply of the "Blue Devil," Colonel Fabry, in the Intransigeant to the Government's denial, issued last night, that Joffre had not received the offer of a place in the "Victory Parade" of July 14. Colonel Fabry says that the invitation was couched in such a form as to call for a refusal from the Marshal. The Matin comments on the situation as follows:

"It is rather sad to see the Government which claims to represent France stoop to such quibbling and inexactitude."

It says that yesterday's tardy decision regarding Joffre is insufficient.

"The public," it continues, "demands to see the victor of the Marne along the whole route. The public is simple in heart and thought, and in its opinion France owes her victory to Joffre, who won the Marne, and to Foch, who drove the enemy back. Both should have a place on Monday and pass before the public—before the whole public. This was so evident that a wave of emotion passed over the whole country when it learned that there was about to be committed what we term an injustice and a blunder. The emotion spread to the Chamber, and in a few minutes yesterday over a hundred Deputies belonging to all political groups signed the following resolution:

"'The Chamber calls on the Government to give Marshal Joffre and the Generals who won the first Marne victory under his command a place in the procession worthy of their unforgettable services.'

"It is regrettable that such an elementary truth needed to be formulated, and that the Chamber should have had to address to the Government a request which looks exceedingly like a rebuke."

The Matin adds that, nevertheless, Joffre's name does not appear in the official program of the procession issued late last night, and concludes: "What is this mystery?"

Elsewhere the Matin rejoices in the victory won by Deputy Denain against the official reservation of 25,000 places for privileged spectators. An official note last night declared curtly that it had been decided not to reserve stands for the persons thus invited. Accordingly, the stands along the Champs Elysées, which is is said cost several hundred thousand francs, are being hastily torn down.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—An official note issued this evening announces that Marshal Joffre will accompany Marshal Foch at the head of the "Victory Parade" on July 14 over the entire route through Paris. This, it is pointed out, will give satisfaction to Marshal Joffre's friends, who are indignant that his name was left off the original official program.

**Cuba

FEARS FOOD CORNER BY 5 BIG PACKERS

Federal Trade Commission Sees International Control of Meat Threatened.

SAYS LAW IS INADEQUATE

Asserts "Big Five" Control 574 Companies and Produce or Deal in 775 Commodities.

SEES UNFAIR COMPETITION

Declares Chicago Dealers Are Interested in Banks, Carriers, Stock Yards, and Trade Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An approaching packer domination of all important foods in the United States and an international control of meat products with foreign companies seems a certainty unless fundamental action is taken to prevent it, the Federal Trade Commission declared today in its report to President Wilson on the "extent and growth of power of the five packers in meat and other industries."

"A fair consideration of the course the five packers have followed and the position they have already reached," said the report, "must lead to the conclusion that they threaten the freedom of the market of the country's food industries and of the by-product industries linked therewith. The meat packer control of other foods will not require long in developing."

Declaring "the history of the packers' growth is interwoven with illegal combinations, rebates, and with undisclosed control of corporations," the report urged the importance of full publicity of corporate ownership for all industries.

"As to devices for securing control, there does not exist adequate law," the report said. "In its absence unfair competition may run its course to the goal of monopoly and accomplish the ruin of competitors without the secret ownership being suspected and consequently without complaint to the commission or investigation of facts. The competitor is in jeopardy so long as he has not the knowledge of true ownership and the public is entitled to such knowledge."

Alleging that the "big five" packers—Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co., and the Cudahy Company—jointly or separately wield controlling interest in 574 companies, minority interest in 95 others, and undetermined interest in 93—a total of 762 companies and that they produce or deal in some 775 commodities, largely food products, the report gives this picture of growing packer invasion into related and unrelated industries:

"In addition to meat foods, they produce or deal in such divers commodities as fresh tomatoes and banjo strings, leather and cottonseed oil, breakfast foods, curled hair, pepsin and washing powder. Their branch houses are not only stations for the distribution of meat and poultry, but take on the character of wholesale grocery stores, dealers in various kinds of produce and jobbers to special lines of trade.

Interested in Meat Substitutes.

"They have interests large enough to be a dominating influence in most of the services connected with the production and distribution of animal foods and their by-products, and are reaching out for control, not only of substitutes of animal food but of substitutes for other lines into which the integration of their business has led them.

"They are factors in cattle-loan companies making the necessary loans to growers and feeders of livestock; are interested in railways and private car lines transporting livestock and manufactured animal products; in most of the important stock yard companies—the public market for the bulk of food animals—and in livestock trade papers on which growers and feeders rely for market news.

"They are interested in banks from which their competitor packing houses borrow money; in companies supplying machinery, ice, salt, materials, boxes, &c., to themselves and their competitors; they are principal dealers on the Provision Exchanges where future prices in standard cured animal products are determined; they or their subsidiary companies deal in hides, oleo, fertilizer, material, and other crude animal by-products; purchase from other packers these crude by-products, and themselves carry the manufacture thereof to a further stage than most of their competitors.

"They are important factors in the leather industry, in oleomargarine and lard substitutes in cottonseed oil, in fertilizer, in soap, in glue, &c.

"Their vast distributing system, with the advantages arising from the control of private cars, cold storage, and a network of branch houses, has enabled them to extend their activities on a large scale into poultry, eggs, cheese, butter, rice, breakfast foods, canned vegetables, soda fountain supplies, and other lines.

"Individuals of the Armour family are owners of grain and elevator companies, and J. Ogden Armour is a prominent factor in the American International Corporation, with its shipping and shipbuilding interests, its import and export companies and various lines, its interest in a company organized to develop cattle raising, meat packing, Quebracho extract and allied businesses in Paraguay, its control of a large tea importing company and a sugar machinery corporation, and its minority stock in the United Fruit Company.

Grows Fruit in Hawaii.

"Some of Swift & Co.'s subsidiaries are growing tropical fruits in Hawaii; a subsidiary of Wilson & Co., Inc., has reached into the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and a Morris concern cans shrimp taken in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

"In England, France, Italy, Holland and other European countries large meat distributing companies have been organized by the packers to sell the meats from their plants in the United States, Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil and Australia."

The big five, the report said, have control of or interest in public utility corporations in Sioux City, Kansas, South St. Paul, Portland, Oregon, South San Francisco, South St. Joseph, Mo.; Hill City, Minn.; Fort Worth, Texas, and Chicago.

As to financial power, the report said in part: "The packer has drawn to a marked degree upon the banks of the country for liquid funds. To assure himself loans ample to his purpose the big packer has secured affiliation through stock ownership representation on directorates, and in other ways, with numerous banks and trust companies. Mr. Armour, Mr. Swift, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Wilson are directors in banks affiliated closely with those who are strong at the sources of credit in the United States. Being thus allied with the powerful interests at the sources of credit, the packers' power is great, not only for financing their own national and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of cattle producers and of competitors or customers in any line."

After reviewing the interest of the packers in the leather, fertilizer, cottonseed oil, grain and breakfast food industries, the report said:

"The reason why the packers are seeking control of the substitutes for meat—the foods that compete with meats—are obvious. If the prices of substitutes for meats are once brought under packer control, the consumer will have little to gain in turning to them for relief from excessive meat prices.

"Judged conservatively by trade estimates, the big five handle at least half of the poultry, eggs, and cheese in the main channels of interstate commerce.

Deal Also in Staple Groceries.

"Recently the big packers began dealing in various staple groceries and vegetables, such as rice, potatoes, beans, and coffee, and increased their sales at such a rate that in certain lines they have become factors of great moment."

Referring to the packers' activities in South America the report said that from the establishment of a single plant in Argentina in 1907 by Swift & Co., the American packers, Swift, Armour, Morris, and Wilson, had developed by 1917 until for that year they exported 57.4 per cent. of all exports of frozen and chilled beef quarters from Argentina and Uruguay.

"It is significant of their power and the rapidity of their action," said the report, "that in 1910, three years after their entrance into the River Plate (Argentina) field, they had secured control of more than 40 per cent. of the trade; that in 1915 they had substantially 65 per cent.; and that their weighted average control during the eight years from 1910 to 1917 was 55 per cent. In this period they exported nearly 22,000,000 quarters of the beef from these two South American countries, which represents well over 5,000,000 head of cattle."

The American packers control or are associated with seventeen meat companies or holding companies in South America, according to their report to the commission.

PACKERS REPLY TO CHARGES.

Contend Federal Trade Commission's Report Is Misleading.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Charges against the big meat packers contained in the report issued by the Federal Trade Commission today were denied by Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., speaking for his own company and for the other big Chicago packers, Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and Cudahy & Co.

"This latest report of the Federal Trade Commission is merely an attack upon large and successful business organizations, and should be resented by all Americans who are proud of the industrial progress of the nation," said Mr. Swift. "It contains nothing new, and is an outgrowth of the former discredited Heney ex-parte investigation. This report, so far as I am informed, contains absolutely no evidence of collusion among the five largest packers.

"The manner in which the Trade Commission juggles figures and resorts to sensationalism betrays the insincerity of the commission. We are living up to both the spirit and letter of the law, and want to co-operate with the Government in every helpful and constructive way, but we must protest against the methods used by this important branch of the Government.

"I say that the large packers and their individual businesses are a public benefit and a decided factor in keeping down the spread between livestock and meat prices. This report is put out now as a part of the propaganda in which the Trade Commission, with others, is engaged, seeking to subject the packing industry and other lines of business to the arbitrary control of subordinate Government officials through a license system.

"No one disputes that out of the total receipts of the packers derived from the products of animals, about 85 per cent. is paid out for live animals themselves. About 13 per cent. is paid out for wages, transportation, and other such expenses. About 2 per cent. of this turnover is the sum left by the packers as net profit. And no one disputes that this amount is but a small fraction of a cent per pound, and that it is so negligible as not in any way to affect the price which the consumer pays for meats.

"It is to be regretted that in these days, when the public feels keenly the pressure of high prices, a Government body does not give out facts respecting prices and profits. This has never been done fairly by the Federal Trade Commission as regards the packing industry, although the commission has constantly had the most complete information in its possession.

"The report just issued by the Trade Commission and its discussion of the number of subsidiary companies and its calculation of percentages of the classes of business handled by the packers are not only erroneous, but are entirely immaterial to the real question in which the public is interested, namely, why are prices high?

"I do not believe that the findings of such a prejudiced and unfair report should be used to influence public opinion or as a basis for the radical legislation that has been introduced at Washington."

Morris Wants Fair Investigation.

Edward Morris, President of Morris & Co., said:

"The public should know that this Federal trade report does not pertain to any recent investigation, but is merely a rehash of the investigation made in response to the letter of the President of Feb. 7, 1917, directing the Federal Trade Commission to make a full investigation into the food problem generally; but, unfortunately, the commission disregarded the President's injunction and investigated only one branch of the question, that of the packers, and that investigation was conducted in a bitterly partisan, biased, and sensational manner, and without any opportunity on the part of the packer to present his side of the case.

"Instead of making but one report on that discredited examination, which could easily have been done, the Federal Trade Commission has already made several reports, and has announced that several more are to follow, which can only be for the purpose of keeping the public mind inflamed against the packers and for their effect in Congress, even in these days of reconstruction and unrest, when mere agitation can do no one any good, and although this commission was created by Congress to aid and assist business along constructive lines.

"Morris & Co. has always favored, and would now welcome, a fair and impartial investigation by some competent and non-political body along economic and constructive lines of the entire meat food question from the calf on the farm of the producer to the steak on the table of the consumer. And I want to say that such an investigation would reveal that the business of the packers is conducted efficiently and on a minimum profit, only the fraction of one cent per pound, and these are the two cardinal propositions involved, so far as the packers are concerned.

"Morris & Co. stands ready and willing to assist the Government in any way within its power to discover and correct any evils that may be in the present situation, and particularly as to the present high prices, but this can only be done in the interest of the public generally along non-political, big constructive lines. The packers have done much for the producer in building up markets in foreign countries, much for the consumer in the way of utilizing by-products, much for the cause of justice and liberty generally by 'delivering the goods' in the recent great conflict, and under these circumstances they are entitled to fair treatment.

"There is no charge in this report excepting that of size. There is no charge that prices have been inflated or that economical means of operation have not been adopted, or that the packers have been guilty of unfair competition. There are more small packers with an increasing business today than ever before."

Wilson Gives Packers' Profits.

Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., made this statement:

"After reading the latest attacks upon the meat packing industry I must say that it is unfortunate that a state of mind seems to exist among the members of the Federal Trade Commission that they should be opposed to large business interests.

"It seems to me important that business men of America awaken to the situation at once, for it certainly is unfortunate that a branch of our Government should take that attitude of opposition instead of working out something constructive for American business men when the whole world is suffering and needs our support.

"It seems strange to me that in this report the Federal Trade Commission failed to call attention of the people to facts in the Food Administration report as shown on Page 29, which relates to a wartime profit to the packers.

"This report shows that the packers were permitted to earn a maximum profit of 9 per cent. on sales of edible products upon capital invested. It also states that the profit of the five larger packers for the year ending Nov. 1, 1918, was a little over $10,000,000 on an investment of over $714,000,000, meaning a net profit of 5.6 per cent., or 3.4 per cent. less than that authorized by the Government.

"These figures passed through the hands of the Federal Trade Commission and the accuracy of these figures has not been and cannot be questioned.

"In other words, if the packers had the food situation in control, as is charged in the report of the Federal Trade Commission, they would have been legally allowed to have made more than $24,000,000 in addition to the amount they did."

In the absence from the city of J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour & Co., no statement was forthcoming from that company.

It was said at the offices of Cudahy & Co. that the commission's report was "too general" and contained no definite charges that warranted a reply.

WANTS INQUIRY INTO WHEAT

Representative Fitzgerald Says the Price of Bread Must Be Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representative John F. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts offered a resolution in the House today requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to make an investigation of the wheat situation throughout the world with a view of determining the probable wheat surplus in this country and what amount of this surplus would be required for export.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that something must be done to reduce the price of bread to the consumers in this country. He believes that such an investigation would show that the surplus would be very large, and that if such is the case the price of wheat should be reduced to the miller without delay, so that the bread prices might be reduced.

TO CEASE BALTIC RELIEF.

U. S. Food Distribution Centre at Copenhagen to be Abolished.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Next month the American food distribution centre here will be abolished, and Magnus Swensson will return to America.

The Danish papers call attention to the great humanitarian work carried out by Mr. Hoover and the American Relief Administration. It is stated that America contributed gratis foodstuffs valued at more than 100,000,000 kroner for the starving Baltic peoples.

From Copenhagen Mr. Swensson successfully directed the distribution, and made himself generally liked.

BODY FOUND ON GRAMPIAN.

Temporary Bow to be Put on Ship That Struck an Iceberg.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11.—One body was recovered today from the ruins of the bow of the Allen liner Grampian, which arrived here yesterday after she had been in collision with an iceberg off Cape Race on Wednesday night.

The steamer was bound from Montreal for Liverpool, and the passengers will be transferred to the liner Empress of Britain, which will leave Quebec on Monday for Liverpool. A wooden bow is being constructed on the Grampian to enable her to reach a port where permanent repairs can be made.

DANGER IN INCOME TAX.

Controller Travis Points Out How It May Be Misused.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—Speaking at a conference of transfer tax attorneys, appraisers and county treasurers of the State here today, State Controller Eugene M. Travis declared that personally he is not in sympathy with the new State income tax.

"This State is governed by majority rule," said Mr. Travis. "Personally, I am not in sympathy with the new income tax. Theoretically, every one agrees that all men and women should pay their share of the taxes. This tax is levied on only one person out of twenty. I shall administer the new tax in a manner which I hope will be as little objectionable as possible, and I will make every effort to prevent the unfriendly criticism that has been made of the national form of taxation.

"The danger of the income tax is not in the present rate, but in the ease of obtaining larger revenue for the State and subdivisions by increasing the rate. Hitherto if the budget were increased ten million dollars the Legislature had to find a way to finance the increase. Now, with the new income tax, if an increase is made in the budget all the Legislature must do is to raise the rate 1 or 1½ per cent. It will require great caution and firmness by the Legislature to prevent the rate from becoming large and oppressive and exercising an influence that will drive capital and industry from the State."

Queens Democrats Indorse Moran.

At a meeting held in Flushing last night the Queens County Democratic Committee indorsed Robert L. Moran as candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen in the election to take place in the Fall. Mr. Moran, who is from the Bronx, was introduced to the audience by Borough President Maurice E. Connolly. James Butler, Chairman of the county committee, presided. About 500 men and women from all parts of Queens Borough were present.

Drafted from Sing Sing to Auburn.

OSSINING, July 11.—Fifty long-term convicts, including two "lifers," were drafted by Warden Edward V. Brophy today from Sing Sing Prison to Auburn Prison to complete their terms. The lifers are Frank Ruggiero of New York and Antonio Risico of Brooklyn. The men were shifted to relieve Sing Sing, which is overcrowded.

DEBATE ON DRY CODE IN HOUSE IS BITTER

General Discussion Ends Today but Bill May Not Be Enacted for a Month.

GARD HEADS "WET" ATTACK

Says Anti-Saloon League and Patent Medicine Associations Drafted Proposed Code.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Debate on the wartime and national prohibition enforcement bill, which has been before the House since last Monday, grew bitter today with the presentation of the opposition, led by Representative Gard of Ohio, who is directing the fight for repeal of wartime prohibition and for a more liberal definition of an "intoxicant."

Five hours of the twelve of general debate had been consumed when the House adjourned tonight. The general debate will be ended tomorrow, and on Monday the House will consider the bill under the five-minute rule. Hundreds of amendments will be offered, with indications that the bill will not be adopted finally until the middle of next week, when it will go to the Senate. Unless it is expedited there the bill will not be sent to the President for another month.

Mr. Gard, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and one of the five signers of the minority report, asserted that only one section of the bill reported by his committee had been planned by the committee itself.

"The counsel for the Anti-Saloon League and representatives of the patent medicine associations were largely responsible for the bill," said Mr. Gard. "They drew up the sections referring to national prohibition enforcement and the internal revenue people drafted the provisions regarding the manufacture of alcohol for commercial purposes.

"Yesterday the President told the Senate that the war ended Nov. 11, nearly eight months ago," added Mr. Gard. "In the face of that utterance we have the remarkable statement from the majority report on this bill that war exists with Germany and Austria. I say that there is no question, as a matter of fact, that the war is ended.

"Therefore when we come to the question of war prohibition it is only a pretense for the continuation of prohibition, which was started under the guise of an attempt to conserve food and fuel. The President has stated that at the earliest possible moment he will proclaim that demobilization is ended and thus end war prohibition, but says that he cannot honestly issue that proclamation now. Congress should repeal wartime prohibition.

"As to the definition of 'intoxicants,' I make the point that no matter what powers Congress may have under the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, it does not have the power to say that a certain thing is intoxicating when in fact it is not so. Furthermore, I dispute the power of Congress under the war power to write something into the law not contemplated under the authority for that law, and which no one had in mind.

"If we admit that the Congress can fix the percentage of alcohol at a low point, we thereby also put it in the power of Congress to fix the percentage at a high point, or any point.

Wants a Reasonable Bill.

"What we should do is to write this bill in a reasonable way. We are legislating for reasonable men, not for perverts, to whom the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee has referred, in saying that some men drink one hundred glasses of beer a day, or become intoxicated by drinking flavoring extracts."

Mr. Volstead, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, denied that he had made such a statement, to which Mr. Gard replied that it was to that effect.

"A State in the exercise of its police power may have the right to place a limitation upon alcoholic content, but Congress has not the power to invade that right. The United States as a Federal Government has no police power," continued Mr. Gard.

"The general trend of this bill is radical in the extreme. Under its provisions the housekeeper who makes cider or some other innocuous drink for home use is subject to being taken before the court as a criminal lawbreaker. Such a thing was never in prospect either in the legislative or public mind.

"The House should write its own bill," concluded Mr. Gard, "and not enact legislation written by the Anti-Saloon League attorneys for patent medicine concerns and others on the outside. We should pass a sane, reasonable, and proper enforcement law."

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania said that it was estimated that the returns to the Federal Government from revenue licenses and excess and income taxes on the sale of liquor would reach $1,000,000,000. This, he said, would be wiped out by prohibition, and the only return to the Federal Government would be $70,000,000 collected on non-beverage alcohol.

"I have been going over the revenue aspect with revenue officials and find that for the ten months up to and including April of the last fiscal year we collected from wines, distilled spirits, and other intoxicating beverages $408,274,000," said Mr. Moore. "The estimated receipts for May and June to complete the fiscal year bring the total up to $533,000,000.

"In addition to that sum the Treasury gained heavily from income and excess profits taxes arising from the liquor business. That was under the old laws. If prohibition were not in effect we would under the new revenue law receive for the six months from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1919, approximately $325,000,000. For the whole fiscal year ending June 30 next our receipts without prohibition would be $638,000,000. In addition we would have received income tax and excess profits taxes sufficient to bring the grand total up to $1,000,000,000. This revenue, which is fully three times as much as we can possibly receive from the tariff, is now gone. All the revenue officials look forward to in lieu of this $1,000,000,000 is about $70,000,000 which may be collected on nonalcoholic beverages. This loss of revenue presents a problem which may ultimately call for the issue of additional bonds.

Outlines Loss in Revenue.

"The soft drink and ice cream people who are benefited by prohibition are asking that their taxes be reduced, as there are many other tradesmen who sought the disruption of the liquor business. What is now collected from them is insignificant when compared with what the Government loses on prohibition in addition to the $1,000,000,000 loss. The revenue officials are put to increased expense which must be drawn from taxes to enforce the prohibitory laws."

Representative John O. Moon of Tennessee, who said that he had voted prohibition for twenty-two years, opposed the bill because of its radical provisions. He said that it was worse in many of its features than the "infamous Force bill." It was asserted by Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts that foreign laborers were threatening to leave this country if prohibition went into effect.

"If foreign workers think more of their 'booze' than of being Americans let them get out," rejoined Representative Cooper of Ohio. Mr. Cooper denied that American laborers wanted beer and whiskey any more than any other element in a community.

"Crime has fallen off 50 per cent. in Pittsburgh since prohibition went into effect," said Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania. "There is more sobriety, contentment, and prosperity there than in all its history."

WANTS TEST IN PHILADELPHIA

Department of Justice Asks for Ruling to Prosecute Brewers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Notwithstanding appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the wartime prohibition decisions rendered in New York and Baltimore Federal courts, the Department of Justice today asked the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to pass upon a test case here, so that in the event of a ruling in favor of the Government every brewer of beer or dealer in that beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol now doing business can be at once prosecuted.

The case before the court is the Government suit against the Bergner & Engle Brewing Company, charged with violation of the wartime prohibition law. The company has filed a demurrer asking for a dismissal of the suit on the ground that the Government did not allege that the beer it manufactured was intoxicating, and the proceedings today were largely confined to an argument on the demurrer.

Theodore F. Jenkins, counsel for the brewing company, argued for the dismissal of the suit on the ground that several Federal courts had settled the points at issue and that other United States Courts should follow the precedent established by sustaining demurrers of the brewers and retailers until the Supreme Court had decided an appeal.

Judge Oliver B. Dickinson asked William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney General, the necessity of a ruling in the Eastern Pennsylvania jurisdiction when there had been rulings in other courts and an appeal taken.

"There is no ruling that is controlling," Mr. Frierson replied. "Whatever was said at New York or Baltimore will, of course, be considered, but those decisions are not binding here."

SEES WAR BAN ENFORCEABLE.

Anti-Saloon League Says Existing Laws Are "Fairly Effective."

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued tonight through Wayne B. Wheeler, its general counsel, declared that wartime prohibition can be enforced even if no additional enforcement legislation were enacted.

"Many people think that war prohibition cannot be enforced unless a code is adopted," said Mr. Wheeler, discussing the enforcement features of the Reed law.

"It is true that the present power to enforce the War Prohibition act is not adequate, but it is nevertheless fairly effective. Liquor dealers who violate the War Prohibition act will face not only the criminal penalty of war prohibition but the penalty under the liquor tax laws. The penalty for violating war prohibition is imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both.

"Section 1,014 of the Federal Statutes authorizes all State officials and magistrates to make arrests for violations of the law. The United States District Attorneys are bound to prosecute all violators of law. United States Marshals are authorized to command all necessary assistance in the execution of their duties to enforce the law. The Attorney General may assign officers of the Department of Justice to take charge of the prosecution of cases.

"Court decisions and statutes are no holding out any encouragement to the liquor law violator."

LION MASCOT KNEW HIM.

Lafayette Escadrille Captain Visits Animal at Zoo.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—Great excitement was caused at the Paris Zoo yesterday by the sight of a French aviation Captain, decorated with the Legion of Honor and many palmed War Cross, caressing a full grown lion through the bars of his cage.

The lion had been lying in a corner, but jumped at the Captain's voice and was licking his hand like a dog. A crowd of 500 persons speedily collected, whose amazement at the airman's daring was unbounded.

It was Captain Thenault, who commanded the Lafayette Escadrille throughout its existence, paying a visit to "Whisky," the Escadrille's mascot from the Spring of 1916 to the Summer of the following year.

Captain Thenault says that the lion is in poor shape owing to rheumatism contracted during the very cold weather at the beginning of 1917, when he shared the Americans' draughty wooden hut at Cachy in the region of the Somme.

Whisky's companion, Soda, died of the same ailment two months ago, and Thenault fears that Whisky will soon follow. Both lions had suffered greatly from the cold during the last two Winters, as owing to the coal shortage the zoo cages were unheated.

When Thenault went away Whisky stood looking after him for a moment, then limped back to the corner where he spends all his time listlessly huddled.

SETTLE BOUNDARY ISSUE.

Allied Council Acts on the Austro-Czechoslovak Lines.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme Council of the Allies this afternoon settled the question of the Austro-Czechoslovakia frontiers in accordance with the recommendations of the commission which investigated the frontiers question. Under the settlement the Czechoslovaks get the benefit of the changes in the regions of Gmunden and Seldsberg. The Austro-Hungarian frontiers question is still under consideration.

The council tomorrow will take up the question of raising the blockade on Russia.

Increases Fare to Stamford.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—A new zone plan intended to increase the earning power of the New York & Stamford Railway Company went into effect today. It formerly cost 25 cents to ride from New Rochelle to Stamford. Hereafter it will cost 30 cents. Transfers from the main line to the local lines in Port Chester will cost 3 cents, and transfers to the Sound Beach (Conn.) line have been eliminated. Transfers to Stamford city lines will cost 1 cent.

SEEKS TO QUESTION CUSTODIAN GARVAN

Representative Moore Wants Further Inquiry Into Operations of Chemical Foundation.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO ACT

Other Officers of Corporation Also Are Invited to Attend Hearings Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—As the result of a dispute between Representative J. Hampton Moore and the founders of the Chemical Foundation, Limited, the former sent a letter today to Joseph H. Choate, Jr., general counsel of that organization, inviting its officers and trustees to appear before the Ways and Means Committee next Monday or Tuesday for a further inquiry into the operations of the foundation.

Mr. Moore several weeks ago attacked Francis P. Garvan, President of the Chemical Foundation, and denounced its officers, who also form the Alien Property Custodian's Advisory Board. Mr. Choate wrote Mr. Moore a sharp letter in which he denied the conclusions of Mr. Moore's remarks. In reply to this letter Mr. Moore sent the following communication to Mr. Choate today:

Dear Mr. Choate: Referring to your letter of June 27, which Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina had inserted in The Congressional Record, I advise you that my remarks which you criticised were directed chiefly to the anomaly of appointing Mr. Francis P. Garvan, the Alien Property Custodian, an Assistant Attorney General to detect anarchists and bombthrowers after he had been elected President of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., which seeks, through you as general counsel, the passage of the Dyestuffs bill.

But since I did refer to the Chemical Foundations, Inc., and the methods by which, through the instrumentality of the Alien Property Custodian's office, it secured from the Government at private sale the valuable German patents taken over by the Alien Property Custodian under the Trading with the Enemy act, I do not object to the publicity given your letter by Mr. Byrnes or by the newspapers which published it. I am inclined to think the more publicity we have as to this unusual transaction the better it will be for all concerned.

One of the evils from which the country suffers when a great war is on, or during the reconstruction period, when almost everything bearing a patriotic label is given credence, is the lack of information concerning the motives of some who wrongfully use the label for selfish interests.

The newspapers do not always have the inclination or the space to go fully into matters which vitally affect our business affairs, and members of Congress find themselves burdened with so much pressing legislation that what ordinarily would invite sensational inquiry frequently passes along with the dull routine unobserved.

In this session of Congress, when efforts are being made to take an account of the national stock and to probe the doings of those who were in control when the rush was on, when it is fair that the people should know what has been done in their name, by law or by executive order, by department or by bureaucrat, by commanding general or by petty officer, at home or abroad, and when it is equally important that they should know what is proposed to be done for them or in defiance of their rights, it may be well to further discuss the plans and purposes of such a far-reaching scheme as is contemplated by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., organized and supported, as it seems to have been, by those associated with the head of the Alien Property Custodian in the huge task of seizing and operating enemy business and property to an amount estimated at $500,000,000.

I have, therefore, asked, in fairness to you and to all parties concerned, that the Attorney General, who was Alien Property Custodian; Mr. Garvan, who is now Alien Property Custodian and also President of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., together with the officers and Trustees of that concern, be invited to attend meetings of the Ways and Means Committee on Monday and Tuesday next, (July 14 and 15, 1919,) in order that further inquiry may be had and justice done, as the circumstances warrant. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Fordney, has authorized invitations to be forwarded as indicated, and I will be pleased if you will do what you can to induce the gentlemen mentioned to be present.

As the Dye bill, which you and your associates supported, has been reintroduced since the hearings closed, with a provision for the establishment of a licensing system to control the distribution of dyestuffs in the United States, the Alien Property Custodian's office and the officers of your foundation, including Mr. Otto T. Bannard, Mr. Cotton and H. Dodge, Mr. George L. Ingham, Mr. B. Howell Griswold, Jr., and Mr. Ralph Stone, might be able to aid the committee in determining whether the installation of that extraordinary method of controlling supplies and prices should be made a part of our protective tariff system. Very truly yours,

J. HAMPTON MOORE.

MORE IRISH CHARGES.

Delegation from Here Gives Out In Paris a List of Arrests.

PARIS, July 11.—John A. Murphy of Buffalo, member of the Irish-American delegation here, made public today another statement from his organization recapitulating alleged atrocities said to have been committeed by the British in Ireland.

The incidents mentioned in the statement were mostly arrests which the statement termed illegal.

The Irish-American delegation in Paris sent Premier Clemenceau a note on June 30 in which it was charged the British bombarded Irish towns from airplanes, "wantonly murdering women and children." It was also charged that the British frequently issued banishment orders. The delegation, in the note, asked the appointment of a special commission to investigate the charges.

DE VALERA GOES WEST.

Will Speak in Chicago and San Francisco Before Returning.

The plans of Eamonn de Valera for a tour of the United States were announced yesterday. This afternoon he will speak in Grant Park, Chicago, and tomorrow in the Chicago baseball park. Before the meeting de Valera will visit De Paul University, where he will be made a Doctor of Laws. He will then go to San Francisco, where he will unveil a statue of Robert Emmet and address the National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Dr. de Valera, accompanied by ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois and Frank P. Walsh, left for Chicago yesterday. Other members of the party were Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Dunne, Dr. Patrick McCartan, and Sean Nunan, assistant secretary to de Valera.

Other speakers at the Chicago meeting tomorrow will be Mr. Walsh and Mr. Dunne, and Congressman William E. Mason of Illinois.

After his visit to San Francisco de Valera will return to New York before starting his speaking tour.

Syracuse Greets de Valera.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 11.—More than 3,000 persons jammed the New York Central Railroad trainshed here tonight to greet Eamonn de Valera, who spoke briefly while the train stopped for eight minutes. De Valera urged support of the movement for the recognition of "The Irish Republic," and his statements brought cheers from the crowd. He was presented with a huge basket of roses by twelve small girls.

STRETCHED ARMY LEAVE NEARLY TWO YEARS

Private Engleton, "A. W. O. L." Champion, Now Jailed on the Rhine.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 10.—The prize "A. W. O. L." performer of the American Expeditionary Force has been discovered. He is Private Jack Engleton of Ambulance Company 1, Second Divison.

Engleton has been absent without leave almost two years, having been away from his division during the entire period of its fighting activities in Europe. He has now unwittingly rejoined his outfit, occupying a cell in the division jail at Heddesdorf, on the Rhine. During his absence he has been in various places in the United States, South America, England, and Ireland, not to mention a few others.

He has been tried and is now awaiting the approval of his sentence by headquarters. The record of the trial shows that Engleton left his post at Camp Baker, El Paso, Aug. 3, 1917, and if it had not been that one of his toes was maimed, he might be still traveling around the world.

It seemed that while at Camp Baker Engleton thought he wanted to go and see his sick father in Chicago. He borrowed some money and without bothering about permission went to Chicago. Then he decided not to return to Camp Baker.

Donning civilian clothes, he shipped on a boat going to South America and left the crew in Rio de Janeiro. He hung around Brazil until he was tired and shipped to Europe.

In May, 1918, he went to the American authorities in Dublin and surrendered. His record had been sent all around and he was welcomed and taken to London, where he was locked up.

On July 17 he was sent to a hospital to be operated on for appendicitis. On the day he was dismissed from the hospital he went "A. W. O. L." again, and was not heard of until Sept. 28, when he was arrested in Manchester on a charge of passing a bad check.

He was wearing his uniform at the time and an assumed name as well. On Dec. 11 he was tried at Cambridge, and as "Corporal Jack Seliepmak" was sentenced to two months in Jail.

Here he was identified by Scotland Yard men, who had been asked to pick up an American "A. W. O. L." soldier minus part of one toe. After he had served his term, in February of this year, he was turned over to American officials, and after spending some months in various army jails he was sent on to his division here some weeks ago.

In his old ambulance company, Engleton renewed his acquaintance with several pals from whom he had borrowed money back at Camp Baker with which to set out on his journeys. They appeared as witnesses against him at his most recent trial.

Engleton says he is proud of the record of the Second Division, although he did not help make it. He does not know whether he is entitled to wear a victory ribbon, but opines that he has not the right to any stars. He says further that he is at least one member of the Second who does not have to argue whether he fought in Belleau Woods.

ENDS ARMY HONOR COURTS.

German Assembly Votes to Abolish Them After Lively Talk.

WEIMAR, July 11, (Associated Press.)—Owing to the strong opposition shown toward the projected tobacco monopoly, the Tax Commission has finally voted to postpone action pending further Government investigation.

The National Assembly has rejected the proposal of the Independents to establish popular courts with judges elected by the people. The Majority Socialists and the bourgeois parties charged the Independents with attempting to undermine the independence of the courts in the same manner as discipline in the army and public administration has been undermined.

The Assembly also voted abolition of the military courts of honor, but only after desperate efforts by the Conservatives and National Liberals to retain them. In place of them will be a central chamber to adjudicate army disputes.

CRILLON DANCERS PAID ALL.

No Cost to Government in Return of Paris Courtesy on July 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Denial was authorized by the State Department today of published reports to the effect that a dance given by members of the staff of the American Peace Commission at the Hotel Crillon, in Paris, had been at public expense.

The denial read:

"The American Commission to negotiate peace has cabled to the Department of State a denial of certain published reports regarding a dance recently given in the Hotel Crillon, which is the headquarters of the American Commission.

"The facts are that, on the night of July 4, as a part of the general celebration in Paris, the members of the staff of the American Commission gave an informal dance, which was the first entertainment of any kind by them since the beginning of the Peace Conference.

"The dance was a subscription affair entirely, and the expense of it was borne by the guests themselves, and without any costs whatever to the Government."

To Have $3,500,000 for Highways.

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—The New Jersey Highway Commission has announced it will have at its disposal during the current fiscal year about $3,500,000 for use in assisting the counties in their highway construction and maintenance. Of this sum, $460,000 will come from the general funds of the State, and will be used in aiding the counties in new construction, while it is estimated that the motor vehicle fund will net at least $2,850,000 to aid in maintenance and construction.

URGES THAT RUSSIAN BLOCKADE BE LIFTED

Woman Representative of the Soviets Presents Resolution at C. F. U. Meeting.

THE MOTION IS REFERRED

Organization Protests Against Proposed 2-Cent Transfer Charge in the City.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union last night in Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, resolutions were presented by Miss E. Flower, a representative of the unrecognized Russian Soviet "Embassy" in this country. Miss Flower spoke, by courtesy of the union, urging the adoption of the resolutions, but after a short debate the matter was referred to the Executive Board for investigation and report. The resolutions said:

"We, as citizens of the United States, call upon the Congress of the United States to take such action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the discontinuance of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without our having declared war against Russia, this blockade is bringing death by starvation to hundreds of thousands

"We urge the immediate recall of all American troops in Russia and the abandonment of attempts to secure special troops for service there. This is no service for the soldiers of a democracy.

"We do earnestly protest against the conniving or collaborating of our Government with any counter-revolutionary groups, such as those of Kolchak or Dennikin, servers of a discredited monarchial régime."

A resolution protesting against the application of the rule of the National Civil Service Board, whereby men who have served in the army or navy shall have preference for Federal employment on a basis of a rating of 65 per cent., was adopted. It was argued that the men and women who had served in essential industries, without uniform, were unjustly discriminated against by this rule.

Another resolution was adopted protesting against the proposed transfer charge of 2 cents for street car travel. This is to be sent to the Governor, the Mayor of New York, the Public Service Commission, and Judge Mayer of the United States Court. The protest objects to any increases over the five-cent fare and calls on the city administration to redeem its campaign pledge and take over the street railroads and operate them municipally. An invitation was extended to Eamonn de Valera to address the next meeting of the union.

Thomas Rock of the Iron Workers' Union protested against Article X of the League of Nations covenant. He said a corporation has already been formed to move the American steel plants to Shantung pe

TELLS OF FORD'S AID FOR ALLIES IN WAR

Son Testifies That Entire Plant Was Devoted to War Work When Armistice Was Signed.

MADE LIBERTY MOTORS

Cheapened Production of Cylinders and Turned Out 9,000 or 10,000 Artillery Caissons.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 11.—When the armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, the great Ford Motor Company plant at Detroit was entirely given over to war work, according to Edsel B. Ford, President of the company.

Mr. Ford occupied the entire session of court today testifying in the suit of his father, Henry Ford, against The Chicago Daily Tribune, in which he seeks $1,000,000 damages on a charge of libel. He had not concluded when adjournment was taken until Monday. Henry Ford was in court, waiting to testify.

The Ford Company manufactured Liberty airplane motors, Mr. Ford testified, and by a new process cheapened the production of cylinders for these motors, and manufactured all of the cylinders used by the Ford Company and other companies making Libert motors, and likewise the bearings; it made 9,000 or 10,000 artillery caissons; did the finishing work on 2,000,000 helmets; perfected and produced a new light armor for tanks which withstoo the shock of older armor twice its weight and thickness; produced sixteen or seventeen tanks, and had an order for 15,000 of them when the war stopped; made turbines, gears, and boilers for the Engle boats, tractors to increase food production in England, and in a seperate plant at River Rouge produced hulls for th Eagle boats.

Henry Ford, the witness continued, maintained in England throughout the war a hospital for Belgian refugees, and in the United States turned over to Government use large buildings in Cambridge, Mass.; Atlanta, St. Louis, Cleveland, Long Island City, Washington, and Detroit.

This testimony was largely designed as an answer to The Tribune's allegation that in 1916 Mr. Ford's pacifist utterances and attitude so threatened to weaken the military powers of the United States, thus destroying Government, that the newspaper was justified in calling him an anarchist, as it did in an editorial June 23, 1916.

The younger Ford was called as a witness by the defendant, and the war activities of the company were brought out on cross-examination by Alfred Lucking, attorney for the defense. The direct examination was by Elliott Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson adduced testimony that the Government contracts, which had aggregated $190,000,000 at one time in work being performed or in prospect, were on the usual cost plus basis. Mr. Lucking asserted that Mr. Ford's share of the profits—58½ per cent.—would be returned to the Government.

Mr. Stevenson, through the witness, showed the profits of the Ford Motor Company for the purpose, he said, of showing that the company was as properous in war times as at other times. He asked for a statement of the 1919 profits to date, which brought Mr. Lucking to his feet with a protest the spectators did not understand until they received the news that Henry Ford and his son had just purchased the stock held by all minority stockholders, except James Couzens, Mayor of Detroit.

"They are asking to go into the private affairs of this corporation down to this date. I say to your Honor that there are very important matters pending that it affects very seriously," said Mr. Lucking. The latter's protests were so vigorous that Judge Tucker warned him that he was verging on contempt of court.

The profits of the company for nine months of the fiscal year 1919 were placed at $38,982,292. It appeared from the testimony that the year after Mr. Ford cut the price of his touring cars $80 a car the company sold 800,000 of them. Mr. Lucking said that these could have been sold even had the cut not been made, and that Mr. Ford, accused by counsel for The Tribune of heaping up profits, voluntarily relinquished a profit of $64,000,000 to his company, more than half of which would have accrued to him personally.

As a sidelight on the possibilities of the income of Mr. Ford, who, by the purchase announced today, controls 84 per cent. of the stock of the company, Mr. Lucking's figures were regarded as of peculiar interest. Edsel Ford said that it was his father's policy to keep earnings as close to $25,000,000 a year as possible by increasing wages and development work and by selling his cars as cheaply as possible.

Mr. Stevenson touched on the Hughes Aircraft Investigation Committee report in his examination. The report classified one Carl Embe, head of the tool drafting department, as pro-German. Mr. Ford, according to the report, defended him, and still has him in his employ. The report quoted Mr. Ford as saying to the committee that the war called for sacrifice from everybody, and perhaps it was Embe's sacrifice to have to make weapons to use against his native land, Germany. He was a naturalized American, and Edsel Ford testified that no flaw ever was found in his work.

Demand for Ex-Soldiers Continues.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Calls for labor continue to pour in on the War Department bureau which is finding jobs for discharged soldiers. The State Highways Commissioner of Massachusetts, the Waukegan (Ill.) Chamber of Commerce, and the Pennsylvania State Highways Commission all asked today for men to communicate with them directly. Although South Carolina reports having given work to practically all her 50,000 discharged soldiers, the employment service at Columbia still asks for more.

TO MAKE NEW YORK MEDICAL CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

cal and laboratory material unrivalled by any city in the world," he said. "It is entirely possible to organize a great medical centre which will attract all the physicians of the Western Hemisphere, who care to do graduate work. We have, for example, in the Health Department here, the greatest vaccine laboratory in the country. All of the vaccines used by the American Army in the war, as well as the greater part used by the British in the latter days of the fighting, were made right here in New York. We have 30,000 hospital beds in the city. There are more beds on Blackwell's Island than there are in all Vienna.

"London and Paris are alive to their opportunity to take the place of Berlin and Vienna, but we are going to make an effort here to see what we can do for New York. If we succeed, it will be possible for young physicians to take courses here under specialists, courses which they need, but which the expense of a trip across the ocean to a foreign city would ordinarily prohibit. Do you realize that there were 28,000 medical students in the United States in 1900, while there are now not more than 15,000? With a medical centre here this country would attract a lot of its own citizens who are now going abroad to study, and also men from foreign countries would come here to complete their work."

In addition to Dr. Phillips and Dr. Emerson, the following compose the officers of the association: Dr. George D. Stewart, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, First Vice President; Dr. Glentworth Butler, Chief Medical Consultant of the Long Island College Hospital, Second Vice President; Dr. Arthur F. Chase, Stomach Specialist of the Post-Graduate Hospital, Treasurer. The Trustees are Colonel Charles H. Peck, Dr. William Francis Campbell, Dr. John E. Hartwell, Dr. Frederick Tilney, Dr. Otto V. Huffman, Dr. Adrian Lambert, Dr. Samuel A. Brown, Dr. James Alexander Miller, and Dr. George W. Kosmak.

DISMISSES DIVORCE SUIT.

Court Rules Evidence Does Not Sustain Charges Against Pastor.

The suit by Mrs. Emilie Neifert of 67 East Ninety-third Street for a divorce from the Rev. Josiah Martin Neifert, formerly rector of St. Mark's and St. James' churches in this city and now rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Presque Isle, Me., was dismissed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich. The court also refused the clergyman's counterclaim for separation on the ground of abandonment.

Justice Giegerich ruled that the evidence failed to sustain any of the charges against the Rev. Mr. Neifert, and also held that there was insufficient proof to justify the counterclaim for separation. The court will hear applications later for the custody of the two children, Isabelle, 16, and Morton, 14 years old. They testified in behalf of their mother and will remain with her until the further order of the court.

MORE SOLDIERS RETURN.

Four Transports and Cruiser Dock with 7,575 Troops from Abroad.

The transports Valancia, Saxonia, Tolos, and the Walter Luckenbach arrived yesterday, bringing more than 6,000 American troops home from France. The Luckenbach came from St. Nazaire and the others from Brest.

Units on board the Valancia included the 87th Depot Service Company and 114th Guard Company, Army Service Corps. The Saxonia brought Companies A to D, inclusive, of the 550th Engineers, (negroes,) headquarters and medical detachments; Companies 849 and 850, Transportation Corps, and two special casual companies, most of the members of which were from Southern States.

On the Tolos were Groups B, C, and D, 308th Repair Unit, headquarters and medical detachment; 541st Motor Truck Company, 320th Motor Transport Company, 225th and 273d Military Police Companies, 414th Service Park Unit, 508d Meat Handling Section, and a number of casuals. The principal unit on board the Luckenbach was the 309th Engineers, under command of Major L. E. Hess. There were also on the transport small casual detachments from various branches of the service.

The cruiser Frederick, also from Brest, brought 1,575 troops, the majority being discharged casuals. Units included 824th Company, Transportation Corps; 307th Supply Company, and 824th Motor Transport Company. This was her sixth and last trip as a troop carrier.

Stars and Stripes Staff Returning.

A wireless message received yesterday by the Naval Communication Service from the transport Pretoria said the entire staff of The Stars and Stripes, which was the official organ of the American Expeditionary Force, was abroad, and that the ship would reach her pier in Hoboken today.

Frank J. Hayes to Leave Sanitarium

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers of America, who is ill at a local sanitarium, will be able to leave the institution in a few days, it was announced by the physician in charge today. President Hayes is undergoing "a rest cure," it was said.

It was erroneously reported yesterday that Will H. Hays, National Chairman of the Republican Party, was the patient at the sanitarium.

ACCUSED OF KILLING BOY.

Stock Yards Detective Charged with Shooting Youth at Play.

George Murray of 501 Second Street, Brooklyn, was arrested in Jersey City last night on a charge of murder. Murray, who is a private detective employed by the Jersey City Stock Yards, is charged with having shot and killed Thomas Shine, 16 years old, of 185 Eighth Street, Jersey City.

Shine, in company with four other boys, was playing on the roof of the stock yards yesterday evening when two detectives, Murray and John Tinsley of 22 Elm Street, Passaic, called to them to get out. When the lads didn't obey, it is alleged that Tinsley fired two shots into the air, and when that failed to scare them Murray shot Shine.

Murray denies that he even had a pistol, but his story is called untrue by Tinsley. The four lads with Shine also say that Murray fired the fatal shot. Tinsley is held on a technical charge of disorderly conduct for examination today.

FORDS ACQUIRING STOCK CONTROL

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the standard cars, however. We are making about 3,200 a day, and orders are coming in for more than 4,000 a day. Plans for the next fiscal year, beginning Aug. 1, call for a largely increased production. It is probable that some of our other plants which are now used for assembling will be equipped to do some of the manufacturing. The completion of these negotiations leaves us free to do as we would like to do in the expansion of business.

"After the Supreme Court decision compelling the distribution of $19,000,000 it looked as if our hands were partially tied. Father declared he could not do business with certain interests that held minority stock. I rather thought we could get along, but he declared it impossible, so the only thing to do was either to buy or to sell.

"We got the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston busy, and the negotiations for all but Mr. Couzens's stock were completed late Thursday evening. This leaves us in good shape. The only thing we need is to borrow the money."

W. C. Durant, President of the General Motors Corporation, had an opportunity to buy control of the Ford Motor Company in 1908 for $6,000,000, but Wall Street would not finance the purchase.

Henry Ford and James Couzens were at the Belmont Hotel in New York in the Summer of 1908. Mr. Durant went to see Mr. Couzens to ask him if Mr. Ford and he would sell their interest in the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Couzens conferred with Mr. Ford on the matter. Mr. Ford was ill at the time and felt that he needed a rest from business cares. He also felt that he had more money than he would need. The result was that Mr. Ford and Mr. Couzens told Mr. Durant they would sell for $6,000,000.

The country had not fully recovered from the financial crisis of 1907 and Mr. Couzens tied a string to the offer. He specified that payments must be in gold. Mr. Durant set out to raise the money. He failed. Wall Street said he was too ambitious.

Plan to Finance $75,000,000 Credit.

The Ford Motor Company, according to an announcement authorized by Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford and President of the company, has completed arrangements for the purchase of all of the minority stock, except that held by James Couzens, who, it was authoritatively stated, would continue his relations with the company, both as shareholder and Director.

Three years ago a proposal was made by a syndicate of New York bankers to purchase a block of 500 shares of Ford Motor Company stock from one holder. The price agreed to at that time was $13,000 a share. That operation fell through when the stockholder demanded cash payment within forty-eight hours, and the bankers would not comply with the demand.

Ford Motor Company stock has a par value of $100 a share. When the deal three years ago was in contemplation it was estimated that they were worth $13,000 a share, and at that time figures compiled to show the valuation of the stock as of March 1, 1913, when the income tax law went into effect, made the value as of that date $2,500 a share. The company is reported to have total assets of about $255,000,000 and a profit and loss surplus of about $215,000,000.

The present negotiations were initiated by Stuart Webb of Bond & Goodwin and F. S. Holmes of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. These two institutions, together with the Chase Securities Corporation, have undertaken to arrange a syndicate to finance a $75,000,000 credit for the Ford Motor Company. The credit will run for one year, the Ford Motor Company reserving the right to liquidate the loan at an earlier date if it sees fit to do so.

The credit will be financed by the issuance of bills drawn for ninety days and having three renewals. The rate of interest for the first ninety days will be 5½ per cent., and the renewals will be arranged at the rate current for prime commercial paper at the time of the renewal. The bankers interested in the flotation said yesterday that responses were very satisfactory, and that a fair amount of the bills had already been disposed of. Nothing was said as to the payment of a commission for the renewal privilege.

The bills, it is understood, will not be rediscountable at the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Board has steadfastly refused to allow rediscounts on bills not arising out of commercial operations, and bankers believe that in this instance it will be held that the operation is financial and not commercial.

It was stated officially yesterday that the Ford Motor Company was buying the minority stock for the purpose of reorganization, but that there would be no change either in the personnel of the officers or in the policy of the company. Henry Ford, though owning a controlling interest in the company, took no part in the negotiations, but consented to and approved the purchase.

$50,000,000 IN FORD TAXES.

That Is Washington's Estimate on Revenue Arising from Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Indications are that the Federal Government will collect something more than $50,000,000 in income tax revenue in the event of the materialization of the reported arrangement for the acquisition by the Ford interests of most of the minority stock in the Ford Motor Company.

This is the informal estimate of experts in the Treasury Department who were consulted by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight on the assumption that the shares of stock being turned over were valued at $20,000,000 in 1913 and now estimated to be worth about $100,000,000, and on the assumption that the minority stockholders would receive in the neighborhood of $80,000,000 profit on the transaction, that being the difference between the 1913 value and price at which the stock has been sold by them. It is the idea of Treasury experts that the income tax would be paid on the basis of the income having been received in 1919 at the 1919 income tax rates.

If the transaction had been made in the year 1918, then the income tax that would be due on the profit of $1,000,000 obtained as the 1918 income would have been $703,030, of which $118,520 would have represented the normal income tax for 1918 and $583,510 would have represented the total surtax income tax for 1918, but on 1918 income the normal tax rates were 6 and 12 per cent.

The normal income tax rates for the year 1919 will be 4 and 8 per cent., instead of 6 and 12 per cent., and therefore the normal income tax for 1919 will be two-thirds of what it was in 1918, but the surtaxes will be the same. If the Ford transaction should net $80,000,000 to the minority stockholders, and all the money should go to one stockholder, the income tax to be paid on it would be approximately $58,333,190. But if there were a net income gain of $80,000,000, distributed among eighty minority stockholders, each receiving an identical gain of $1,000,000, then the income tax these eighty would pay the Government would be approximately $58,054,400.

The amount of income tax the Government could receive would depend on the number of minority stockholders figuring in the gain and on the amount that each received; on whether they had children for each of whom they might make a deduction of $200, and on whether the minority stockholders were married or single. If married, each would be entitled to a personal exemption of $2,000, and if single each would have a personal exemption of only $1,000. But the exemptions that would be allowable under the law would be infinitesimal compared with the huge sum involved in such a big transaction.

If there is a profit of $80,000,000 to one stockholder, it would work out this way: Normal income tax, $663,190; surtax, $57,670,000; total tax, $58,333,190. If it went to eighty stockholders the normal tax would be eighty times $79,680, which is the normal tax on $1,000,000, and eighty times $583,510, which would be the surtax on $1,000,000, making a tax of $53,054,400 to be distributed among eighty individuals.

As near as the Treasury experts are able to estimate the matter without having before them the exact figures as to the number of minority stockholders, what each receives, &c., the Government will get something over $50,000,000 in income taxes.

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"I'll tell the world this Suit is great!"

"I've just bought a Suit at Park-Taylor, and I feel like stopping every man I see and telling him all about it.

"My pal is tickled at the style—Mother likes the all-wool fabrics—and my Dad says the tailoring is great. It's the first time I got such comment on a Suit—but it won't be the last, because I'm for Park-Taylor for keeps.

"The low price surprised everybody—and, what's more, you can't tell it by looking at the Suit. Here's the reason—Park-Taylor produce all their own clothes—sell from economical second-floor shops—to thousands of men."

Master Tailored $25

These "Clothes of Character" are designed to meet the demand of discriminating men for distinctive styles. The fabrics are all-wool, the styles are smart, and the tailoring superb. They sell for $25 because of our economical selling plan. Come in and see our summer styles—*you need not buy, but you will.*

Genuine Palm Beach Suits — Palm Beach REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE — THE GENUINE CLOTH MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO. — *Smartly Styled the P.-T. way.* $8.50 and up

English Priestley Mohairs — *Master-tailoring makes them as smart as they are cool.* $15.00

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P.-T. customers are our best salesmen

White Rock GINGER ALE

is made from the pure sparkling White Rock water—We ask you to try a glass of it

ADVERTISEMENT.

DEAR FOLKS:

I HOPE you will have as pleasant an outing this summer as the 1,400 women who work in the Wilson & Co. plant, Chicago, are now enjoying.

These 1,400 women, some of whom are married and are mothers of young babies (the babies are allowed to go with their mothers), are sent to Camp Wilsonia, located about fifty miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan in the famous sand dunes section of Indiana—

Where they can bathe at will—
Where they sleep on wide, screened-in porches that are connected with two large dormitories constructed especially for them—
where they can roam through grounds that are beautiful with wonderful foliage and flowers—
where they dine on the fat of the land—eating Wilson & Co.'s Certified Food Products—
where they can have a royal rest and good time—
ALL WITHOUT ONE CENT OF EXPENSE TO THEMSELVES—
and, in addition, they receive pay while away.

This is not charity. It is merely a mark of appreciation and consideration on the part of their employer, Wilson & Co., who believes that the health and happiness of its co-workers are essential to theirs and to its success.

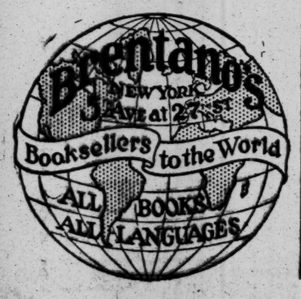
The Mutual Service, one of the many constructive subsidiary organizations connected with Wilson & Co., plans all the year round to help these 1,400 women workers in every possible way, but one of its greatest services is arranging the details for these summer outings.

The talented young women—GOD BLESS THEM—who have charge of the Mutual Service, prefer to do this kind of work to any other in the whole wide world. They say their reward is greater than if they took positions with commercial angles to them only.

It is a great thing for the happiness of working womanhood that young women of this type like to do things for their sister workers that bring roses to the cheeks of tired mothers and their babies and give them a chance to see the moonlight and the starlight and the sunlight unobstructed by tall buildings and narrow streets—to give them a chance to hear the birds sing and to inhale the pure air that abounds in Camp Wilsonia—to give them a chance to dig into and to play in the soil of God's country.

Do you wonder that happiness abounds among the workers in the Wilson & Co. organizations? Don't you see how these little, thoughtful courtesies help to uphold the spirit of loyalty that is the bed-rock of the Wilson & Co. success, and why there is so much meaning to the slogan, "The Wilson label protects your table?"

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM C. FREEMAN,
250 Fifth Ave., New York City.



THREAT TO TIE UP OVERSEAS SHIPPING

Heads of Unions Say Action Will Be Taken Soon Unless Coastwise Strike Ends.

DAY'S CONFERENCES FAIL

Discussion Begun in Washington to be Resumed Here This Morning.

GREAT VARIANCE IN CLAIMS

Men Say 40,000 Are Out, and Number Increasing — Shipowners Say Few Are Affected.

The steamship strike remained unsettled last night after a day of many conferences in Washington and in Atlantic and Gulf ports, in which officials of the unions affiliated with the International Seamen's Association and representatives of steamship companies and of the Federal Shipping Board sought to end the controversy which threatens to tie up coastwise traffic and may even extend, union leaders say, to transatlantic shipping.

The international threat of the situation was indicated when local strike leaders announced that the marine unions in England had given assurance that American ships, manned by non-union crews, would not, upon arrival at British ports, be unloaded by members of British unions.

Officials of the International Union are in Washington conferring with the Shipping Board, and should the Washington conference fail, local union officials say, a strike will be called that will involve more than 70,000 men in the coastwise trade and perhaps those of the transatlantic trade. This strike, it was said by some of the leaders, might be called today.

The claims of the union leaders and of the American Steamship Association, the organization of the coastwise steamship owners, as to the extent of the strike did not agree. The strike leaders said that between 40,000 and 50,000 firemen, oilers, and water tenders were on strike in ports from Portland to Galveston. President H. H. Raymond of the Steamship Association said the strike had not assumed any such proportions and that several of the principal coastwise lines had not been affected and would continue regular schedules.

The men demand recognition of the union and an increase of wages averaging about $15 a month per man. The eight-hour schedule, which has been granted by some lines, is also in controversy.

As the situation stood last night it seemed that the next forty-eight hours would disclose whether or not the unions, should their demands be refused, would be able to tie up traffic as they now threaten. It was generally agreed that the situation was, to a large extent, dependent upon the attitude of the Shipping Board.

"Unless the Shipping Board grants the demands," said a strike leader, "you need not be surprised if a general strike is called before tomorrow night. If a general strike is called it will involve at least 75,000 men."

At 40 Burling Slip, the strike headquarters, it was said that the number of strikers was increasing with the arrival of coastwise ships at ports of destination. It was further said that the strike was affecting the Mallory Line, the Old Dominion Line, the Munson Line, the Ward Line, the Southern Pacific, the Atlantic Maritime Company, the Blue Line, the Standard Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company, the Robins Dry Dock Company, the Morse Dry Dock Company, the Erie Basin Company, and the Crane Dry Dock Company.

It was admitted that the vessels of the United Fruit Company and the 127 ships operated by the Shipping Board were not affected, nor were the transatlantic lines involved. It was pointed out that a majority of the seamen in the transatlantic trade belong to the foreign marine unions. The ships of the International Mercantile Marine, it was added, are manned by union men.

President Raymond of the American Steamship Association said the ship owners were willing to meet the union officials on most of the matters in controversy, but could not agree to discharge non-union men. Such a course, he said, would be ruinous to the merchant marine.

Michael J. Reagan, State Conciliator of the Department of Labor, came to New York to study the strike, as did representatives of the Federal Government.

It was said last night that the strike has already extended to some of the smaller transatlantic lines, among them the Luckenbach Line and the American Maritime Line. This report was not officially verified.

Officials of steamship lines with docks in Brooklyn were unable to say last night just how seriously the strike might interfere with the movement of their ships. They expected to be able to induce crews to remain aboard and sail on schedule, but did not appear optimistic over the outlook.

Four Ward liners are lying at piers at the foot of Montague and Joralemon Streets, all with crews aboard, the officials declared. One of these, the Puget Sound, is scheduled to sail today for Buenos Aires. It is expected that she will start.

One of the Red D. liners, the Parisian, docked at the foot of Pierrepont Street, is also due to leave today, but it was admitted last night that there might be delay, as her crew was not then aboard.

The New York and Porto Rico Line, foot of Atlantic Avenue, has three vessels scheduled to sail, but none before Wednesday next. It was said last night the crews were still aboard.

One of the Booth liners, at the foot of Fulton Street, due to sail on Wednesday, still has her crew aboard. Four vessels of this line are due to arrive within a few days.

PLAN TO STOP ALL SHIPS.

I. W. W. Moving for Revolutionary Marine Workers' Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Industrial Workers of the World are trying to form a revolutionary marine transport workers' organization and have already extended their activities to a number of South American and European countries, according to a letter submitted to the Department of Justice today. The letter reached the Shipping Board and was turned over to the Department of Justice for consideration. Here is the text of the communication:

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION,
NUMBER 8, I. W. W.
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Superior, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Milwaukee,
New York, N. Y.,
June 20, 1919.

Fellow Workers:—We are trying to form an international revolutionary marine transport workers' organization and have already reached an understanding with the transport workers of Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Holland, Ireland, and Spain. We are trying to do the same with the Syndicalist organizations of the Scandinavian countries.

On account of the expense of carrying out this international propaganda we are not financially able to properly carry out our plans for organization among the Scandinavian-speaking workers. And we are unable to properly meet the opposition of the reactionary elements in those countries that are fighting the establishment of the proposed international.

We would therefore like the co-operation and assistance of all the Swedish-speaking workers who are interested in building up a powerful international labor movement among the revolutionary workers of the world by helping us put out literature among the Scandinavian seafaring men.

In May we held a big Scandinavian and English meeting in Buenos Aires, South America. Six hundred sailors and firemen attended. We are planning such meetings in all ports as part of our campaign for a revolutionary international.

Remember that transportation is the keystone of the present industrial system, that when transportation stops industry stops. The opportunity is ours. With a little co-operation an international organization is assured.

Trusting that you will be able to co-operate with us financially and otherwise in our efforts to educate the Scandinavian seamen and to form a real international transport workers' organization, and thanking you in advance for your kind efforts and assistance, we remain,

Yours for international solidarity,
Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 8 of the I. W. W.
James Soot,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.
(Seal of I. W. W.)
Industrial Workers of the World.

WHEN TRANSPORTATION STOPS INDUSTRY STOPS.

Shipping Board officials refused to comment on the letter.

A call at 27 East Fourth Street last night revealed that the I. W. W. office had been closed and that no one in the building knew its new address.

WILL MEET HERE TODAY.

Head of Seamen's Union Says Strike Is to Get Jobs for Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representatives of the International Seamen's Union and Vice Chairman Stevens and other officials of the Shipping Board failed to make progress today toward ending the strike of oilers and firemen and water tenders, which began yesterday on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. While no announcement was made, it was understood that the discussions would be continued tomorrow in New York. Vice Chairman Stevens and a number of Shipping Board officials will go to New York early tomorrow.

Andrew Furuseth, President of the Seamen's Union, after the conference said it had not been expected that any definite conclusions would be reached at today's conference, owing to the absence of representatives of the employers. It was presumed that it was to bring representatives of the employers into the conference that the sessions were to be transferred to New York.

The union President explained that the strike was called to enforce the union's demand that first preference in employment be given to American seamen and second preference to members of the union. He said the demand for increased wages was a secondary issue and was added to the other demands after the strike was declared.

More than 400 members of the Sailors' Union have gone on strike in New York, Mr. Furuseth said, and the total membership of the Sailors' Union, as well as the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union, will follow if the demands are not adjusted.

One Crew Deserts in Boston.

BOSTON, July 11.—Seamen employed on the City of Montgomery went on strike today when the steamer arrived from Savannah. They are the first to quit work at Boston in response to the strike order of the International Seamen's Union.

Few Quit in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—The strike ordered in ports along the Atlantic Seaboard has not affected Baltimore seriously. So far as can be ascertained, only three vessels lying in this port will be delayed because of labor troubles.

200 Quit in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Two hundred men employed on twenty-five privately owned vessels quit work here today as the result of receipt of strike orders from the National Secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and Water Tenders' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf.

ATTACK STRIKEBREAKERS.

Shot Fired and Six Arrested in Brooklyn Disturbance.

Blackjacks and clubs were used and a shot was fired yesterday morning at the plant of Mendelsohn Brothers, 142 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, when 150 men and women shirtmakers, who are on strike, attempted to interfere with strikebreakers going to work. The strike has been in progress a few days. So serious was the disturbance that the police of the Wilson Avenue Station were called to quell it. As far as known, no one was injured by the shot. Six arrests were made.

Among those arrested was Samuel Rapport, a diamond setter, of 442 Barbery Street, Brooklyn. According to Patrolman Shine, Rapport refused to move on when told to do so, and is alleged to have told the others that they had a right to stand there. When he was arraigned before Magistrate Short in the Gates Avenue Court on a charge of disorderly conduct the Magistrate severely reprimanded him and fined him $10.

The others who were arrested were held in $500 bail each for examination July 18 on charges of disorderly conduct. They are: Luca Zilitella, 156 Meserole Street; Louis Sprung, 288 Floyd Street; Helen Last, 706 Willoughby Avenue; Esther Magurnea, 77 Melrose Street, and Ignatz Sosol, 319 First Street, Manhattan.

STEEL TRADES TALK STRIKE.

Conference of Union Presidents July 20 to Decide on Vote of Members.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representatives of twenty-four affiliated international unions of workers in the steel industry at a meeting here today adopted a resolution recommending that a strike vote be taken among their membership.

Definite action on the recommendation will be taken at a conference of the international union Presidents, to be held in Pittsburgh July 20.

Representatives of the unions said the object of the strike, if voted, would be to enforce recognition of the unions and of collective bargaining by the steel industry, which always has operated on an "open shop" basis.

The union representatives assert that a letter written by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to Judge Elbert H. Gary as president of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the time of the Federation's Atlantic City convention, to ascertain the position of steel employers with regard to recognition of the unions, had not been answered. Failure on the part of the steel interests to respond, they said, led to the recommendation for a strike vote.

Since the establishment of a national committee to head the twenty-four affiliated international steel unions was authorized by the American Federation of Labor more than a year ago, the union representatives said, membership in the unions had increased until they now embrace from 25 to 90 per cent. of the steel workers in all the important plants of the country.

WIFE PLEADS FOR MOONEY.

Sees Tumulty and Secretary Wilson for Convicted Labor Leader.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Thomas J. Mooney, who is serving a life sentence after his conviction in connection with Preparedness Day bomb explosion in San Francisco, Cal., called at the White House today and conferred with Secretary Tumulty. It was understood she desired to see President Wilson in the interest of her husband.

Secretary Tumulty explained to Mrs. Mooney that the President had done everything it was possible for him to do in the case of her husband. He added, however, that the President would be willing to receive and read any petition she desired to submit.

Upon leaving the White House, Mrs. Mooney went to the Department of Labor to see Secretary Wilson.

CONBOY TAKES OVER SEIZED LOUP PAPERS

Receiver Will Use Documents in an Effort to Bare Further Assets of the Firm.

SEEK TAX EVADERS HERE

Agent of Treasury Department Traces Bank Deposits of Brokerage Concern.

At the request of Martin Conboy, receiver for H. C. Loup & Co., brokers, of 50 Broad Street, who failed on June 28 last with liabilities estimated at $2,000,000, Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling turned over to him the papers seized at the firm's offices. Mr. Conboy called yesterday in company with Benjamin P. Spellman, an attorney representing a number of the firm's creditors. They explained that they hoped to discover in the papers some clue to assets not yet located.

Frank B. Taylor, who, it is said, is the actual head of the concern and who is now at liberty on $25,000 bail, following his indictment for grand larceny in connection with the financial affairs of the company, has told Mr. Conboy that there are no other assets than those already disclosed. Notwithstanding this, the receiver said he would go on running down clues in the hope of discovering money overlooked. The total amount realized thus far from the sale of stocks, office furniture, revenue stamps, postage stamps, and the commandeering of bank accounts, is about $15,000. About $40,000 is due the firm on outstanding debts.

A card index of the firm's customers, together with the seized papers, would be used by the receiver to open a set of books, he said, to learn the exact financial status of the company. This would be a great deal of work, Mr. Conboy said, and would take a lot of time, but he said that he was sure it would pay him to make the effort.

In the course of the examination of brokers who have victimized investors it developed yesterday at the District Attorney's office that the United States Treasury Department was examining into the affairs of New York brokers to learn if there had been evasions of income tax payments. This became known when Miss Rita Kissin, an examiner for the department, called with a letter from Daniel L. Porter, Supervising Internal Revenue Agent at the Custom House here, at the Bureau of Commercial Frauds. Miss Kissin conferred with Mr. Conboy and Mr. Spellman and also with Assistant District Attorneys Dooling, Edwin P. Kilroe and Alexander I. Rorke.

Miss Kissin said that the entire country was being scoured by the Treasury Department in an effort to trace large sums of money believed to have been sent out of this city to banks in other cities by brokers who wished to conceal the real size of their incomes.

Miss Kissin, it was explained in Mr. Porter's letter, was particularly interested in tracing the bank deposits of a certain brokerage firm which is already under investigation by the District Attorney's office on the complaints of a number of investors.

The young woman was shown the photographs in the Rogues' Gallery of several men who had been active in promoting stock deals in the financial district. She made records of names and numbers. It could not be learned from Miss Kissin just how many prosecutions the Government is planning in connection with the filing of false income statements. She declared, however, that no stone would be left unturned to disclose men guilty of such practice.

HUNGER STRIKE GRIPS PARIS

"Tips" Among Grievances That Cut All Service in Cafes.

PARIS, July 11.—Luncheon was a difficult meal today for most of Paris, because of the many places closed by a strike of waiters, cooks, and other employes in the restaurants, hotels, and cafés.

Only the smallest places, where the proprietor and his family furnished all the labor in the establishment, were able to operate normally. Delicatessen stores and shops selling cold meats and other foods did a big business.

Many cafés opened for business today, but were forced to close later when their employes left.

A few clashes have occurred between the police and strikebreakers, mostly of foreign origin, and the striking cafe waiters.

The police have the situation well in hand.

The restaurant, hotel, and café waiters, cooks, and other employes voted to strike, beginning this morning, and declared that the strike would continue throughout the celebration of Peace Day and Bastile Day if their claims were not immediately satisfied.

They demand full application of the eight-hour day, a weekly day off, and the substitution of a percentage on receipts for the old system of tips.

The Transportation Federation has decided to strike on July 21. If the instructions of the federation are carried out, Paris will be without subway service, street cars, auto buses, and taxicabs.

The National Council of the Miners' Federation issued a manifesto today asking all groups affiliated with the organization to observe the proposed twenty-four-hour general strike on July 21.

The observance of the strike was advocated as a warning to the authorities, who, it was said, are doing nothing to prevent the cost of living from increasing and nothing to prevent food speculation.

BERLIN STRIKE COSTLY.

Estimate of $5,000,000 Daily Loss from Tramway Tieup.

BERLIN, July 10, (Associated Press.)—The residents of Greater Berlin are still suffering as a result of the strike of tramway workers which has been in progress for several days.

Negotiations for a settlement of the strike, which recently resulted in a deadlock, have not been reopened. The workers on suburban lines, however, resumed operations this morning.

The strike, according to estimates, is costing 20,000,000 marks daily, Berliners paying 300,000 marks for emergency conveyances, while the loss in wages amounts to an equal sum. The Government has been compelled to hire 200 wagons for the delivery of parcel post, which is usually carried by tramcar. There is an additional loss through delay in the delivery of food parcels.

FIND DYING VICTIM OF OFFICE THIEVES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Kirk of the Old Slip Station arrived they ordered that nothing in the office be touched, particularly the hammer and a strong box which contained the cash of the firm. The strong box had been pried open, and checks were scattered about the floor. The amount of cash in the box is not known, and accountants were going over the books last night in an effort to ascertain whether any considerable amount of money had been taken by the assassins. The detectives said that they believed they had more than an even chance of getting finger prints from the handle of the hammer, and probably also from the strong box.

Wife and Daughter Called.

At the hospital Mr. Hull was taken into the operating room and an operation was performed by Drs. Mackenson and Mannheim, the aged victim surviving the operation but failing to regain consciousness. In the meantime Mr. Deppisch, whose home is in Hicksville, L. I., and Mrs. Everett Jones of Caldwell, N. J., a daughter of Mr. Hull, were summoned and both reached the hospital an hour later. Mr. Deppisch said that Mr. Hull was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and that as far as he knew did not have an enemy in the world. He did not know how much cash, if any, there was in the strong box.

In the meantime the detectives from the Old Slip Station, who were subsequently joined by several other detectives from Headquarters, continued their investigation. In the course of which it was ascertained that the two strange men had been seen in the office a short time after Timolo left. Late last night Miss Smith, the stenographer, came to the hospital. She said that she left the office at about 5:15 P. M. and that the two men were with Mr. Hull when she told him good night. She did not know who they were, but was able to describe them to the police. The descriptions were not disclosed by the police.

"It was not later than 5:20 when I found him," said Timolo, the porter, "and I almost stumbled over his body as I entered the room. The hammer was on the floor, and I could see that the old man was still alive by the movement of his chest. I hurried out and called the police and told Mr. Astwood what had happened. I did not see the strange men."

Charles E. Jones, father-in-law of Mrs. Jones, the daughter of Mr. Hull, came to the hospital late last night. He, too, said that so far as he knew the injured man had no enemies. His son, Everett Jones, he added, died of influenza last Winter.

Detectives were still going through Mr. Hull's papers at midnight. Finger-print experts from Police Headquarters, acting under the direction of Inspector Faurot, were examining the hammer and strong box for finger prints.

Mr. Hull has been a widower for several years. His home is at 781 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

TO SEEK 44-HOUR WEEK.

Silk Workers Want Shorter Hours, Beginning, Aug. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—The United Textile Workers of the World, under whose direction the strike of the Paterson silk workers was conducted this Spring, declared itself, through the Executive Council, meeting in New York today, as being in favor of the establishment of a forty-four hour work week in the silk industry throughout the United States on Aug. 4.

The motion unanimously adopted by the council is to the effect that, "in view of the great unrest among the silk workers, in connection with the forty-four hour work week, resulting in only a temporary adjustment by the National War Labor Board, it is the unanimous opinion of this council that, for the best interest of the whole industry, and all those concerned, that a forty-four hour work week be put into effect at the earliest possible moment, and that the general officers are hereby instructed to get into communication with the several branches of the silk industry, through Secretary Albert L. Weyman, of the Paterson Employers Association, for the purpose of bringing about the adoption of the forty-four hour work week on Aug. 4, 1919.

The last strike of 27,000 workers, was settled when the National War Labor Board rendered a decision in favor of the forty-eight hour week. Since that time the workers have been granted two increases in salary, totalling about 20 per cent.

RADICALS SENT TO JAIL.

Paterson Textile Workers Alleged to Seek Overthrow of Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—Charged with advocating the overthrow of the Government by force, four members of the Textile Workers of America were committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail by Acting Recorder Abram Klenert today. The accused are Robert W. Dunn, Evan W. Thomas, Henry Berger, and Louis Stein

Thomas, who is a brother of the Rev. Norman Thomas of New York, and Berger were arrested last night when the Textile Workers attempted to hold a meeting in the Sons of Italy Hall. Dunn and Stein were arrested today when they demanded literature and books seized by the police last night in a raid on the organization's headquarters.

The records seized show that the organization has a membership of 675 silk workers. Henry Marelli, counsel for the prisoners, said he would ask Supreme Court Justice James F. Minturn at Hoboken to release them on the ground that they were being held without warrant of law.

BAR ALIEN TONGUE WORKERS

Corn Products Co. to Drop Them as Result of Strike.

CHICAGO, July 11.—F. M. Sayre, Superintendent of the Corn Products Refining Company's plant at Argo, Ill., said today that one of the results of the strike in which three were killed and a score seriously wounded would be the elimination in the future of all non-English speaking employes from the plant.

This will mean dropping about 700 men and women strikers from the rolls when the plant reopens. Officials of the company state that the strike was caused by foreign language I. W. W. agitators.

The plant is still under the guard of 200 armed deputy sheriffs and special policemen.

INDICT VERGES FOR MURDER

Charged with Slaying Wife, Who Refused to Live with Him.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned to Judge John F. McIntyre, in the Court of General Sessions, an indictment against Edward Verges of 213 West Eleventh Street, charging him with having killed his wife on the afternoon of July 7 in front of her home, 240 West Fourteenth Street.

Assistant District Attorney John F. Joyce said that Verges and his wife were well-known in Mexico and South America. Mrs. Verges was the widow of General Moreles, who was killed during one of the Mexican revolutions. Verges, who had lost extensive holdings in Mexico during the revolutions there, met Mrs. Moreles in Monterey, and they were later married in Mexico City.

On the afternoon of July 7 Verges met his wife, from whom he had been separated, and daughter at the door of an establishment where they had obtained employment. He asked his wife to return to him. He then followed her to an elevated station and rode with her to Fourteenth Street. In front of her home, it is charged, he took a revolver from his pocket and fired six shots at his wife and her daughter. Mrs. Verges was struck twice and her daughter's neck was grazed by a bullet. Verges ran, but was caught a short distance away by a policeman.

HELD ON HOMICIDE CHARGE.

Youth Drove Father's Automobile Over Bank, Fatally Injuring Two Girls.

John Winkler, 21 years old, of 1,489 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, who, on June 29th last, plunged his father's automobile over a twelve foot embankment at Arverne, causing the death of two girl passengers, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Kochendorfer at Far Rockaway and held in $10,000 bail on the charge of homicide.

According to the police, Winkler, after injuring a man by running him down, speeded on and ran over an embankment at Beach Eighty-second Street and the Boulevard. The machine toppled into the ocean killing Mabel Lendstadt, 19 years old of 299 Memrod Street, Brooklyn, and injured Bessie Atwill so seriously that she died a few hours later.

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY

PAUL BERNARD

The Women's Shop for Values

22 East 34th St. Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

Sale Continued TO-DAY

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Retiring Partner Necessitates the Immediate Sacrifice of Our Entire Stock

At Less Than Half Regular Prices

Nothing Reserved. Every Garment Must Be Disposed Of.

Silk and Cloth Dresses
Former Prices to $25.00
Dresses of Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk, Serge and Wool Jersey. An assortment of smartly clever styles in great variety..... 9.75

Dresses	Dresses	Dresses
Figured Georgette, Beaded Georgette, Satin and Taffeta Silk. Values to $35. 14.50	Beaded Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Crepe Meteor, Tricotine and Taffeta Silk. Values to $45. 19.75	Tricolette, Satin, Beaded Georgette, Crepe Meteor. Values to $59.50. 24.00

Cotton Dresses
Values to $10.00
Dresses of plaid and check Gingham and Voile, in a variety of dainty designs, to close at..... 4.75

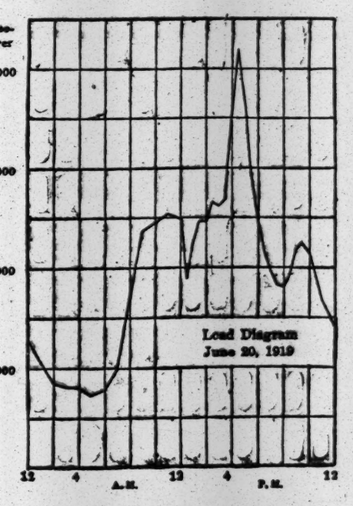
Cotton Dresses	Cotton Dresses	Cotton Dresses
Plaid and Checked Ginghams and figured and flowered Voiles. Values to $15. 7.75	Organdies, Dimities, Voiles and Ginghams. Values to $18.50. 9.75	Organdie, Linon and figured or plain Voile. Values to $25. 12.75

Tailored Summer Suits
Values to $50.00
Serges, Poiret Twills and Wool Jersey, smartly tailored, suitable for sport and street wear, to close at..... 18.75

Capes and Wraps
Former Prices to $27.50
A collection of about 150 Capes in a variety of wanted materials and styles; some partly lined; to close at..... 8.75

"At Your Service"

An Instance of What it Means



The blackness of the sudden storm of Friday, June 20th, caused the greatest electrical demand—in both ratio of increase and magnitude—upon the generating plants of this Company in its history of more than thirty years

Shortly after the storm broke, these plants on the water-side, which had been previously generating about 250,000 horse-power, were called upon to supply a demand suddenly increased to 425,000 horse-power. As indicated, the change in suddenness, percentage, and magnitude was without precedent, yet every part of the system responded without accident or failure in any respect

This unexampled use of electric power reveals something of the importance of Edison Service in the life of this great City. Whatever the need in electric light, heat or power—whether for the great structure requiring thousands of horse-power, or the fan motor or a single incandescent lamp, requiring a fractional part of a horse-power—the Edison System is always *At Your Service*

The New York Edison Company

General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street

District Offices
where Electrical Appliances of all kinds are on display

424 Broadway near Canal St
10 Irving Place corner 15th St
124 West 42d St between B'way & 6th Ave
151 East 86th St between Lexington & 3rd Aves
15 East 125th St near 5th Ave
362 East 149th St near Courtlandt Ave
555 Tremont Ave corner Monterey Ave

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

MARCH EXPLAINS ARMY FOOD DELAY

Tells Committee He Proposed Selling Off Surplus Stock Last November.

$121,100,000 EXCESS NOW

Stores to Feed 5,000,000 Men Held Till May Pending a Decision as to Future Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Appearing before the House sub-committee investigating army food supplies, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, today testified that he had "authorized" the Quartermaster's Department to declare a surplus of supplies nine days after the armistice was signed. He said that he had no authority himself to "declare a surplus," as that responsibility rested entirely with the Quartermaster's Department.

General March said the surplus was not finally declared until May 20, although early in February the Quartermaster's Department was ready to declare a surplus, when it was found that the inventory was not correct. General March denied the statement made by C. Willing Hare, Director of War Department Sales, that he was responsible for the delay in bringing about the "declaration" of a surplus.

In his testimony General March said the War Department had decided in January last to ask Congress for an appropriation for an army of 500,000 men. At that time, he added, the Quartermaster's Department was supposed to have supplies on hand to maintain an army of 5,000,000 men for eight months. He intimated, therefore, that there was a mistake somewhere in the supplies department which resulted in supplies being kept on hand until 1,500,000 pounds of hams and bacon had deteriorated and were sold at ruinous prices.

"The Quartermaster Corps first declared a surplus in February," testified General March, "but the figures were so badly botched that it was necessary to do all this work over again."

General March explained that he had issued orders on Nov. 20 that "no supplies or perishable food products should be retained."

Had Food for 5,000,000.

General March, in reply to questions as to the food situation in the army when the armistice was signed, said the reports showed that the supplies then were sufficient to maintain an army of 5,000,000 men for eight months.

At this point Representative Reavis, Chairman of the sub-committee, recalled the losses suffered by the War Department in not disposing of the supplies until bacon and ham had become moldy and rancid. It was estimated by Mr Reavis that the losses as the result of the delay would not reach many millions.

"Don't you think in view of this huge supply that was on hand on Nov. 12 it would have been very apparent to the War Department that a very large amount of its supplies would have been surplus, since the largest peace time army the General Staff ever considered was 500,000 men?" Mr. Reavis asked.

"That is partly true, and I believe the Subsistence Division is open to criticism for this delay, but the whole matter of the size of the army was undetermined, and general conditions were uncertain," the Chief of Staff replied. "Of course, there was a possibility that Germany might start hostilities again, and that the supplies might be needed."

Defending Secretary Baker's part in the holding up of the supplies, General March said that "the Secretary's attitude has been that it is not wise to flood the market all at once, because of the effect on the various interests."

"But you wouldn't call the little food the department has sold 'flooding the market?'" said Mr. Reavis.

"Hardly," replied General March.

Puts Surplus Now at $121,100,000.

Surpluses of the department now amount to about $121,100,000 worth of food, the Chief of Staff said.

The latest official figures of the surplus stores on July 8, he said, were:

Corned beef, $24,000,000; bacon, $33,000,000; corned beef hash, $10,000,000; roast beef, $20,500,000; frozen meats, including poultry, $20,000,000; canned vegetables, $23,000,000.

Chairman Reavis asked if after the armistice was signed delivery of meat products continued, thus increasing the supplies.

"I think that is accurate," General March said, "but this was largely food that was on the way to camps when the armistice was signed."

General March denied that the department ever intended to sell any large amount of the surplus abroad, but said that Herbert Hoover is purchasing $2,500,000 of the American expeditionary surplus in Europe.

"The large supplies of food we had on hand were necessary, because of the fact that General Pershing had a ninety-day reserve supply all the time in case the submarines should cause great losses or stop the supplies," General March explained. "As an example, we commandeered 40 per cent. of the entire production of canned vegetables in the United States through Herbert Hoover.

Flannel "Smash Through" to Berlin.

"It required about eight months from the time the order was placed for the same food to reach the men in the line. We had to shift the supplies largely to canned goods in the latter part of the war, when a smash through to Berlin was planned. This was done so that the food could be transported more easily.

"We contemplated an army of ninety-eight divisions this Summer, and that well explains the tremendous stores we had on hand. We had to supply four and a half pounds of food per man every day."

Investigation of the prices paid by the army for its food probably will be taken up by the Reavis sub-committee next week, the Chairman said today.

It is probable that officials of the Federal Trade Commission will be called to give the information they have concerning the war activities of the packers, and to lay before the sub-committee the commission's figures on the cost of the various food products, which were compiled for the use of the Government departments by a staff of experts.

WOLL TO SUCCEED MAISEL.

American Alliance Elects Head of Photo-Engravers to Directorate.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy announced last night that Matthew Woll, President of the International Photo-Engravers' Union and Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, has been elected by the Executive Council to be Director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy to succeed Robert Maisel. Mr. Maisel was compelled to resign because of ill health. Chester M. Wright was elected Assistant Director.

The Executive Council has filled, by appointment, three vacancies in the Executive Council and appointed eight new members in compliance with the laws of the organization. New members of the board are: George W. Perkins, John A. Voll, William Green, James Wilson, Warren S. Stone, John P. Frey, Victor A. Olander, William Short, P. J. Morrin, Charles Edward Russell, and A. M. Simons.

Members who continue in office, in addition to President Gompers, are: Frank Morrison, Secretary; J. G. Phelps Stokes, Secretary; James Duncan, First Vice President; Winfield R. Gaylord, Second Vice President; Gertrude Breslau Fuller, Third Vice President, and Matthew Woll, Collis Lovely, James A. Mullen, James P. Holland, David J. Berry, William J. Ghent, William Edlin, and J. I. Sheppard.

WIN STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Department of Education Names Successful Candidates for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—The State Department of Education announced today the list of successful candidates for the State tuition-paying scholarships in Cornell University as a result of the competitive examination held on June 7. The State awards 150 scholarships annually, one for each Assembly district.

David Edward Brainard of 209 Maple Street, Syracuse, obtained the highest rating in this examination, obtaining 324½ out of a possible 350 credits. The names of the successful candidates from New York City and vicinity are:

HOLLOWAY, V. M., 2,299 Andrews Av., Bronx.
ITZKOWITZ, IDA, 1,631 Washington Av., Bronx.
SOHON, I. M., 1,344 Chisholm St., Bronx.
WILLIAMS, A. E., 1,342 Franklin Av., Bronx.
COHEN, CECILIA, 1,529 Rice Av., Bronx.
SCHOLZ, C. M., 1,649 Taylor Av., Bronx.
LESHANSKY, ABRAHAM, 1,418 Crotona Park East, Bronx.
WEINER, LOUIS, 989 Summit Av., Bronx.
WEST, G. W., 299 Hancock St., Brooklyn.
KAUFMAN, S. R., 918 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
MAYERS, HELEN, 1,410 Avenue H, B'klyn.
SHAPIRO, M. A., 216 Herzle St., Brooklyn.
MARKS, B., 1,050 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
LURIE, B., 615 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.
BERNSTEIN, W., 276 Christopher Av, B'klyn.
EMERY, S. A., 2,016 Regent Pl., Brooklyn.
MESSER, W., 834 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.
GOLDBERG, H., 409 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.
KAUFMAN, E., 918 East Parkway, B'klyn.
COLEMAN, D. W., 397 E. 3d St., Brooklyn.
WALDNER, C. E., 917 Greene Av., B'klyn.
FISCHANDLER, C. M., 1,072 Park Place, Brooklyn.
HELLER, R., 2,366 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.
CHARET, M., 514 Livonia Av., Brooklyn.
POSELSKY, A., 379 Alabama Av., B'klyn.
GOLDBERG, E., 101 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.
GINSBERG, H., 8,719 Bay 16th St., B'klyn.
KOFMAN, A., 281 Glenmore Av., B'klyn.
TURNER, M., 427 Snediker Av., B'klyn.
TUTTLE, A. 505 Madison St., Brooklyn.
GOLD, J. L., 2,222 Surf Av., Coney Island.
GOLDKLANG, B. D., 121 W. 114th St.
BROWN, SOLOMON, 14 E. 103d St.
BELL, AARON, 235 E. 110th St.
COHEN, D. L., 54 W. 119th St.
ANTOPOLSKY, ESTHER, 30 W. 112th St.
CRACOVANER, ALEX., 262 W. 45th St.
WEBER, H. A., 141 W. 103d St.
FLEISCHMAN, J. R., 601 W. 156th St.
WEISS, ISIDOR, 79 W. 113th St.
GAHAN, EMANUEL, 156 Clinton St.
KNIPE, D. M., 506 W. 173d St.
LANGBERG, MARTIN, 875 8th Av.
STEIN, DAVID, 200 2d Av.
HOLTZER, B. F., 50 E. 119th St.
RABINOWITZ, BERNARD, 66 E. 93d St.
SIMON, S. F., 54 E. 118th St.
HIRSHOWITZ, SAMUEL, 53 E. 4th St.
WEISER, REBECCA, 28 E. 111th St.
KADUSKIN, SARAH, 32 W. 112th St.
ADAMS, A. G., 358 Wadsworth Av.
CUTLER, LOUIS, 818 E. 101st St.
ROBBINS, LAWRENCE, 940 St. Nicholas Av.
GRAAF, I. P., 143 W. 111th St.
JOHNSON, M. F., 17 3d St., Woodside.
MITTELMAN, L. B., 383 Jackson Av., Long Island City.
ZIEGLER MARY, 108 Hardenbrook Av., Jamaica.
SONN, EDITH, 235 Amherst Av., Jamaica.
SPURNY, F. E., 802 2d Av., L. I. City.
WEHLE, V. O., 112 Grand Av., Jamaica.

HOUSE ACTS AS PATROLMAN

Magistrate Watches for Automobile Speeding on Riverside Drive.

Magistrate Frederick B. House, presiding at the Traffic Court, yesterday explained that for the last few nights he has been doing a patrolman's duty from 8 to 10 o'clock along Riverside Drive and Broadway, between 130th and 150th Streets. The Magistrate announced that a woman in the uniform of a Motor Corps driver, operating a big car in that section of the city, should be careful, as he had complained to motorcycle patrolmen on duty on upper Broadway that last Thursday while crossing Broadway she had almost run him down.

Motorcycle Patrolmen Winelman and Mosher had ten cases each from the "beat" patroled by Magistrate House, and as driver after driver pleaded guilty the Magistrate said:

"For some time past citizens have come to my house and written to me complaining bitterly about speeding on upper Broadway. They say that they and their children when desiring to cross over to Riverside Park can't get across. I know that's so, and I have been watching automobiles for the last few nights up in that section. Within a few minutes one night I saw about ten cars going at a rapid rate of speed, not less than thirty miles an hour.

"I called the matter to the attention of Captain Howe, and he very properly sent a special motorcycle patrolman up there, and we are going to see whether we cannot slow you people down a little. I have taken the numbers of a great many automobiles and furnished them to the motorcycle patrolman. Citizens up there are entitled to some protection, and we are going to do what we can. I am going to be out every night for some weeks to come. Just look out for me if you are up there."

HUGE COAL SHORTAGE FACED BY EUROPE

Destruction of England's Great Export Trade Through Labor Difficulties Foreseen.

40,000,000 TONS TO SUPPLY

Bureau of Mines Expert Figures That Continent Can Get It Only from America.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—That the United States may be called upon to make up an alarming coal shortage in Europe, due in part to what may amount to the destruction of England's great export coal trade through labor difficulties, is indicated in a report made public today by Van H. Manning, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

The report to Director Manning was written by George S. Rice, the Chief Mining Engineer of the Bureau of Mines. Mr. Rice has just returned from Europe, where he went to investigate mining conditions. He was in Europe several months, and his report indicates a serious coal situation not only in England, but in all other parts of Europe as well.

In the course of his report Mr. Rice says:

"Perhaps the most serious changes in the coal problem are taking place in Great Britain, which has always been the greatest coal-exporting nation of the world. With a production of 287,000,000 tons in 1913, the last pre-war year, she exported 77,000,000 tons to countries that were in dire need of coal."

The startling changes in the after-war period are based on the coming award of the Coal Industry Commission, a Parliamentary committee, the report of which goes into effect July 16, and which reduces the hours of labor underground from eight to seven hours, and "subject to the economic position of the industry at the end of 1920, the hours of labor underground to be reduced to six." In discussing the effect of this Mr. Rice quotes Sir Auckland Geddes as calling to the attention of the House of Commons that during the next year, under this award, the production of coal will be lessened by 70,000,000 tons, practically England's export trade, and that the reduced output and increase of wages will cost $1.06 more per ton, altogether an inrease of more than $200,000,000.

"The seven hours' work a day are exclusive of the average time of lowering or raising the workmen from the mine," adds Mr. Rice, "but include the time of traveling to the working place, which means, according to the mine owners, that with the seven-hour day there will be less than six hours of effective work.

"The total British coal exports in 1913 were 77,000,000 tons. If the restrictions in the consumption of coal are removed on the basis of internal consumption of coal this would leave but 7,000,000 tons for export. As France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Spain have largely been dependent on Great Britain for fuel, it can be realized that the situation is a serious one apart from England's loss of practically its only raw product export.

"France will be particularly hit by the conditions prevailing in Great Britain, from whom she received in 1913 nearly 13,000,000 tons of coal. Altogether, before the war, she consumed 62,000,000 tons and imported from different countries 21,000,000 tons of coal, coke, and briquets. The mines destroyed by the Germans produced 20,000,000 tons of coal in pre-war times, and at least two-thirds of the destruction was systematic, wanton, and without military necessity.

"It is estimated by the French engineers that it will take from two to five years to restore the broken shaft linings and to unwater the mines and rebuild the surface plants, and that it will take ten years to completely restore the production rate of those mines. The taking over by France of its former Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and its occupation of the Sarre district has, however, altered the fuel needs of France.

"Contrary to the general impression, the coal mines of Belgium were not destroyed by the Germans.

"Of the great allied nations Italy is in the worst situation regarding fuel. In 1913 it produced less than three-quarters of a million tons of coal and imported from Great Britain that year 10,000,000 tons.

"In the course of the war Great Britain instituted certain restrictions in the use of coal. If the restrictions are removed, Great Britain, as stated, will have but 7,000,000 tons of coal for export during the coming year. On the other hand, if these restrictions are maintained, according to the Parliamentary Commission, there will be 23,000,000 tons for export purposes. If all this coal were shipped to western and southern Europe, it would leave a deficiency of more than 25,000,000 tons, without considering 14,000,000 tons which in 1913 Great Britain supplied for other parts of the world.

"There is thus a total deficit at this time of approximately 40,000,000 tons a year which, if it is to be supplied at all, can only come from America, on the assumption that Westphalia and Belgium are unable to materially increase production. At best there is evidently a very large amount of coal which the United States could and should supply to relieve the situation now that there is likely to be sufficient shipping flying the American flag to take care of the business."

BIG TASK FOR TEACHERS.

Must Americanize America, Says New Jersey Official.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 11.—"The school problem is the big problem of the State of New Jersey," said State Controller Newton A. K. Bugbee in an address before the Federated School Boards at their annual convention here today. He declared that if by lack of vigilance the day should come when the school problem was not regarded as the big problem, that day would mark the decay of the State.

"In your charge are the schools. You determine the policy for the schools. That policy will either develop citizens intellectually equipped to solve the tremendous, on-rushing problems of the tomorrows, or it will fail to do so. If it fails the State will begin to crumble. I say, great is your responsibility and most sacred your obligation.

"We need better citizens tomorrow than we did yesterday. You must look forward. You must have vision and God grant that it may be given to you. There has never been a time in my life when I have so intensely desired to put convincing force into my utterances as I do this moment. These are serious days, and the watchmen on the towers of the nation tell us that the days to come will be even more serious unless we think wisely and act with both courage and unselfish devotion for the future of our country.

"We must Americanize America if we would preserve our principles of government and our institutions. The time has come for us to think sane and constructive thoughts. Bolshevism is clothed by many in beautiful raiment, but it matters not how beautiful may be the covering it is only veneer. Underneath is concealed the social leper and the country's traitors and would-be destroyer. Education is the one great hope of the nation. Through it we will become purged of all uncleanliness of thought and action."

CORN PRODUCTS PIER BURNS

Edgewater Plant Endangered for Four Hours by Stubborn Fire.

One fireman was injured and a barge and a pier 280 feet long were destroyed in a fire which continued for four hours yesterday morning at the plant of the Corn Products Company at Edgewater, N. J., opposite 125th Street.

A large quantity of gluten and corn was stored on the pier, and this was destroyed. The fire started in the centre of the pier. It is believed to have been caused either by a hot bearing on a conveyor or the careless dropping of a cigarette.

The main building of the plant, only fifty feet from the pier, was endangered several times, but firemen checked the spread of the flames. The Edgewater firemen were assisted by the New York fireboats WHlis and De Witt and by six New York Central and two Erie tugs with pumping engines, all of which poured streams upon the flames.

Charles Kirsten, an Edgewater fireman, was slightly injured by falling timbers.

FIRE INTERRUPTS CIRCUS.

Crowd Escapes Uninjured When Spark Ignites Main Tent Roof.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 11.—When crowds were going into the main tent for the afternoon's performance of the Sells Floto Circus a spark from a passing railroad locomotive set fire to the middle section of the tent canvas. The big tent was torn down and the fire extinguished by employes of the circus. Within eleven minutes after the fire started the crowd had made its exit and not a single injury was reported.

The work of clearing the wreckage was started at once, and the managers of the circus gave their afternoon performance under an open sky to every one who claimed to have been in the tent when the fire took place.

Skull Broken as Boys Bump Heads.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—John Talbot, 10 years old, son of A. D. Talbot of Wortendyke, is in the Miriam Barnert Hospital here with a fractured skull, received when he collided head on with his nine-year-old brother yesterday while playing at their home. The younger brother suffered no ill effects.

RAND SCHOOL CASE SET FOR JULY 28

Justice McAvoy Orders Lusk Committee to Turn Seized Papers Over to the Court.

FIND RED CENTRES UP-STATE

Radical Propaganda Directed from Here Said to Have Affected Workers Even in Canada.

After hearing further argument on the motion of Attorney General Charles D. Newton to annul the charter of the Rand School of Social Science and for an injunction and a receiver pending decision, Justice John V. McAvoy directed yesterday that the whole case be brought before him for trial on July 28. In the meantime the Rand School will be free to carry on its work and to sell radical literature through the book store connected with it.

The time was set after Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger, representing the State, and Samuel Untermyer, representing the Rand School, had failed to agree upon a date. Mr. Untermyer said he would demand a bill of particulars before the case came to trial. Justice McAvoy then directed that the Attorney General file his complaint and the attorneys for the Rand School their answer a week before the trial date, and that a bill of particulars be given to Mr. Untermyer on July 25.

Mr. Untermyer then asked that all papers seized in the raid on the Rand School be taken by the Court from the Lusk committee, which instigatee the raid. Justice McAvoy ordered that "all the papers that have been and are to be used in connection with these proceedings must remain in the custody of the Court and not given out to anybody."

In its investigation the legislative committee, it was said last night, had discovered trails leading to industrial centres up-State and evidence that an extensive secret radical propaganda among the workers was being conducted from the headquarters of radical organizations in this city. Agents of the committee are also investigating a report that one of the extremist organizations, soon after the Lusk committee began its raids, sent up State a mass of letters and records.

In connection with this it was said last night that when the committee meets again next week plans for hearings in Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo will be discussed.

For several weeks secret agents of the Lusk committee have been at work in large industrial establishments up-State. Attorney General Newton and Chairman Lusk have been directing this work from Albany and have received weekly reports which are said to show that up-State workers have been affected by the revolutionary propaganda which has gained headway in this city. Buffalo in particular is said to be a hotbed of radicalism and the centre of a Red movement which has ramifications reaching into Canada.

RAND SCHOOL HOLDS RALLY

Attorney Says Grand Jury Will Be Asked to Investigate Lusk Inquiry.

At a mass meeting called to rally support for the Rand School, S. John Block, one of the attorneys for the school, last night said that counsel for the school would ask the special Grand Jury, called by Governor Smith for August, to investigate the Lusk Committee and the methods it had used in obtaining and executing its search warrants.

Algernon Lee, Director of the school, presided. The other speakers were Fania Cohen, Vice President International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Charles W. Ervin, Editor of The New York Call; Alderman B. C. Vladeck, manager Jewish Daily Forward; Norman Thomas, National Civil Liberties Bureau, and Scott Nearing. A defense fund of about $800 was collected at the meeting.

Ervin declared that at the Irish meeting in Madison Square Garden on Thursday he had heard an army chaplain in uniform and a Colonel in uniform openly violate the espionage law, and the authorities did not dare take action because of the organized political power of the Irish in this country. He drew the lesson that the working class must protect themselves similarly by organization.

Purity unspoiled by "compounding"—straight, all-refinery, powerfull gasoline.

SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE NY
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.
The sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best Gasoline

High Sign No. 24 (Censored)

The High Signs of Orlando

Censored! Whoa! *That* was close! The Publicity Committee of the Order of Orlando almost exposed the greatest secret High Sign of the Brotherhood—a signal of such stupendous importance to all smokers that only the Supreme Council of the Vanishing Vapor knows anything about it.

But the Exalted Censor (the Prince of the Prints) scented it in time—and it remains a secret which every smoker must learn for himself. How? Why, Friend, by joining the society to which so many secrets are clear—that mystic Brotherhood of smokers, the Order of Orlando.

Orlando
The Sign of a Good Cigar

There are certain secrets about Orlando that you get with your first soul-satisfying puff. Its rare mellow bouquet is delightfully obvious—its mildness, its charm and its *character* are all conspicuous features.

Then, too, there's the *price* of Orlando—really remarkable, when you come to think of it!

All these are mighty good reasons for joining the Order and smoking Orlando—they're secrets which common sense will solve. But there's *one* mystery that can never be revealed—one secret which no one can fathom It is the real secret of Orlando's *goodness*—and it's guarded by Nature herself!

Media Perfecto Size, 10c Box of 25, $2.50—50, $5.00

CIGARS UNITED

Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6c. Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—"*Thank you!*"

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES

15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by This Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

2.

They pay a better rate of interest than savings bank deposits or municipal bonds.

The Company has $254,000,000 outstanding and checks out $12,500,000 in interest annually so that the investor receives it the day it is due whether the borrower has paid it or not.

We have guaranteed $692,000,000 in the past 27 years and no investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., Bklyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica
67 Jackson Ave., Long Island City

Resinol

will help soothe that itching skin

The first application of Resinol usually takes the itch and burn out of skin affections. This gentle, healing ointment seems to get right at the root of the trouble, restoring the skin to health in a surprisingly short time. *Resinol is sold by all druggists.*

FOR MEN OF BRAINS

Cortez Cigars

MADE AT KEY WEST

GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
14-16 South William St., N. Y.

Ask For —Get Horlick's The ORIGINAL Malted Milk

Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages
Quick Lunch at Home or Office

Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura

Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. each. Samples of "Cuticura, Dept. 63, Boston."

The World in Review

Facts worth knowing regarding affairs worth while which occurred the World over in the month of June.

The man or woman who seeks to be informed regarding a month's happenings in international affairs will find interest in the July **Current History Magazine**, the periodical published by **The New York Times Company.** It supplies facts which necessarily appear in fragmentary form in daily papers. Its field is the world. It is impartial. It is enriched with the writings of world-renowned publicists.

There are 30 big features in the July issue; one of these is the full text of the proposals, counterproposals, and rejoinders of the Germans and the Allies on the Peace Treaty; 25,000 words which explain and interpret the Treaty.

All the Nations receive attention in other features.

On news stands, 25 cents.

A NEW TOWN MADE OUT OF AN OLD ONE

Grove City, Penn., Proves the Value of Business Management and United Effort.

BIG GAIN IN BANK DEPOSITS

Boys and Girls Join in Clubs to Carry On Betterment Movement —Prosperity for All.

A remarkable demonstration of the advancement that a community may make through united effort and in a comparatively short time has been given by Grove City, Penn. Three years ago dairying was carried on about Grove City much as it is done in thousands of other neighborhoods. Farmers made little more than a living, and some less. Unprofitable, haphazard methods prevailed, and the seeds of discouragement were sprouting freely. Such were the conditions when the Department of Agriculture discovered that Grove City would be a good place to try out its experimental and demonstration work on a fairly large scale with no expense to the Government.

First the department induced business men and others in Grove City to establish a creamery, to be operated under the direction of the department's agents.

The first day the creamery opened its doors twenty patrons marketed seventy-eight pounds of butter fat. By June 30 of the same year the number of patrons had increased to 106, a year later to 338, the next year to 579, and at the end of the third year, or June 30, 1918, it was 614. But the increase in the income is even more remarkable. The first fiscal year, or from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, inclusive, the gross income of the creamery was $82,432; the second year it had increased to $212,904, and the third year it was $375,596. Last year one of the Grove City banks increased its deposits $450,000, of which approximately one-third resulted directly from dairy farming improvement.

The Grove City community has followed the principle that, "in union there is strength," and at the present time is admirably organized for profitable results. The local commercial club of 200 members has been of great assistance in winning the confidence of the farmers, in making them feel at home, in entertaining them, and in strengthening the bonds between them and their town neighbors. The clubrooms are now used as headquarters by farmers and their families when in town, and twenty of the most progressive farmers are now members. Often the club has been active in obtaining help for the farmers during busy times, while occasionally the members themselves have assisted the farmers in urgent work.

The two local banks have supported the "better agriculture" movement, and one of them has aided in financing the purchase of pure-bred dairy cattle. It has bought eight carloads of high-producing animals, and distributed the cattle at cost among the farmers. In addition, it has loaned money for the purchase of better cattle and for general farm improvement. The bank pubtishes a monthly paper which circulates among the creamery patrons, and deals with community development problems and other topics of interest. Each month it publishes the names of farmers receiving the largest checks from the creamery, and the names of the owners of cows whose average production exceeds forty pounds of butter fat a month. The lists stimulate friendly rivalry among dairymen and benefit the local industry.

Today Grove City is a region of profitable dairy cows, due to the intensive work of the home Cow Testing Association, which has worked for the shipping in of better dairy animals and the shipping out of low producers. Farmers have heeded the evidence of the milk scales and the Babcock test. One dairyman found that nine of his eleven cows were "loafers." He sold them to a local butcher and purchased profitable stock to take their places. The Grove City Cow Testing Association records for 1917 and 1918 show that it cost an average of $74 a cow to feed the 262 cows that completed a year's test—approximately $50 to feed the lowest producers and $97 for the cows whose average production was 400 pounds or more of butter fat a year. One cow in the 400-pound class yielded more income over cost of feed that an entire group of twenty-five cows that averaged only 100 pounds of fat a year.

Two co-operative sire associations—Jersey and Holstein-Friesian—have been organized since the development work began. Each of these organizations is divided into four sections or blocks, with one sire to each block. The Holstein-Friesian Association consists of twenty-five farmers, who subscribed $75 each for the purchase of four registered Holstein sires of meritorious breeding. To avoid inbreeding the sires are changed from one block to another every two years. Thus each member of the club gets the advantage of a fine sire at a maintenance cost of about one-sixth of what it would be if each herd were headed by a separate sire. The Jersey association was organized along similar lines. This campaign for better breeding has brought about the establishment of more than forty pure-bred herds in the community during the last year.

The Guernsey Breeders' Association at Grove City consists of twenty-eight members, owning seventy-one registered Guernseys, each member owning either outright or jointly a carefully selected registered sire.

In the main, the dairy cattle in the community are free from tuberculosis; more than 100 herds have successfully passed two annual or three semi-annual official tuberculin tests. As a result they have been included in the tuberculosis-free accredited herds listed by the Department of Agriculture.

The Boys' and Girls' Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Club was organized more than a year ago with fifty-three members. In addition to the cattle club there are pig clubs, garden clubs, canning clubs, and a club recently organized under the direction of the county agent known as "The Young Farmer Club," in which eligibility to membership requires the winning of a prize in some "worthwhile" contest.

In spite of the high price of building materials last year twenty-five new silos have been built, while fifty-seven old barns have been remodeled and equipped with such improvements as concrete floors, up-to-date stanchions, and better lighting and ventilating facilities. In the Grove City district dairy development has made such rapid progress that many dairymen have had to keep their cattle in barns not designed for such a purpose. However, using these old barns has allowed the dairymen to devote more of their capital to the purchase of high-producing cattle.

Another organization, known as the Grove City Federal and State Accredited Dairy Cattle Show and Sales Association, encourages the development of healthy herds and the exhibition and sale of dairy cattle. Each member must furnish the Secretary-Treasurer with an extended pedigree of all animals he offers for sale or exchange. Once a year the county holds a round-up picnic and dairy cattle show. Last year 1,500 persons attended.

The creamery field man aids the farmers in building silos, remodeling and rearranging their barns, tuberculin testing their herds, detecting and disposing of undesirable cows.

"Under the supervision of a qualified man, practically any farming community," the department believes, "can improve its organization, farming methods, market operations, and similar activities. Whenever such a community tackles the business of self-advancement energetically in the proper manner a spirit of confidence will prevail and work well begun will go forward to still further success."

Hans Kindler Marries Alice Riddle.

Hans Kindler, the young Dutch solo violoncellist of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, was married last week to Alice Riddle of Philadelphia. Miss Riddle is a young painter who recently won a $1,000 prize for mural decoration in the University of Pennsylvania. Her recently completed portrait of Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is said to be not only a speaking but a singing likeness.

SUES TO STOP FINANCING.

Stockholder Objects to Plans of the International Petroleum Co.

To prevent John Hays Hammond, Harris Hammond, and Frederic N. Watriss, a committee controlling the stock of the International Petroleum Company, from putting through a plan for financing the corporation, Thomas E. Wing, a lawyer of 14 Wall Street, a resident of Westchester County, applied for an injunction yesterday in the Federal District Court.

Wing holds 16,728 shares of the preferred and 26,825 shares of the common stock of the company, a Maine corporation, with an authorized capital stock of $6,000,000. Thus far the corporation has not paid the 7 per cent. dividend to which the $2,000,000 of preferred stock is entitled, and the accumulated dividends amount to $506,000. The International Petroleum Company's properties consist of 110,000 acres of land in the Tampico, Mexico, oil fields, which it partly owns and partly leases, and it is the owner of the International Oil and Pipe Company, a Mexican corporation.

Mr. Wing in his complaint said he only recently learned of the financing scheme which, he said, was to turn the stock over to a new company, and that all his efforts to prevent it had failed.

RING'S THE THING IN CANNING

Some Tests by Which Home Conservers May Know Good from Bad.

Now that the home canning season is at hand and already under way in the homes of many gardeners, a little advice about fruit-jar rings may not be amiss.

Spoilage of canned goods has been more frequently traced to the use of poor rubber rings than to any other one cause. The fruit or vegetable canned may be fresh from the garden, the jars and tops may be perfect and absolutely clean, the processing may be done in the right way for the right length of time, but if the rubber rings are not reliable much of the good work goes for naught.

The very best quality of rubber ring is needed by the housekeeper who uses any method of canning in which the ring is heated with the jar and its contents. If the rubber ring develops imperfections after it has been heated the required time, it is necessary to replace it and again process the jar. Canning demonstrators of the Department of Agriculture have been studying the requirements of a good rubber ring in order to eliminate this cause of canning trouble.

Tests of thousands of rings disclosed that color, notwithstanding popular opinion to the contrary, has nothing to do with the quality or strength of the ring.

A ring should be able to support a weight of thirteen pounds without breaking, and an easy way to test them is to lift that weight by a ring. If scales are available, place a pail on them and pour in water until the pail and contents weigh exactly thirteen pounds; or the thirteen pounds may be approximated by putting 1½ gallons of water in an ordinary twelve-quart tin pail.

Adjust the ring on the wooden handle and, by using a wooden spoon, slowly lift the pail from the table. A good ring will support the pail without breaking.

To make a perfect seal, rubber rings should possess elasticity enough to take up the unevenness of the jar and cover, and be strong enough to resist cutting when the seal is made. A ring which cannot be folded and pinched without breaking is useless for canning by methods in which the ring is heated (processed) with the jar and contents.

A section of a good rubber ring can be stretched to two and one-half times its original length. Take a section of a ring about four inches long, and using either a pair of mechanical clothes pins or the thumbs and index fingers, grasp the section of the ring at points four inches apart. Slowly stretch it. A four-inch section of a good ring will stretch to ten inches without breaking. Elasticity is even more important than thickness in taking up the unevenness of the jar and cover. A ring which has the requisite elasticity can be stretched considerably and it will return immediately to its original length.

Rings must be of sufficient thickness to indent without cutting. The tests show that one-twelfth of an inch is sufficient—that is, twelve rings stacked should measure an inch.

The width of the ring or the flange may vary from one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch. The tests have shown that fewest "blow-outs" occurred with rings five-sixteenths of an inch wide. For standard jars the inside diameter of the ring should be two and one-quarter inches. It should fit closely, requiring a little stretching to get it around the neck of the jar.

A few minutes spent in testing your rubber rings before you begin canning may save hours of work and perhaps much disappointment later on.

CUT FOREST FIRE LOSSES.

Nearly Half the Damage in National Woodlands Due to Lightning.

The National Forest Service is congratulating itself and the country over the fact that the fiscal year just closed saw a great reduction of the number of fires in the public forests. The loss for the year is considered to have been remarkably small in view of the dangerous condition caused by drought and periods of high winds. Forest fires burned over 695,000 acres of national forest lands and caused a loss of $688,000 to the Government in timber, forage, and young growth.

In addition to the actual loss in timber and forage, the fires entailed extra expenditures by the Government of $714,000 for the employment of additional laborers to fight the fires, for the purchase of additional equipment and supplies and for the transportation of the fire fighters.

There were 5,573 fires in the national forests, and all but 2,457, set by lightning, were caused by human agencies. Railroads caused 618 fires; careless campers were responsible for 943. There were 257 incendiary fires, which occurred for the most part in Oregon, California, and Arkansas. The remainder of the fires were caused by various forms of carelessness on the part of settlers and other users of the national forests.

Increased interest by visitors to the national forests, settlers and others in the forest-fire prevention campaign has been shown, and there is hope that this year's loss will show beneficial results from the effort to convince the general public that the great woodlands are public property, and that it is the public's duty to protect them.

ASK YOUR DEALER

PERSHING REPORTS 92 MORE CASUALTIES

Brings the Total Thus Far Reported for the Army Up to 296,695.

32 DEAD IN LATEST LIST

One Missing and 59 Wounded Also Named—No New List Issued for Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—One army casualty list, containing 92 names, was given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 296,695. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 6,111. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 302,806.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. July 11.	Total.
Killed in action	33,595	6	33,601
Died of wounds	13,613	5	13,618
Lost at sea	734	..	734
Died of accident	23,465	14	23,479
Died of disease	5,063	7	5,070
Total	76,790	32	76,822
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	213,447	59	213,506
Missing and prisoners (not including prisoners released and returned)	1,832	1	1,833
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	0	4,534
Total	296,603	92	296,695

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

CARROLL, J. J., 416 East 89th St.....(WL)
DEVLIN, L. A., 209 East 120th St.....(KA)
GILL, C. R., 21 Wall St.—Capt.....(WL)
KASPER, S., 57 East 102d St.....(WL)
KRAFT, C. F., 488 Gates Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
LOPSKY, D., 24 Cook St., Brooklyn.....(DA)
MULLER, G., 155 East 45th St.....(DA)
MURPHY, S. J., 805 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn—Sergt.....(DA)
ONIEL, J. A., 606 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.....(WS)
SKINNER, H. A., 814 East 18th St., Brooklyn.....(DD)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

COHEN, A., Clark Mills—Corp.....(WU)
MASSEY, E., Rochester—Lt.....(WL)
SKINNER, C. L., New Rochelle—Lt.....(WL)
VAN PELT, G., Staten Island.....(WL)

CONNECTICUT.

PERRIN, G., New Britain.....(WL)

NEW JERSEY.

MULLESKI, A., Bayonne.....(WU)

Other States.

BROWN, J. S., Ware Shoals, S. C.....(KA)
BRUBACKER, D. M., Ohio City, O.....(DA)
BULZONI, D., Boston, Mass.....(DD)
BURTON, C. H., Durham, Okla.....(DA)
CAMPBELL, L. R., Frostburg, Md.....(DA)
COSTA, F. S., San Rafael, Cal.....(DW)
DEWIT, R. A., Sale City, Ga.—Corp.....(DD)
DOMOGOLSKI, F., Detroit.....(WL)
DUHON, A., Cameron, La.....(DA)
GAGE, B. L., Corning, Ark.—Corp.....(DA)
GARNER, B., Portland, Ore.....(WL)
GIBBS, J. Jetmore, Kan.....(KA)
JACOBS, W. D., Wyeville, Wis.....(DD)
LOVINGS, J., Washington, D. C.—Corp.....(DD)
LOY, E., Indianapolis.....(KA)
MALKIEWICZ, E., Detroit.....(KA)
MILLER, J. C., Portland, Ore.—Lt.....(DA)
POWER, J. L., Camp, Miss.....(DA)
SHELLENBERGER, P. E., Colorado Springs, Col.—Sergt.....(DD)
SMART, O. E., Dennison, Tex.....(DA)
SNEYD, H. D., Catasauqua, Pa.—Corp.(DW)
STORY, R. M., Tabor, Ia.—Wgn.....(DD)
STRASSER, W. E., Hiattville, Kan.....(DA)
STRONG, J. C., Miami, Okla.....(DA)
WHEELER, J., Vinton, Va.....(DW)
WOSOBA, O., Oxford Jct., Ia.—Corp..(DW)
ZEBROWSKY, S., Philadelphia.....(DW)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
BUSH, J. A., 629 20th St., Brooklyn	(DW)	(MA)
FINNAN, F. M., 578 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn—Corp.	(DW)	(D)
O'BOURKE, J., 377 10th St., New York	(err. rptd.)	(KA)
REILLY, J. W., Elmhurst	(err. rptd.)	(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF N. Y. STATE.

BERNARD, B. J., Poughkeepsie	(RD)	(MA)
MILLER, H., Yonkers	(err. rptd.)	(KA)
WATERSTRATT, N. A., Tonawanda	(DW)	(MA)
YORKER, H., Camillus	(DW)	(MA)

CONNECTICUT.

HINTZ, E., New Britain—Sergt.	(DW)	(MA)

NEW JERSEY.

PATTISON, R. A., East Orange—Lt.	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER STATES.

ANDERSON, H. A., Montpelier, N. D.	(KA)	(MA)
AZZIMATI, N., Rome, Italy	(KA)	(MA)
CALVI, V. J., Pasco, Wis.	(KA)	(MA)
CRAIG, W. W., New Bethlehem, Penn.—Lt.	(KA)	(MA)
CRAVEN, J. B., Hamilton, Mo.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
CUCHICK, C., Chicago	(DW)	(MA)
GORMLEY, J. R., Roxb'ry, Mass.	(KA)	(MA)
HOLBROOK, A. D., Rockland, Me., Lt.	(DW)	(D)
KENNEDY, L. F., Whitman, Mass.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
KUCHARSKI, Casimir, Detroit, Mich.	(KA)	(WS)
LARSON, J. J. R., Colchester, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
LIVINGSTON, H., North, S. C.	(DW)	(D)
LOARING, A. T., Flint, Mich.	(D)	(MA)
McGIRR, L. E., Newark, O.	(err. rptd.)	(KA)
MARTIN, R., Lilletown, Ky.—Sergt.	(KA)	(D)
MASON, H. B., Henryetta, Okla.	(DD)	(DW)
MEYER, R., Guy, Tex.	(D)	(MA)
MILLER, W. G., Chicago, Ill.	(DD)	(DW)
O'CONNOR, H. B., Newark, O.	(KA)	(MA)
OUTLAW, G. B., Sylvia, Tenn.	(D)	(MA)
PANDRI, S., Portland, Ore.	(KA)	(MA)
PERMENTER, O. G., Merton, Miss.	(KA)	(MA)
PUMMER, J., Herndon, Kan.	(RD)	(KA)
PUMP, W. D., Fremont, Ohio	(D)	(MA)
RITTER, R. H., Muney, Penn.—Lt.	(KA)	(MA)
ROLOSON, T. J., St. Joseph, Mo.	(D)	(MA)
SAMOLUNSKY, J., Pittsburg, Pa.	(KA)	(MA)
SANDERS, J. H., Pomeroy, Ia.	(RD)	(KA)
SANDLIN, M., Bond, Ky.	(RD)	(KA)
SMITH, M. H., Muskegon, Mich.	(KA)	(MA)
SMITH, W., Shawmut, Pa.	(KA)	(D)
SMITH, W., Minneapolis, Minn.—Sergt.	(D)	(MA)
SNEED, E. P., Clover, Va.	(D)	(MA)
SORENSEN, J., Chicago	(KA)	(D)
VIGOLA, G. E., Osage City, Kan.	(KA)	(MA)
WAINLEY, P., Aurora, Ill.—Sergt.	(D)	(MA)
WASHBUSH, J. C., Fond du Lac, Wis.—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
WILKINSON, F. M., Union Church, Miss.	(KA)	(WS)
ZABROSKI, S., Chelsea, Mass.	(DD)	(DW)

CHARGES DELAY BY POLICE.

Manufacturer Complains of Tardy Response to Burglar Call.

Harry Balken of 8,680 Eigteenth Street, Bath Beach, woke up about half-past four Friday morning and, looking out of his window, saw a man loitering outside the Westside Cloak Company factory at 8,681 Eighteenth Street, where Balken is employed. He roused two other young men who live in the same house, and then the three ran to the home of Herman Greenfield, vice president of the concern, who lives at 137 Bay Twenty-second Street.

The latter, hearing Balken's story, hurried to the police station nearby and told Lieutenant Levis at the desk there were burglars in his factory. Without waiting for the Lieutenant to take any action, Mr. Greenfield, with Balken and his companions, ran back to the factory. Arriving there, they tiptoed to a window, and, looking inside, saw three men on the floor calmly playing pinochle. The burglars were waiting, it developed later, for a truck to come up for the stolen goods.

Mr. Greenfield said afterward that he waited a half hour for the police, and this was the basis of a complaint he made to Captain Kuhne of that station. When official help did arrive, he said, it came in the shape of a single patrolman, who asserted he had been told by the Lieutenant to "step around and see what was going on."

The burglars inside the factory heard the noise of the conversation outside and left their cards and piled-up loot and departed through a rear window. A man, who said he was Benjamin Schiff of 2,878 Warehouse Avenue, Coney Island, was caught by Mr. Greenfield. The policeman and Balken pursued two other men until they climbed on board a motor truck, the driver of which was evidently a confederate, and escaped.

571 OFFICERS LOSE RANK.

150 Generals Among Those Reduced Under Orders Now Issued.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Since the armistice went into effect a total of 571 officers of the regular army have been discharged from their emergency rank and reduced in rank under orders effective up to July 21. These reductions, by grades, up to that date, according to information authorized by the War Department today, are:

Major General to Brigadier General, 3.
Major General to Colonel, 13.
Brigadier General to Colonel, 63.
Brigadier General to Lieutenant Colonel, 45.
Brigadier General to Major, 25.
Brigadier General to Captain, 2.
Colonel to Lieutenant Colonel, 42.
Colonel to Major, 64.
Colonel to Captain, 20.
Lieutenant Colonel to Major, 21.
Lieutenant Colonel to Captain, 49.
Lieutenant Colonel to First Lieutenant, 1.
Major to Captain, 84.
Major to First Lieutenant, 6.
Captain to First Lieutenant, 75.
Captain to Second Lieutenant, 16.
First Lieutenant to Second Lieutenant, 41.
Total, 571.

LONDON PLAYS FOR HARRIS.

Will Produce Here "The Lost Leader" and "Abraham Lincoln."

Upon returning yesterday from England, William Harris, Jr., announced that he had purchased the American rights to "The Lost Leader," now running in London, and would produce this play and also the London success "Abraham Lincoln," with American casts. Both plays, he said, were filling their respective theatres when he left England. "The Lost Leader," by Lennox Robinson, is a dramatization of the career of Parnell, the Irish leader, which fact did not seem to interfere with its English popularity, according to Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris's first production of the coming season will be "Dark Horses," a comedy by Samuel Shipman and Percival Wilde, which has already been tried out in Washington. "East Is West," with Fay Bainter, will continue at the Astor. Mr. Harris said that he had a number of offers from persons who wanted to buy the English rights, but he did sell them because they all sought Miss Bainter's appearance in London.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Alf Hayman, general manager for Charles Frohman, Inc., sailed yesterday on the Mauretania on business for the Frohman interests.

Mae Murray will return to the speaking stage in a comedy by Edgar Allen Wolf as soon as she has completed her two photoplays, Leonce Ferrett's "The A. B. C.'s of Love" and Paramount-Artcraft's "On With the Dance."

Rehearsals of "Breakfast in Bed," a farce by Willard Mack and Hilliard Booth, began yesterday. Florence Moore has the leading role. The first performance will be in Stamford on Aug. 8.

"39 East" will move from the Broadhurst Theatre to the Maxine Elliott next Monday evening.

The rear boxes of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, where "The Gaieties of 1919" is running, have been removed to make room for orchestra seats and standing space.

George Fitzmaurice, the motion picture director, and his wife, Ouida Bergere, the scenarist, were the hosts for 100 crippled boys at their home, Brevoort Farm, Mamaroneck, last Monday. Entertainment was provided by Ethel Barrymore, Jack Hazzard, Helen Ware, Frederick Burt, Virginia Harned Courtenay, and Mae Murray.

At the Stadium celebration of Bastile Day next Monday evening, Anna Fitziu of the Chicago Opera Company will sing the "Marseillaise."

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ON THE WAY TO RATIFICATION.

With the exception of Senator JOHNSON and of Senator BORAH, possibly of Senator BRANDEGEE, all the Republican Senators would feel that a burden had been lifted from their shoulders if the Peace Treaty were ratified and out of the way, League covenant and all. It became evident some time ago that the fighting spirit had gone out of them—they had heard from the country. Hence the talk, not of amendments, not at all of rejection of the Treaty, but of "reservations." They listened to the President's address on Thursday, and although they sat silent, as became the decorum of that august chamber, from that moment they knew that they must ratify.

The President's address has gone forth to the people, and no man with an ounce of political understanding can doubt its effect upon public opinion. Most of Mr. WILSON'S public utterances are fine in form, in the choice of the language which conveys his thought, many of them have been notably convincing, but we doubt if he has ever spoken more effectively, in a manner more certain to accomplish the purpose he had in view, than in that address. The President has made known the purposes of the Treaty, the purposes of the League; he has shown how they are knitted together, one and inseparable. He has made it plain to the American people that the Treaty and covenant accomplish what they ardently desire. The President's position is unconquerable. The country supports him, and the opposition Senators might as well try to breast the whirlwind as to oppose ratification of the Treaty.

The talk now is of the "reservations," that is, of a way of escape from a position which the Republican Senators have found to be highly dangerous, which is the cause of great uneasiness to Chairman HAYS and other responsible leaders of the party. The rejection of Article X. of the covenant, as proposed by Mr. ROOT, is no longer under discussion. That would be an amendment fatal not only to the Treaty but to the Republican Party. Present concern is with "reservations" that do not amend. A draft of the proposed "reservations" is said to be in the hands of Senator LODGE. Whether it will be put forward as the official statement of the Republican attitude we do not know. It answers the purpose of showing what is going on in much-perplexed minds. It declares, after the ratifying clause, certain understandings of the Senate—that the Monroe Doctrine is our own affair, that such questions as immigration and tariff are domestic in their character, and that the United States cannot bind itself in advance to make war without the express authorization of Congress. These are undisputed things, said in a very solemn way. They are not amendments of the League covenant, for that instrument contemplates no impairment of the sovereign rights and the constitutional practice of the American Republic. The final clause asserts the right of the United States to withdraw from the League after giving notice and the right to determine whether international obligations under the covenant have been fulfilled. As it is not easily conceivable that the United States would wish to withdraw from the League, this reservation is unnecessary; it is said in a Washington dispatch to our neighbor The Globe that the authors of the draft do not consider it "vital." Naturally they will be quite willing to omit that clause, for it is an amendment, and would, therefore, defeat the Treaty, a thing that the Republican Senators will take great care not to do or to attempt.

The statement attributed to the President that a two-thirds vote of the Senate would be required to adopt amendments or reservations was evidently misunderstood, for the rules of the Senate provide otherwise. It is now explained in Washington that it was probable that what the President had in mind was the evident fact that the Treaty in an amended form could not be forced to ratification against the votes of more than one-third of the Senators. Since the Democrats make up more than one-third of the Senate, it is evident that they could defeat an amended Treaty if they were so determined. That should be their determination. The Republicans will hardly resort to an expedient so dangerous, but should they attempt by such a transparent trick to put the responsibility of refusal to ratify upon the Democrats the supporters of the President should meet their challenge boldly and without hesitation. Amendments mean defeat, since the Treaty could not go into effect until all the Allied Powers signing the Treaty had accepted them, an impossible condition. The Democratic Senators, therefore, would be voting against the defeat of the Treaty. There would be no question about responsibility, and we are very sure that the Republican opposition would speedily be brought to reason. It is not likely that the Republicans, in their present chastened spirit, will attempt anything of the kind. Still, if they choose to consider the questions of ratification as a game, they will do well to remember that the stake is the salvation of their party.

CHAIRMAN HURLEY'S RETIREMENT.

Lack of zeal and of energy and devotion to the work in hand could never be charged against Chairman EDWARD N. HURLEY of the Shipping Board, whose resignation has just been accepted by President WILSON. Mr. HURLEY was always a stimulating force, and in his public addresses his faith in building the ships to win the war never faltered. If he seemed too optimistic at times, it was not because he was credulous; as a business man he understood the difficulties of creating shipyards overnight, as it were, supplying them with material, and recruiting the army of workmen required. Also, he had no conceit about his familiarity with ship construction. But he knew that the way to keep everybody on the job and developing their utmost powers was to assume that the rank and file of the shipyard army was as much in earnest and as patriotic and stanch as he was. So he always preached the gospel of success and didn't stick at prophesying more than was going to be accomplished.

As a kind of inspired, peripatetic, and indefatigable press agent Chairman HURLEY never flinched from his task and worked sixteen or more hours a day at high pressure. There may have been other men who knew more about shipbuilding than he did, but none who could better impersonate Uncle Sam determined to see it through. Mr. HURLEY'S statistics of promise and performance did not always hang together well, the critical might detect flaws in them; but inconsistency had to be risked sometimes and drawing the long bow attempted with a good grace.

It may be shown that mistakes were made in the shipbuilding program and that money was wasted in experiments, but there wasn't much time for the sagest calculation. The point was to get things done and strike a fair average of excellence, with the speed of performance always increasing. If the war had gone on the results would have been more striking and notable; but, as it was, a strong and enduring foundation was laid for an American merchant marine, and a good deal of the credit must go to Chairman HURLEY. No man in his place could have attained 100 per cent. of merit, but I finished his task with a remarkably good average of execution.

DR. JACOBI.

Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI was not only a great physician, but he was a great and many-sided American. Germany, after the Revolution of 1848, would have none of him; he was one of the many worth-while men whom she cast out and too late regretted and tried to coax back. It was the Chair of Pediatrics at the University of Berlin that was the lure in his case. But he refused it, saying that he was an American. "When OSLER praised me publicly," he once said, "for not "having written anything for pub- "lication in the seven years following "my graduation he did not know "that in nearly two of those seven "years I never saw a square inch of "paper or more than an infinitesi- "mally small pencil, which I con- "cealed in my hair." These years were spent in the fortresses of Cologne and Minden. When he got out from the clutches of the Hohenzollerns he came to this country and embarked on a career which brought him every honor that a physician can win.

So far as public work and duties were concerned, so far as his work as a physician was concerned, he never grew older. In 1892, when he resigned after thirty-two years' active work as Professor of Diseases of Children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a newspaper report was headed "Dr. JACOBI'S Workdays Now Ended." In 1911 he was elected President of the American Medical Association; and all the time between those years he was constantly receiving new honors and taking on new duties. He never ceased doing either.

He was, too, a warrior for whatever he believed in. He had no hesitation in taking up his sword for unpopular causes, such as that of birth control. He was a formidable opponent of prohibition; and his style was slashing and racy, without being in the least undignified. He had humor in plenty, a sly and gentle humor which could not fail to be effective without leaving scars. He always spoke his mind, and cared not whether his auditors disagreed or not. Invited to address a women's club, he delivered a philippic against their methods of dressing.

It was as the friend of the babies that Dr. JACOBI was best known, and it is said that east side babies whom he tended sixty-five years ago used to bring their grandchildren to him. "There is no page of medicine in this "city on which the name of Dr. "JACOBI is not inscribed," said another physician, but it was the babies who interested him most. He was, in fact, the real founder in this country of the treatment of diseases of children. Yet nothing was out of his province. In the cholera scare of 1892 he declared his views with such effect that for the first time the Health Department worked in co-operation with the medical profession, a committee being regularly appointed for the purpose by the latter. When tuberculosis became a national menace, although he was in Europe, his views were solicited, and he sent back a letter of instructions which was treated as authoritative. In fact, the simplest word from Dr. JACOBI was enough to do the work which speeches and writings without end failed to do. When the United States declared war against Germany, for instance, medical students were not exempted from the draft. Dr. JACOBI wrote a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES protesting against using up the doctors. He concluded with the stirring words: "Where is GORGAS? I have been "waiting all the time to hear his "voice." GORGAS was not to blame; legislation was needed; and the legislation was forthcoming.

He worked and fought to the last, tirelessly and with enjoyment. Perhaps that was what kept him young. Even in his last years his hair was not white, but only gray; and his energy and interest in life and work was the thing that most impressed those who met him. One, so meeting him for the first time and setting down his impressions, wrote: "En- "thusiasm, scarcely dimmed, burns "in the deep eyes under the shaggy "brows, and the spare, compact fig- "ure betokens energy and endurance. "He is more than up to date. He "can be delightfully reminiscent, but "his face is set toward the future."

A FIELD FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

At this moment America is popular in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. In that part of the world American food and American relief workers have kept the people from want and suffering during the time of transition from war to peace. Among the new nations just built up, among the older States which have been expanded by the acquisition of territories, inhabited by their own people, there is a friendly feeling toward this country which should not be undervalued because it is in some degree accidental.

But the war is over, and commercial connections are about to be formed, or renewed. In Southeastern Europe there are rich countries which need trade and industrial development. Rumania and Jugoslavia, for example, are fertile fields for foreign enterprise. Before the war German and Austrian business men practically monopolized the trade in Rumania, and had a strong position in the Jugoslav countries—particularly, of course, in those attached to the Hapsburg crown. The German and Austrian are not loved in Rumania and Jugoslavia today; they will be the least favored of commercial aspirants for the next few years. But they are on the ground, and that advantage is one that cannot lightly be overcome.

The Rumanians are for the most part an agricultural people, as are the Jugoslavs. In the industrial development of Jugoslavia, which would have required much engineering work, there was an amazing opportunity open to the Italians, who had the advantage of position and could have applied the talent of their excellent engineers to a work which would have profited both them and the Jugoslavs; but the quarrel over the Adriatic coast has made Italians unwelcome. The way has been opened for the German business man. Neither in Rumania nor in Jugoslavia will they be glad to see him; but if he comes when others do not, if he offers goods at lower prices, if he offers the long and easy credits which are demanded by present economic conditions, he will get the trade; and in a few years we may see again something of the economic penetration of Southeastern Europe which prepared the way for MACKENSEN'S armies.

America is best fitted of all the allied nations to head the Germans off. We have the resources, we have, just now at least, the prestige. Czechoslovakia is likely to be the industrial outpost of the allied nations in Eastern Europe, but Czech enterprise has looked in the past toward Russia, and would look that way again if Russia should shake off the control of LENIN. For the next few years the choice in the Balkans is likely to be between Germans and Americans, and the Germans will do all they can to be first on the ground.

A few American business men are already preparing for commerce with Rumania—which will have to be a three-cornered affair, since Rumania exports the raw materials which we export. But American ships which take American manufactures to Rumania can bring back Rumanian wheat and oil and iron to Western Europe. The Adriatic provinces which the Hapsburgs kept in stagnation are going to be opened up before long, and a few Americans are preparing to take part in the work. It is a field hitherto not much cultivated by Americans, but our business men should be inspired by the fact that there is a prospect not only of commercial profit but of a patriotic service to America and to the nations which do not want to be forced to return to the German commercial orbit.

CARE FOR THE DEFECTIVE.

The more deeply mankind studies man, the more difficult appears the Socratic injunction, "Know thyself!" At the laying of the cornerstone of the new institution for the feeble-minded at Thiells, Dr. PEARCE BAILEY remarked that, while our Government spends millions in investigating the bodily diseases of animals and plants, it spends nothing in research upon the human brain. We know pretty thoroughly what nourishes apple trees, and why oysters die, but we are woefully in the dark as to the conditions of sanity and the causes of insanity. Yet the brain is "the seat of all the activities of mankind." Monstrous paradox, that the instrument of all our existence, waking or sleeping, should be the most mysterious phenomenon in the universe!

This ignorance is largely the result of neglect. On the basis of observations which Dr. BAILEY made in Washington as head of the bureau for eliminating defectives from the army, he estimates that there are in New York State 45,000 feeble-minded persons. Of these only 5,000 are receiving proper care. He has lately accepted the Chairmanship of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, and in that capacity he urges that an adequate probation system be established. If feeble-minded boys and girls have proper nutrition and favorable surroundings many or most of them become happy and indeed useful citizens. If not, many of them sink beneath the burden of life and become candidates for public institutions—a lifelong expense to the community.

In modern life they are also a danger. Many amiable and quick-witted persons are in reality defectives. Not every mental defective confines himself to explosive words. We have come to understand that there is no such thing as a "harmless lunatic." A man of unbalanced mind may at any time become dangerous. Many and perhaps all of our political assassinations might have been prevented if we had taken due pains to correct mental error in youth, or, if that effort failed, had put the subject under proper restraint.

As to the future we have this consolation, that the new institution at Thiells is to be the largest in the country and will begin its service under efficient administration. In time it may even yield us some knowledge of the workings of the brain.

THEATRIC ARBITRATION.

When actors and managers are at swords' points, the public long used to their bickerings may well say with Hamlet, "Something too much of this!" But when one party refuses arbitration, as the managers have now done for the second time, fair-minded folk are moved to wonder, especially since the rejected arbitrators are of the standing of WILLIAM H. TAFT and CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The issues are not beyond common understanding. In earlier days no salaries were paid for rehearsals, and it often happened that, after working for six and even eight weeks, the play was discarded or ran for only a week or two. Actors have been known to labor throughout a season with only four or five weeks' pay. In certain cities on the road Sunday performances were demanded without extra salary. During Lent or in the holidays, if a play were not doing well, salaries were reduced. Contracts were framed so that the manager could break them at will. These old conditions have been largely remedied. Leading men of the theatre all realize that the welfare of the actor reacts directly upon the general welfare of their business. But the change has come only after a struggle on the part of the Actors' Equity Association, ably and loyally led by FRANCIS WILSON. And even yet the actors feel that their status is far from ideal.

Spokesmen for the managers might reply that actors are not always human beings. There are times when this view seems not unreasonable. In addition to a superhuman ability to live without regular employment and an infrahuman ability to live without food, some of them have, and others think they have, the artistic temperament. Now, in actors temperament takes its liveliest form. Their stock in trade is to appear in this character and in that, to express now one mood and again its opposite. They are subject to daily fits of exaltation or chagrin, as the public is favorable or unfavorable. The result is a nervous condition of necessity the most unstable. Leading ladies sometimes quit the theatre pretending to be ill. Leading actors sometimes go before the public pretending to be flown with wine—or at least they did so in the old days when the antecedent probability was stronger than 2.75 per cent. Can any contract be made to cover such conduct? When an actor happens into a good part, or into a part in which it is difficult to replace him, his demands for salary often become exorbitant. It appears that the Actors' Equity Association itself, enjoying a temporary advantage over the managers, took the attitude of having "clubbed them into submission"; and it now seriously threatens to force the closed shop on them by joining the Federation of Labor.

If ever there were an occasion for arbitration, here it is. It is possible that ex-President TAFT and ex-Governor HUGHES might not be inclined to officiate. They may well be of the mind of Huckleberry Finn's friend Jim, who refused to emulate the matrimonial adventures of King Solomon, explaining that if he ever hankered after that kind of life he would start a boiler factory so that, when he came to, he could "jes' shet down." But there are people, many of them, who love the folk of the theatre in all their moods, and who would be patient and sympathetic even with their domestic difficulties. Who are our distinguished dramatists? They if anybody must be able, as they are doubtless willing, to act as moderators in a controversy that should end pleasantly and leave actors and managers better friends than ever.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Brings Old Age Too Quickly.

Eulogists of boxing as a form of exercise and as a means of physical development will not be heard with much patience if the current suggestion that nobody who has reached the age of 35 shall be allowed either to defend the champion's title or to seek to win it should be accepted and acted on. The sorry spectacle which WILLARD presented in the encounter with DEMPSEY indicates that the suggestion is a wise one, and there are other well-remembered instances when the application of such a rule would have prevented similar displays, but a form of athletics that wears a man out before he has attained more than middle age is not to be commended or very easily defended.

There is, of course, a difference, in reality as well as in theory, between boxing and prizefighting—a difference that persists in spite of the fact that some prizefights are called boxing matches, and are allowed to pass for such even in States where truth is as fervently worshipped as it is in Ohio. Perhaps it is only prizefighting for which men of 35 are incompetent, no matter how sober their lives or how well they take care of themselves.

In that case, however, it is evident that prizefighting is injurious in a permanent way, even to young men, and should be prohibited for them as well as for their elders by a few years. Its financial rewards, indeed, are great for the champions, but the very greatness is a condemnation of them and of the activities that produce them. It is not desirable that fists should earn in a few minutes more than the majority even of good brains earn in a lifetime.

Assistance Seemingly Is Resented.

Sad, and very sad, is the news that a representative of our own and only Anti-Saloon League has not received in England the warm welcome he expected and has worn thin the one he did receive. Flushed with triumphs recently won in this country, his announced purpose, equally beneficent and confident, was to teach the islanders the devices by which complete or bone dryness can be imposed on a people whether they want it or not—how legislators can be cowed and ruled into forgetfulness of their constituents' wishes, and how King Alcohol can be uncrowned and reduced to performing the menial task of heating chafing dishes for the manufacture of Welsh rabbits.

All this, in effect, he told the interested London journalists, and at least one of them wrote a long piece about these plans and put it in his paper. Incidentally, the article announced that what the British prohibitionists long had needed to make a good fight—money—was to be supplied through the American organization, and that the league's walking delegate, so to speak, having come across the water in response to fervent supplications, often repeated, was to serve as guide, philosopher, and friend for those who, in comparison with him and his kind, were only amateurs, well intentioned, of course, but needing a lot of help and instruction.

There was a characteristic suavity and tactfulness about these remarks that must have, or at any rate should have, been for the man from America full identification as an Anti-Saloon Leaguer, even if he had lost his passport and credentials. Probably they did so, as the Britishers get a good deal of American news these days, but the effect of his proclamation seems to have been to excite animosity instead of respectful docility, and the strongest of the London temperance societies has hastily and passionately announced several things that must have grieved their would-be instructor as much as they surprised him.

Almost a Menace to Peace.

First among the denials made by the Londoners is that they ever asked the Anti-Saloon League to help them either with advice or with funds. But they go further, much further, than that and deny that they are prohibitionists at all! The object of their society, as they state it, is to bring about, in the British Isles, and later throughout the British Empire, what over here is, or used to be, called "local option." Over there they call it "local veto," which seems to be less expressive, or to cover less ground, than the American phrase, but that is not necessarily a mark of inferiority.

But the indignant Britons are cruel enough also to deny that the American whom the newspapers interviewed has spoken with accuracy for the organization he professes to represent. They say that the principle of self-determination prevails among temperance folk the world over, and that they do not believe the American Leaguers have any thought of interfering with or controlling the activities of their English friends. Possibly that is warning, put in the familiar form of assertion, that somebody wouldn't dream of doing something, because, if it were done, it would be wrong and bitterly resented.

It is impossible not deeply to regret that this new break in international relations should have occurred. Friendship is so apt to cease when straight issues of veracity are created, and it is quite evident that in this instance the truth has suffered either at the hands of the person whom the London papers call "Pussyfoot Jones" or at those of his British critics. And the episode is serious as well as sorrowful. Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the United States can hardly continue if the envoy of our Anti-Saloon League is not treated with reverence in London.

A NEW LIQUOR LAW.

Power to the Federal Government to Legislate Instead of Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as one may be able accurately to gauge public opinion, the sentiment of the people, in this part of the country at least, seems to be overwhelming against the Constitutional amendment which drastically forbids the sale of liquors. This sentiment is not confined to any special class. It seemingly reflects the opinion of all classes, whether rich or poor. It is now a matter of common knowledge that the adoption of this amendment was sprung upon an unsuspecting community by means of a thoroughly organized movement, which attracted but slight attention and was almost entirely directed to the securing of pledges from candidates for legislative offices in the various States and in the Federal Government. The candidates, doubtless being more concerned with securing votes than they were in maintaining sound political ideals, readily gave pledges to vote for prohibition, with the probable inward conviction of many of them that there was no earthly chance that a prohibition amendment would ever be adopted. The miraculous, however, happened, while the people slumbered and the cautious, unobtrusive, but well organized, prohibition campaign won out.

If it be a fact that the majority sentiment of the people is opposed to the prohibition amendment, which is in effect an inelastic piece of legislation grafted upon the Constitution, why should not that majority organize without delay throughout the country to arouse the apathetic citizen to a sense of duty, to join a movement which should be directed toward the election of candidates to represent the people in State Legislatures and Congress, who will pledge themselves to work unremittingly for the repeal of this ill-advised amendment and for the adoption of an amendment in its place which will merely confer the power upon the Federal Government to legislate in the matter of the sale and use of liquor?

Such an amendment would be compatible with the spirit of our democracy, and it would enable the Federal Government to provide ways and means for checking or eradicating the evils of drunkenness without forbidding the absolute sale of liquor where it does no harm. Such an amendment would embody in our fundamental law a flexible way of meeting the liquor problem. Incidentally, it may be observed that a campaign such as here suggested would be an admirable object lesson to those who are being duped and exploited by demagogues and cunning I. W. W. agitators who, according to Mr. Gompers, are utilizing the prohibition amendment as an argument against our American democracy. LEX.

Rye, N. Y., July 10, 1919.

Looking for a Church in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday evening two visitors from the wildest and woolliest part of the West boarded a Broadway car at Twelfth Street and started uptown to attend divine services and hear the Gospel expounded according to the aesthetic taste of civilized Easterners.

One gazed from one side of the car and one from the other, that no promising church building within four blocks might be overlooked. At Forty-eighth Street the pair left the car and continued their search for a lighted house of worship, threading their way criss-cross from street to street with church spires as their guides. They discovered church buildings in plenty, but at the end of an hour and fifteen minutes had not found any evidence of life within or without any church structure. They did not fail, however, to remark the legend, "——, Undertaker," prominently and not inappropriately displayed at the front of numerous churches.

Finally one of the visitors in despair accosted a pedestrian with, "Say, partner, are there any churches running in this durn town?" The answer was, "I don't know, I am sure, but I think the police have drove 'em out of business."

The Westerners, you may care to know, will continue their explorations next Sunday, hoping for a greater measure of success.

New York, July 9, 1919. VISITOR.

Suicide Among German Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a matter of public interest to be told in today's TIMES that certain German officers and military leaders are committing or contemplating suicide. This forms an illuminating commentary upon the political ambitions of people who were but recently doing their utmost to excommunicate themselves and their poor deluded followers from decent society. What a pity they were not better prophets and seers of the future! Then they might have suicided five years ago, thereby helping to save mankind from real calamity.

EDWARD H. CLEVELAND, M. D.
New York, July 9, 1919.

HOUSES.

The big house down in the valley
Is very fine to see.
By day 'tis throned, like any Queen,
Upon a dais richly green;
By night, with flashing gems aglow,
It makes an even braver show,
And still invites, with regal air,
The homage of those gathered there.

The wee house high on the mountain
Is dearer far to me.
By day, 'tis like a winsome maid
Who laves her feet, all unafraid,
Within the small stream, crystal clear,
That twinkles confidently near.
By night, its windows are two eyes
That light a man to Paradise.

BEATRICE BARRY.

BANKERS NAME BURLESON.

Williams's Opponents Say He Was Mediator in Riggs Case.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Postmaster General Burleson's name was brought in today in echoes of the controversy between the Riggs National Bank of this city and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, by those who are opposing Mr. Williams's confirmation before the Senate Banking Committee.

J. J. Darlington, one of the bank's Directors, testified that letters signed by officers and Directors of the bank retracting charges of collusion and misconduct against Williams and former Secretary McAdoo, as a result of which the bank's charter was renewed, were framed at a conference between himself, McAdoo, and Burleson, with the Postmaster General acting as mediator between Controller Williams and the bank's officials.

The differences between the Treasury and the bank in 1916 culminated in a lawsuit, in which the Controller charged the bank's officers with misconduct, while the bank charged Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams with seeking to wreck it for personal malice. Financial transactions in which Mr. Williams, as a railroad financier, was concerned with the National City Bank of New York were aired, and the dispute attracted the attention of the country.

The bank's charter then expired, and, fearful that the Controller would not renew it, the bank's officers prepared to incorporate in West Virginia. Finally, after conferences in which the Postmaster General participated, Darlington testified, the bank officials wrote certain retractions, which were not wholly acceptable to the bank, but as a result the charter was renewed.

The bank got the West Virginia charter, Darlington said, through John J. Cornwell, later Democratic candidate for Governor there, who told him afterward that his connection with the matter "faced him" in his campaign for election, the witness said.

Darlington took the stand after Frank J. Hogan, attorney for the bank, had concluded his testimony, denouncing Williams as "an expert in falsification."

Hogan charged that the animosity toward the Riggs Bank officials shown by Williams had extended even to himself as a Director of the Federal National Bank, also of this city. He said deposits of Government and Red Cross funds were denied to this other institution through Williams's influence because of his own connection with the Riggs.

Describing an interview between President Poole of the Federal and Mr. Williams, Hogan said the Controller declared he would never approve deposits in the Federal while Hogan remained on its Directorate. Poole, he further testified, was told by Williams that the bank could not expect Emergency Fleet Corporation deposits nor deposits from the Phoenix National of New York while Hogan was a Director.

The bank later did receive, he testified, "very large deposits of Fleet funds," although Hogan's name still remained on the Directorate.

BAKER DEFENDS CAMP SITES

Admitting Mistakes, He Says the South Offered Best Climate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Questioned today by a House war investigating sub-committee about the Southern training fields of the army, Secretary Baker said he had "never heard an improper suggestion from any one about the location of the camps."

Mr. Baker declared the camps were placed in the South rather than in the North solely because better weather conditions obtained there, and he added that no influence that he knew of was exerted to send the men to the South.

Replying to questions regarding the disposal of the camp sites bought by the Government, Secretary Baker said it was wiser to maintain these properties until the future military policy had been fixed by Congress.

Mr. Baker said at one point, "Frankly, I made a mistake."

He referred to his order directing that work be resumed on Camp Benning, Ga., last March, after the Senate Military Committee, on a tie vote, failed to approve the project. The Secretary explained that before he made the decision Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia had told him two absentee committeemen favored the camp.

Another mistake admitted by Mr. Baker was his selection of the Charlotte (N. C.) camp in preference to a site at Fayetteville. Reports of an inadequate water supply at the latter place, which were later disproved, he said, led him to select Charlotte.

Chairman McKenzie asked why the large Government-owned area at Leon Springs, Texas, was not used, but Mr. Baker was unfamiliar with this property.

"Water is not available there," interrupted Colonel Kuldell of the General Staff.

"Then that property, bought at the recommendation of the War Department, was a mistake?" asked the Chairman.

"Troops from Fort Sam Houston use the ground, but are not quartered there," responded the Colonel.

In concluding his testimony Secretary Baker said, in reply to Chairman McKenzie, that he gave his approval to the cost-plus system of contracts.

CHARTER RESTRICTIONS.

Shipping Board Discontinues Regulations for Merchant Voyages.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Announcement was made today by the Shipping Board that, effective next Monday, all restrictions heretofore exercised in connection with the approval of charters and of voyages for merchant ships would be discontinued. This was in line with the announcement yesterday that control over ocean freight rates had been discontinued:

"While charters must still be submitted to the chartering executive of the board at New York for formal approval," said today's announcement, "the effect of the new ruling will be that owners or charterers will no longer be required to observe maximum or minimum rates, either on charters or berth business."

Although all restrictions exercised by the Shipping Board in connection with the control of steamship freight rates will be discontinued on July 14, charter agreements must be submitted for formal approval, it was announced here yesterday by Captain Paul Foley, chartering executive for the Board. This will be necessary, Captain Foley said, because of the Presidential proclamation of July, 1918, placing under Federal control all American flag ships and those of foreign nationality under charter of or controlled by a citizen or other person subject to American jurisdiction.

CLEMENCY BOARD IN NAVY.

Daniels and Associates Are Reviewing Court-Martial Sentences.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A Clemency Board consisting of Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral George R. Clark, Judge Advocate General, and Commander Frank B. Freyer, Assistant Judge Advocate General, now is engaged in reviewing court-martial sentences imposed during the war.

Many punishments involving prison terms or fines are being mitigated or set aside by the Reviewing Board. The board found in many cases that the punishment, while well deserved in time of war, might be regarded as too severe now that hostilities have ceased.

Secretary Daniels announced today that not a man was executed as the result of naval courts-martial during the war. In several cases, he said, courts-martial recommended the death penalty, but in each the Reviewing Board commuted the sentence to imprisonment.

MUSEUM EXHIBITS NEW ART COLLECTION

Recent Acquisitions Include an Oak Armoire, a Hand-Carved Cupboard.

PESELINO PAINTING SHOWN

Small Flag Carried Through War by American Ambulance Corps Now in Armory Room.

Recent acquisitions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art—an armoire, or cupboard, of oak, dating back to the early part of the eighteenth century; a painting, "The Crucifixion," attributed to Peselino, a contemporary of Fra Angelico, and a fanion, or small flag, carried through the war by the American Ambulance Corps, the first American organization to go to the front—are now on exhibition.

The July number of the Bulletin, just made public by the Museum authorities, gives descriptions of these highly prized acquisitions.

The oak armoire, or cupboard, is a piece of furniture some seven feet in height, decorated with elaborate hand carving, particularly on the two panels, each made from a single piece of wood. The name of the maker is not known, but the piece is ascribed to the early years of the French Regency, 1715-17??. It was recently purchased by the Museum from the collector, Seligman, in Paris, and is regarded by specialists as one of the finest of the Museum's recent acquisitions.

"The Crucifixion," attributed to Peselino, is on exhibition in the Accessions Room of the Museum. It contains the element of the landscape background which was introduced into mediaeval painting at the time of Fra Angelico in the early fifteenth century.

In a case in the Armory Room has been placed the fanion, or small flag, which was carried during the war by the American Ambulance Corps, the first American organization to go to the front, which after the entrance of this country into the hostilities became a part of the American Expeditionary Forces under the designation S. S. U. 5-646. The fanion is about fifteen inches square. It is inscribed with the following names of battles, with their dates, in which its bearers took part: Verdun, 1917; Aisne, 1917; Aisne, 1917; Chemin des Dames, 1917; Marne, 1918; Champagne, 1918. It bears six Croix de Guerre, pinned to it by Marshal Pétain and Generals Maistre and Bruissard, and two of the French shoulder-knot decorations known as "fourragères." The colors were dipped in the Rhine on the 12th day of November, 1918. They were given to the Museum by Stephen H. P. Pell, the last member of the ambulance unit in service, for safekeeping.

Two important tapestries have recently been added to the loan exhibition of laces and tapestries, which opened on June 16 and will continue until Oct. 31. They were lent by Lewis L. Clarke, and were woven at the famous French manufactory of Beauvais some time between 1684 and 1705. The designer is thought to have been René Antoine Houasse, (1645-1710,) a French painter, whose style shows the influence of Poussin and Le Brun. Recent additions have also been made to the collection of American furniture, and are now in the Accessions Room.

Roland N. Moore has recently lent to the Museum three early American portraits of the Gansevoort family. One of them, by Gilbert Stuart, is of General Peter Gansevoort, Jr., of the Continental Army, who in 1777 successfully defended Fort Stanwix against the British and Indian forces. There is also a portrait of Leonard Gansevoort, a brother of General Gansevoort, attributed to Gilbert Stuart, and one of Catherine Schaick, the wife of the General, by Ezra Ames.

EUROPE'S EYES ON MEXICO.

Hopes for Settlement There Before League of Nations Operates.

PARIS, July 11.—Dispatches from Washington printed in Paris this morning indicating that the United States Government was about to interest itself more actively in the stabilization of conditions in Mexico attracted much interest on all sides in Peace Conference quarters.

Officially little was said for publication, but the sentiment among the representatives of European nations was apparently one of gratification that the prospects seemed better for improvement in the Mexican situation, temporarily thrust in the background by the war and the peace negotiations, but not wholly lost sight of in Europe nevertheless.

The discussion at present centres upon the connection of the Mexican problem with the League of Nations, but it is largely academic. The feeling is expressed, however, that it might be a happy event to have the Mexican matter at least in the process of adjustment before the League of Nations formally comes into operation.

'FISH TRUST' MUST DISSOLVE

Federal Court Finds It Violates Anti-Trust Act.

BOSTON, July 11.—Dissolution of the Boston Fish Pier Company and of the Bay State Fishing Company, known as the "Fish Trust," was ordered today by the Federal Court, which ruled that they were combinations illegal under the Clayton Anti-Trust act. The court stated in its opinion that dealers on the Boston Fish Pier had exercised predominant control of the fresh fish industry of the North Atlantic States.

The New England Fish Exchange was held to be operating contrary to law and was directed by the court to revise its rules and methods of operation to conform with the requirements of the Government.

The court's decision was on a bill in equity brought by the Government two years ago.

Officers of the Bay State Fishing Company, a Maine corporation comprising eight dealers, were sentenced a few days ago to serve terms of one year each and pay fines of $1,000 for conspiring to raise the price of fish in war times and for conspiring to monopolize the market.

BESIEGE PATENT OFFICE.

Manufacturers Make 85,000 Inquiries Weekly for New Devices.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—American manufacturers, turning from war to peace production, have besieged the Patent Office with such a volume of requests that twenty-five additional employes are needed to care for the mail, James T. Newton, Commissioner of Patents, made this statement today in asking Congress for a special appropriation of $44,000 for employing additional help.

He said that since the cessation of hostilities his office had received from 75,000 to 85,000 requests weekly for copies of patent issues, principally from manufacturers anxious "to find the newest and best ways of doing things."

MAURETANIA WAITS FOR 2 PASSENGERS

Cunarder Held at Pier While Special Permits to Leave the Country Are Obtained.

COMPERS OFF FOR EUROPE

Head of Labor Mission Says Spirit of America Will Guide International Labor.

The big Cunarder Mauretania, with 745 cabin passengers on board, was held at her pier for thirty-five minutes yesterday to allow two of those sailing on her to obtain from the Custom House the special permit to leave the country required in addition to the regular passport. The situation was brought about because of an apparent misunderstanding. An official of a steamship line who was at the pier said he understood that the requirement regarding a special permit had been dropped on July 5.

The two passengers who did not have the necessary permit were Joseph Duveen of this city and Leonard C. Voke, a Bible student and pianist. It was suggested by an official of the Cunard Line at the pier that the best way to straighten the matter out was to go to the Custom House and put the question up to the authorities there. Accordingly, Mr. Voke departed in a taxicab, and in another went H. W. Morgan, Mr. Duveen's secretary. The Captain of the Mauretania agreed to give the two passengers fifteen minutes in which to obtain their permits. Mr. Duveen was given permission to remain on board. Thirty-five minutes after sailing time the Captaian of the Mauretania declared that he could not hold the vessel another minute and gave the order to cast off. The liner backed out into the river and she was just straightening out to begin her voyage to Liverpool when Mr. Morgan got back to the pier. A waiting tug took him out to the Mauretania, and the secretary was taken on board. About two minutes later Mr. Voke appeared. It was then too late for him to catch the Mauretania, the officials told him, so he was left behind. E. T. Bookmeyer, Mr. Duveen's executive secretary, who was at the pier to see him off, said that the matter would be taken up with the higher officials of the Customs.

Among those who sailed on the Mauretania were Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; J. J. Hynes, fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, to be held in Glasgow, Sept. 8, and Guy H. Oyster, secretary to Mr. Gompers and member of the American Federation of Labor Mission to the Amsterdam Congress.

Gompers Tells of Mission.

Mr. Gompers said he will go to Southampton, London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Brussels, Paris, and Liverpool, and then return home. The principal business of the mission, he said, will be to met with European labor delegates and organize the Commission on International Labor Legislations which is to attend the conference in Washington next October. This conference, Mr. Gompers explained, will be the first international labor conference held in accordance with the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant.

"I am taking to Europe the spirit of America," said Mr. Gompers. "Our mission will be to unify and solidify the spirit of freedom, justice, and democracy. Particularly we will dwell upon the integrity and idealism of America as a beacon light to be used by international labor."

Others on board the Mauretania were Lord Beaverbrook of the Bureau of Information in Europe, connected with the American Mission; Hon. F. C. Curtis, Diplomatic Consul to Dutch Guinea; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen, Alf Hayman and Ann Murdock of Frohman's, Inc.; Major S. F. Montague, Inspector of Munitions, connected with the British Mission in the United States; Wade Gardner of the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation, Lieut. Col. A. Hamilton Glat, commander of the Princess Pat Regiment, who lost a leg in the second battle of Ypres; Frank Chavers and Walter Jordan, Sir Harman Levy, British Treasury representative during the war; Lady Lever, Mrs. E. F. Blackwood, wife of Commander Blackwood, Naval Attaché with the British Consulate in New York City; Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Boynton, Pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, formerly Chaplain of the 13th Regiment; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Macauley Lindsay of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn; Lord Minto, former Governor General of Canada, and Izo Fujino of Tokio, pulp and paper manufacturer, who said that he expects Japan to take a leading place in the manufacture of paper.

Prison Term for Flour Mill Employe

Judge William H. Wadhams, in General Sussions, yesterday sentenced Herman Goldstein of 265 Madison Street, a loader in the employ of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, to the penitentiary for a term of six months to three years on his plea of guilty of petty larceny in connection with the theft of flour and cereals from the company. Six other employes, all of them drivers, who had also pleaded guilty to petty larceny, received suspended sentences and were placed on probation. It is understood they will aid the District Attorney in prosecuting the other employes who were arrested two weeks ago.

ROCKEFELLER AT INTERVALE

Motors to the White Mountains on His Way to Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT, BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 11.—John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and family, and William G. Rockefeller and party, seventeen in all, motored from Plymouth, N. H., to the Intervale House at Intervale today to spend the day there, calling at the Mount Washington and Crawford Hotels en route, and will go thence to Poland Springs, Me., en route to Seal Harbor, Me. It is their intention to return to the Intervale, as John D. Rockefeller, who has heard of Herbert S. Mudgett's skill in driving automobiles to the summit of Mount Washington over the carriage road in record time, is anxious to make the trip with him, and at that time the party will visit Bretton Woods, Dixville and Franconia Notches, Jefferson, and other resorts.

Miss Ouida B. Grant of Montreal is with Mrs. John W. Simpson and Miss Jean W. Simpson of New York at their cottage at the Profile House.

Mrs. Walter Maynard of New York is at the Profile, with Mrs. Brayton Ives and Miss Frances Ives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fell and Miss Wray of Philadelphia are at the Mount Pleasant, Bretton Woods, for the season.

Canon J. McDonald McGarth of the Cincinnati Cathedral has arrived at the Mount Pleasant to take charge of his Summer parish, the Church of the Transfiguration at Bretton Woods, where the first services will be held on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hudson and Joseph L. Hudson of Buffalo, A. E. Hutchins and H. D. Hutchins of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. Webb Hyde and Mr. and Mrs. R. Preston Clark of Boston are at The Balsams, Dixville Notch.

WILSONS ON GOLF LINKS.

Make Morning Round Before President Goes to His Desk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President and Mrs. Wilson motored to the Columbia Golf Club this morning, where they made a round of the links in time for the President to return to the White House and be at his desk at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Wilson has entirely recovered from the indisposition which it was feared might prevent her accompanying the President on his forthcoming trip through the country. Mrs. Wilson went for a motor ride this afternoon unaccompanied by the President.

Mrs. Baker motored to Camp Humphreys, Va., this afternoon to assist in receiving at the large dance there this evening.

Rear Admiral Grayson, who is a guest at the White House, will leave tomorrow to join Mrs. Grayson and their two children at the Summer home in Connecticut, which Mrs. Grayson took early in the season.

The announcement of the appointment of H. Percival Dodge of Massachusetts, late of the State Department, as Minister to the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, is of particular interest in Washington, where Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, the latter a daughter of Rear Admiral Dexter Adams, have enjoyed popularity for years.

Mrs. Robert A. Taft and her two children have gone to New York en route for their Summer home to await the return of Mr. Taft from Europe.

MISS GLADYS WILES WEDS.

Portrait Painter the Bride of Lieut. W. Roscoe Jepson, U. S. N.

The marriage is announced of Miss Gladys Lee Wiles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving R. Wiles, and Lieutenant W. Roscoe Jepson, M. C., U. S. N., which took place on Wednesday at The Mooring, the Summer home of the bride's parents, at Nantucket, R. I.

The bride's father is the widely known portrait painter, and she is herself a portrait painter of note, and the granddaughter of the late L. M. Wiles, the late landscape painter. Through the maternal side Mrs. Jepson is the granddaughter of the late Lieutenant John D. Lee, U. S. A.

Miss Kathryn Carlisle Betrothed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Colonel and Mrs. Charles Arthur Carlisle announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathryn, to Ralph Mornington Weinrichter of Rochester, N. Y., landscape architect.

Miss Carlisle is a granddaughter of the late Clem Studebaker, one of the founders of the Studebaker vehicle and motor industry. Miss Carlisle's alma mater is Mrs. Dow's school at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. In December, 1917, she went overseas in Red Cross work, remaining in the war zone until last January.

Mr. Weinrichter is a member of the American Academy of Rome, the American Society of Landscape Architects, and the American Civic Association.

Miss Beatrice Lounsbery Engaged.

Henry R. Lounsbery of this city and Bedford, N. Y., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, to John Phillips Renwick of New York and Montclair, N. J. Miss Lounsbery was the youngest Captain of the New York Ambulance Corps during the war. No date has been set for the wedding.

Winchester-Patterson Engagement.

Mrs. Tarleton Winchester of 940 Park Avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Winchester, to Robert Porter Patterson. Miss Winchester made her début three seasons ago, and is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Patterson recently returned from France, where he was a Major in the 306th Infantry.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. | RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Coming World Government

AS FORETOLD IN THE ANCIENT PROPHECIES OF THE BIBLE

THIS WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF AN IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY

CARLYLE B. HAYNES

OF ATLANTA, GA.,

the Southern Author, Minister, and Lecturer,

Sunday Night, July 13, at Eight o'Clock

This will be the opening address of the

SUMMER BIBLE INSTITUTE

in the

BIG CHAUTAUQUA TENT

AT 95TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Bible Addresses by Mr. Haynes every night but Saturday.

EVERY SEAT FREE.—BRING NOTEBOOK AND PENCIL.

The Music of the Institute will be under the direction of R. L. SHOEMAKER.

Gypsy Smith Coming to Tent Evangel

The noted Evangelist will open a six days' revival Friday, July 25th, 8 P. M., and preach Saturday, July 26th, Sunday, July 27th, at 10:30, 4, and 8. Admission will be by ticket Sunday night, the 27th. Tickets may be had at Tent Evangel or by addressing Rev. G. W. McPherson at Yonkers, N. Y. 3,000 free seats will be provided.

Harry Ironside of California Will Open

his work at Tent Evangel, July 13th, at 4 and 8, and speak nightly for some weeks. Great interest is being taken in this work.

OLD TENT EVANGEL 110TH STREET (CATHEDRAL PARKWAY) and AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI DIES SUDDENLY AT 89

Dean of American Medical Profession Stricken at His Summer Home on Lake George.

HONORED BY UNIVERSITIES

Foremost Authority on Pediatrics Had Been Head of Great Societies —Compatriot with Schurz.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 11.—Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the noted physician, died at his Summer home at Bolton Landing at 11 o'clock last night after an illness lasting only a few hours. Although he was 89 years old Dr. Jacobi had been active until yesterday afternoon, when he had a slight fainting spell. He complained that he felt great fatigue and remained in a semi-conscious state until his death, although there were periods when he was able to discuss his condition with his former associate, Dr. Francis Huber, who was paying him a social visit, and with Dr. Willy Meyer.

It had been the custom of Dr. Jacobi to carry on his practice in New York until about June 1, and then to retire to his home here to rest for the Summer and to continue his work on his autobiography and other writings. Until about three days ago he continued his habit of taking daily walks in the woods on his estate or taking motorboat trips on Lake George. A feeling of fatigue had caused him to abandon this exercise in the last few days, and it was the first time in several years that he had remained inactive. Until his heart failed a few minutes before his death, however, he was able to walk around the house, and objected against remaining quietly in bed.

Dr. Jacobi had a narrow escape last September when his house burned and, to escape the flames, he was compelled to drop from a second-story window. His injuries in the twelve-foot drop to the ground were slight and apparently had had no permanntn effect upon his health. Upon his return this Summer he took up his residence in the old house of his former associate and compatriot, Carl Schurz, and it was in this house he died.

Dr. Hubert was at the bedside when Dr. Jacobi died, with Dr. Jacobi's daughter, Mrs. George McAneny, and some of the members of her family. The funeral will be held at his late home at 19 East Forty-seventh Street, New York, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Began His Career Here 65 Years ago.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi had practiced medicine in this city about sixty-five years and had become not only the foremost authority on pediatrics, but the dean of the American medical profession as well. His knowledge on pediatrics and allied branches of medicine was regarded so highly in other countries that he was invited several times to join the Faculties of foreign medical schools, but he confined all his work in practice, teaching, and writing to this country. He had lectured in most of the largest medical schools and had served as President of all the important medical associations in the State and in the nation.

Dr. Jacobi came to this country from Germany in 1853 upon the advice of his intimate friend, Carl Schurz, after they and some of their companions had been imprisoned in Germany for their part in the revolutionary movement there in 1848. He had become acquainted with Carl Schurz at school in Germany, and their intimacy continued to the time of Schurz in 1906. Both men became American citizens immediately after their arrival in this country, and in 1894 Dr. Jacobi bluntly declined the invitation of the University of Berlin to return to Germany to lecture on pediatrics. The invitation was repeatedly proffered, but Dr. Jacobi did not accept. It was then considered one of the highest honors among physicians to have received an invitation from the university.

In his reminiscences Carl Schurz mentioned several times the value of the friendship of the young physician and told of the aid he had given to the revolutionary movement by supporting it zealously with speeches and ideas and with giving medical attention to others in the movement. In telling of his stealthy return to the University at Bonn, Schurz mentions his meeting with "a young student of medicine, Abraham Jacobi."

Accused of Treason and Imprisoned.

"Jacobi was a zealous democrat who afterward won in America a great name for himself as a physician and scientist," wrote Schurz, "so great a name, indeed, that many years later, when he became one of the most prominent physicians of America, this revolutionary exile was distinguished by the University of Berlin with a call to a professorship. His invaluable friendship I have enjoyed down to this moment, and hope to enjoy it to the last."

For his activities in the cause of the revolution Dr. Jacobi was accused of high treason and was confined in prisons at Cologne and Berlin for nearly two years. It was reported that new charges were to have been made against him when he was released in 1853, but his jailer heard the rumors and released him early on the day his term was to have expired. The young physician immediately left the country after a short visit to his parents. A few months' practice in Manchester, England, hardly yielded him a living, and he started for the United States. Boston also was unprofitable, and, upon the advice of Carl Schurz, he moved to this city and opened an office in Howard Street. This was the beginning of a career unparalleled in American medicine.

Professor in Many Colleges.

Dr. Jacobi then was only 23 years old, having been born in Hartum, in Westphalia, in 1836. The foundation of his medical training had been laid in the gymnasium at Minden, and at the universities of Geilswald, Göttingen, and Bonn. He continued his activities in this country, and credit has been given to him by famous physicians for having given more to the science of pediatrics in this country than any other physician. He had been professor of children's disease in the New York Medical College, New York University, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Columbia University, and honorary degrees had been conferred upon him by Harvard, Columbia, and Jefferson. His writings were accepted everywhere as authoritative.

The chair of children's diseases held by him in the New York Medical College was the first establishment in this country, although Dr. Jacobi previously had lectured in the College of Physicians and Surgeons on infantile pathology. He remained with the College of Physicians and Surgeons until 1902, when he relinquished the more active post and became Professor Emeritus. In 1857 he aided in the founding of the German Dispensary in this city, and a few years later became one of the attending physicians at the Jews' Hospital. When the dispensary became known as the German Hospital and the Jews' Hospital became Mount Sinai he maintained his active interest, being a member of the staffs for many years.

So popular was Dr. Jacobi among physicians throughout the country that when he took the chair as presiding officer of the American Medical Association at the convention in Atlantic City in 1911 he was cheered by the delegates for more than five minutes. He was President of this association for several terms, as well as of the New York Pathological Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Pediatric Society, the Association of American Physicians, and the American Climatological Society. He was an honorary member of several foreign medical associations.

His Comment on Dr. Osler's Praise.

One of his admirers and friends was Dr. William Osler, the English physician, who praised Dr. Jacobi for having refrained from writing during the seven years following his graduation from the German university. Dr. Jacobi's comment on this praise was:

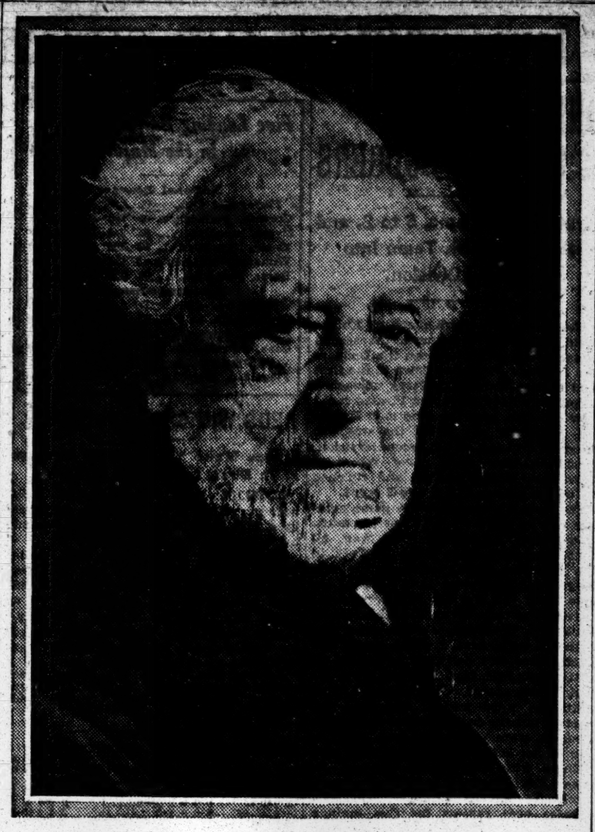
"He did not know that in nearly two years of those seven I never saw a square inch of paper or more than an infinitesimally small pencil which I concealed in my hair. When I saw the light again the French Republic had been destroyed nearly two years and the world had changed its shape.

"When I began the study of medicine in 1847," he continued, "autopsies were considered by many physicians to be the main thing. Their ambition was to find out how the patient died, not to cure him. All apothecaries kept leeches. Doctors always carried lancets in their vest pockets, so that they could bleed patients with expedition. To let blood was the golden rule.

"Surgery was performed without anaesthetics. In order to minimize the pain the old-time surgeon worked with lightning speed. My old teacher, Langenbeck, was going to amputate a leg. An Englishman, on hand to see the operation, took out his spectacles, and started to put them on as the surgeon grasped the knife. Before the spectacles were on the Englishman's nose the leg was off!"

During his long practice in this city Dr. Jacobi's advice was sought by all agencies seeking to fight epidemics, and especially those affecting the health of children, and he was for several years a member of the Advisory Board of the Department of Health. His practice extended from the east side to Fifth Avenue homes, and it was his pride to give his advice to the poor even more freely than to those who held out large fees.

His wife was an eminent physician, and before her marriage to Dr. Jacobi, in 1873, was Dr. Mary C. Putnam. She died in 1906. Dr. Jacobi is survived by one daughter, Mrs. George McAneny.



The Late Dr. Abraham Jacobi.

DETAILS OF MOYE MURDER.

Mexican Bandits Shot American After Failing to Extort Money.

Special to The New York Times.

LAREDO, Tex., July 11.—Details of the recent murder by Mexican bandits of Lee Roy Moye of Livingston, Tex., in an American oil camp near Tampico, were received here today.

Moye was killed in the club house of the Mexican Gulf Oil Company at Tepetate about 9 o'clock, Tuesday night. About 8 o'clock that evening six armed men went to the Cortez Oil Company's camp near Tepetate and demanded 20,000 pesos of G. Sweeney, foreman of that camp. He told them that he did not have the money, and was ordered to get it, and they took him to the company's camp to borrow it.

On entering the club house at Tepetate they found John W. Beckwith, production superintendent of the Gulf Company, and when he was told the object of the visit he replied he did not have that amount in camp, but would lend Sweeney whatever amount there was. While the cashier was getting the money Sweeney made his escape. When the bandits missed him a few minutes later they asked Beckwith where he was, and where told he probably was upstairs, or possibly had left camp.

Beckwith, at the bandits' order, sent a man to find Sweeney, but as the messenger did not return after a few minutes, Beckwith offered to send another man to find him. This was done, but the second messenger also failed to return. The bandits became angry and demanded that a third man be sent for the missing Sweeney and the two messengers. At this time only Beckwith and Moye were in the room, and the former told the gang he would go for them, but this the leader would not permit, and Moye was sent.

He returned shortly and said he could not find any of them.

The leader of the gang then grabbed Moye's watch, and when Moye protested jabbed him with his rifle. At the second jab Moye tried to wrest the weapon from the bandit, and the two others fired their rifles at close range, one bullet taking effect near the right ear, the ball coming out on the other side of the head. The second shot struck him just under the right arm, passing through the body.

Moye lived about five minutes.

Beckwith immediately rushed from the room, and the bandits escaped by another door.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE
Lexington Avenue and 76th Street, New York
ANNUAL NOVENA OF ST. ANN
From THURSDAY, JULY the 17th, to SATURDAY, the 26th, 1919.

INDIA LEADS IN CATTLE.

Has 100,000,000 More Than This Country, Which Is Second.

Contrary to popular opinion, the United States is not the world's greatest cattle country. India has 100,000,000 more than America, though this country is second, and there are twenty-nine countries that have more than 2,000,000 each.

During the last thirty-three years Guernseys led by far all other breeds in numbers of pure-bred cattle imported into this country, and of the five breeds leading the importations four were distinctly dairy types.

More than 8,750 Guernsey cattle were imported; Jerseys ranked second in number, with Durhams, including Shorthorns, third; Holsteins fourth, and Ayrshires fifth. The volume of pure-bred cattle importations has been extremely variable.

These are a few of the facts about the dairy industry that are brought out in a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture, which shows, chiefly by graphic charts, the trend of the industry in this country and its relation to the world trend.

The circular reports statistics of cattle in the various countries as far back as 1850, when the earliest dependable information was recorded. Compared with other decades, the world has had more cattle in recent years than ever before, although it must be remembered population has increased also. Owing to the wide variations in the quality of herds in the different countries, the circular says, the charts must not be considered as an indication of relative meat or dairy resources.

The circular says the general trend of cattle development is: First, work animals; next, raising cattle for commercial beef; and, finally, commercial dairying in addition to the business of meat production.

Throughout the world the cattle industry shows general growth, but has made its greatest advance in regions where pasturage and feeds are more abundant.

The recent trend of cattle development indicates that beef production and dairying are progressing, generally, outside of the immediate war area.

Countries which depend largely on imported feeds appear to maintain relatively few cattle in addition to their dairy cows, which have gradually replaced other cattle.

Dairy cows have shown less fluctuation in number than total cattle. This condition is noteworthy throughout the world over long periods including adverse conditions, such as disease, drought, and war.

European experiences indicate that when a country has reached the practical limit of cattle the land will maintain further increase of milk production by improving the yield per cow.

It appears logical that the United States can best meet changed world conditions, first, by increasing simultaneously both the number and quality of its cattle; second, by constant attention to economy of production; and, third, by maintenance of cattle raising and dairying in conjunction with general farming, thus reducing dependence on purchased feeds.

BALLET STAR RUNS AWAY.

Lopokova, Now a London Favorite, Quits Diaghilev Season.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—London was treated to another sensation today owing to the disappearance of Lydia Lopokova, the principal woman dancer of the Russian ballet, which has been drawing all the town to the Alhambra.

Lopokova, who is the wife of Barocki, business manager for Impresario Serge Diaghilev, did not turn up for last night's performance in "La Boutique Fantasque," the ballet's latest production, and inquiries for her at the Savoy Hotel were futile.

The Alhambra manager in the evening received a note from Barocki saying he was going to the Continent, but giving no further information. Lopokova had been made the idol of the London smart set, and had a special train of distinguished admirers.

The ballet's season here was to conclude on July 30, after which it was arranged to go to Paris, where 1,000,000 francs was to be paid for a season of fifteen weeks.

ARMY TRUCK FALLS IN CREEK

Two Officers and Four Men Found Drowned—Others Missing.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 12.—At least two officers and four privates were drowned when an army truck en route from Alexandria to Camp Humphrey plunged from a bridge into Greater Hunting Creek, near here, early this morning.

Eighteen men were in the truck and several of these are unaccounted for.

Two officers and four privates, whose bodies were recovered, have not been identified.

Find Alleged Note From Cyclops.

Special to The New York Times.

VELASCO, Texas, July 11.—What purports to be a last message from the missing steamship Cyclops was found in a bottle which was half buried in the sand on the shore of San Luis Pass, near here, today. The messake read: "U. S. S. Cyclops, torpedoed April 7, 1918, latitude 46 degrees 25 minutes, longitude 35 degrees 11 minues. All on board when the German submarine fired on us. Lifeboats going to pieces. No one to be left to tell the last." Following the word "last" another was started but was unfinished.

CROWDER DECLINES CUBAN TESTIMONIAL

Liberal Party Had Planned to Honor General's Work on Electoral Reforms.

HE DEFENDS OUR MINISTER

Says He Cannot Accept a Complimentary Vote That Caused Attack on Others.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 11.—General Enoch H. Crowder, who is here to supervise the framing of an electoral law for Cuba, which will prevent future frauds in elections, exploded a bombshell today in the Liberal Party which recently nominated General José Miguel Gomes for the Presidency.

His action followed a vote of congratulation by the Liberals yesterday, addressed to General Crowder, for his work on the electoral law, but in passing the congratulatory resolution the Liberals took occasion to censure severely William E. Gonzales, American Minister to Cuba, calling him a traitor to his Cuban forefathers. They also abused the Government of President Menocal.

So when the Liberal Committee, headed by General Pino Guerra, new President of the party, called to deliver the resolution of congratulations General Crowder refused to receive them. In a letter, addressed to General Guerra, General Crowder this evening confirmed in writing what he had told them earlier. He said:

"Following the half-hour conference this afternoon with the committee, presided over by you, I beg to confirm to you what I then said, and with great regret, that I do not feel at liberty to receive the resolution of commendation so kindly offered me by yourself and the committee accompanying you.

"I owe it to you to state in writing the reasons why I am impelled to such a course. I am not indifferent to commendation from those who are co-operating with me to give Cuba a revision of her electoral law embodying the most ample and effective safeguards against the electoral abuses, which, it is conceded by all, have characterized the past electoral administration.

"This work and this alone has called me to Cuba. Under my instructions, I have no right of intervention in the Cuban administration other than I have stated.

"I am not at liberty, therefore, to consider the accusations embodied in this resolution against the fiscal, judicial, and public administration, except in so far as proved facts establish the connection between them and the electoral administration, and I beg to observe in this connection that issues of this kind raised in a resolution of commendation cannot prove helpful to the accomplishment of the task which we have in hand.

"I find additional embarrassment in another circumstance, which I will now relate. The published report of the discussion in the Assembly upon the resolution of commendation leaves me in no doubt that that discussion was severely critical of the American diplomatic representative in Cuba. This criticism was, of course, without relevancy, except to indicate to the reading public that America's representatives here in Cuba are not working in the closest and most perfect accord, without ulterior motives of hostility toward any political group and with the most absolute impartiality to all. The frankness which has characterized my relations with the American Minister, enables me to know most positively that the very contrary is true.

"You will agree with me, I think, that in embodying in this resolution of commendation general criticisms of the fiscal, judicial and public administration in Cuba, with which, as I have said, I have no concern except in so far as the electoral administration is affected thereby, and by permitting the adoption of this resolution to be made the occasion for an attack upon the American Minister, accredited here, a situation has been created which places me under the unpleasant necessity of declining to receive this resolution.

"I know that this action on my part will not impair the very valuable cooperation which your representative men of the Joint Committee has given me at every stage of the progress of my work here."

WM. MORTON PAYNE DEAD.

Literary Critic Had Been Lecturer in Several Universities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11. — William Morton Payne, literary critic, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the Twentieth Century Club for years before its dissolution, died today at the Presbyterian Hospital after an illness of six weeks.

Mr. Payne was 61 years of age, and had lived in Chicago since 1868. As a literary critic he was chiefly concerned with modern literature in English, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian. He was lecturer on English literature at the University of Wisconsin in 1900, University of Kansas and the University of Chicago in 1904.

Bigelow to Recuperate on Houseboat

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 11.—Poultney Bigelow, author, has so far recovered from tetanus at the hospital here that Colonel Thompson of the Navy League has brought his houseboat Everglades to Kingston Point and will have Mr. Bigelow and his wife as guests for several days until Mr. Bigelow is strong enough to return to his home at Malden-on-Hudson. Mr. Bigelow was host on the Everglades to a party including Major George Chandler, the physician who attended him.

T. P. Shonts on Way to Recovery.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, is well on the way to recovery, according to the announcement made yesterday by his attending physician, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, who said:

"Mr. Shonts is getting better daily."

Magistrate McQuade Seriously Ill.

Magistrate Francis X. McQuade, whose home is at 725 Riverside Drive, has been seriously ill for the last two days, it was announced yesterday. Magistrate McQuade is part owner of the New York Giants. Magistrate Williamson Simpson, who was spending his vacation at Asbury Park, N. J., was summoned here Thursday to preside in Washington Heights Court.

Ohio Telephone Operators to Strike.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Union operators and electrical workers of the Cleveland (Bell) and Ohio State Telephone Companies voted almost unanimously tonight to go on strike tomorrow morning. They demand union recognition, but demands for increased wages for operators are to be added, union officials said tonight.

DR. EUGENIE R. ELISCU DIES.

Surgeon and Lecturer on Hygiene and Psychology Was 53.

Dr. Eugenie R. Eliscu, 53 years old, for many years a widely known physician, surgeon, and lecturer, died early yesterday morning at her home, 516 West 140th Street. She had not been well since a subway accident she suffered last October. Dr. Eliscu, who was unmarried, was born in Rumania and came to New York in 1889. Four years later she was graduated from the Women's Medical Infirmary of Cornell College and began the practice of medicine in this city.

Dr. Eliscu was a member and lecturer before the New York Theosophical Society and lectured in various cities for the New York Social Hygiene Society and also for the American Social Hygiene Society. She was Treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical League. During the war she was engaged in lecturing on sex hygiene in and around New York under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. War Council. She had written several books on psychology and also lectured on the subject. She was a member of the Woman's Press Club and various medical societies. A brother, Dr. Frederick Eliscu, is a physician in St. Joseph, Mo., and a sister, was formerly on the stage under her maiden name of Fernando Eliscu.

REAR ADMIRAL MARIX DEAD.

Retired Veteran of 71 Won Distinction in Spanish-American War.

Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U. S. N., retired, whose city home was at 105 West Fifty-sixth Street, died suddenly yesterday at a hotel at Gloucester, Mass., where he was spending the Summer. Surviving is his widow, who was Miss Grace Filkins, the actress, whom he married in 1896. Since his retirement in 1910, Admiral Marix had been living in New York City and went to Gloucester two weeks ago.

Admiral Marix was born in Dresden, Saxony, in 1848, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868. Commissioned a midshipman in 1868, he was promoted through various grades to Captain in March, 1903, and Rear Admiral in 1908. He served on European and Asiatic stations, and was Judge Advocate of the Maine Court of Inquiry. He was Captain of the Port of Manila 1901-3, and Commander of the U. S. S. Scorpion during the Spanish-American War, being promoted for conspicuous bravery. He was Chairman of the Lighthouse Board from 1907 until his retirement for age.

Frederick Evans.

Frederick Evans, an old-time newspaper man, is dead at the Tranquil Park Sanatorium at Charlotte, N. C., at the age of 57. He began his newspaper work in December, 1886, as reporter of The Philadelphia Public Ledger. From there he came to the New York Times and in 1887 became assistant editor of The New York Tribune. Four years later he went to Newark as managing editor of The Daily Advertiser, later becoming editor in chief and then one of the owners. In 1897 he became Secretary to Vice President Garret A. Hobart, remaining in that position until Mr. Hobart's death. Later he was successively Secretary of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Secretary of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Secretary of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and Secretary of the New York Board of Water Supply. Later he became editor of Hampton's Magazine. Severing his connection with the magazine in 1913, he was for some time editorial writer on The Wall Street Journal.

Obituary Notes.

Captain CORNELIUS F. CURRAN, attached to Fire Engine Company No. 235 for the last twenty-three years, died on Thursday at his home, 1,192 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Professor JACOB H. SCHLOEDER, an organist and composer of church music, died of paralysis on Thursday at his home, 765 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a graduate of Stuttgart University in Germany, and for twenty-seven years was an organist of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Manhattan.

Mrs. JENNIE M. MILLER, widow of Oliver P. Miller, who was cashier of the Williamsburg Savings Bank many years ago, died on Thursday at the home of her son in Amityville, L. I. Her funeral services will be held at the chapel at 38 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, this afternoon. She was born seventy-one years ago in Williamsburg and was the great-granddaughter of Lord Livingston, who fought against England in the Revolutionary War and was the founder of Livingston Manor on the Hudson.

SAMUEL T. WELLMAN of Cleveland, Ohio, prominent in the iron industry on the Great Lakes, died suddenly of heart disease at Strom, Me., yesterday. He was on his way to the camps of the Megantic Fish and Game Association, of which he was a member, when stricken.

JOSEPH FLEMINGS, philosopher, who wrote many newspapers accounts of his rambles through the hills of New Jersey, died yesterday at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Paterson, N. J., at the age of 73. He was a weaver and silk weaver by trade, and was born in Fallsworth, England.

ERBINE CURTIS PHILLIPS, inventor of a patent stencil, which is to be placed on the market in a few days, died at his home, 35 Fort Washington Avenue, at the age of 65 years. He was born in Chicago.

For many years he was associated in a managerial capacity with the Lanston Monotype Company, and more recently was manager of the Acme Card System Company.

WILLIAM E. SIMPSON, 62 years old, for many years engaged in drydock construction, being a member of the firm of J. F. Simpson & Co. of this city, died yesterday noon at his desk in the United States Assay Office, 23 Pine Street. His father, James F. Simpson of Boston, is said to have invented and built the first timber basin drydock. Of late years Mr. Simpson was in the service of the United States Government in the Assay Office in this city.

JAMES BURKE, for more than fifty years in the undertaking business at 446 West Thirty-fourth Street, died suddenly Thursday of apoplexy at his home. He was born in Ireland seventy-nine years ago. Besides his undertaking business, Mr. Burke was principal owner of the Arcade Stable Company. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Council, Knights of Columbus; Friends of Irish Freedom, and an honorary member of the 69th Regiment.

Mrs. MARY E. McCONKEY, wife of Isaac S. McConkey, formerly of New York City and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., died at her home, near Carlyle, Montana, on July 5, at the age of 65 years.

JOHN WILLIAM O'CONNOR, for many years in the tea trade of this city, died yesterday at his home, 104 East Eighty-first Street, at the age of 73. He had tea shops at 673 Hudson Street and 29 Ninth Avenue. Mr. O'Connor was a member of the Democratic Club.

Engaged.

SHEPARD—WINANS.—Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, U. S. A., and Mrs. Winans announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Galloway, to Lieutenant Andrew Gilbert Shepard, U. S. N.

UTTEL—HOROWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaack M. Horowitz of Brooklyn announce the betrothal of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Michael Uttel.

Married.

SQUIRE—HILL.—July 9, at St. Andrew's Church, Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Penn., Miss Josephine Hill to Mr. Ernest Boune Squire.

Announcements

WARK—VAN DER BORN.—The engagement of Adelaide M. Van der Born of Flushing, L. I., to First Lieut. Joseph A. Wark of Barre, Vt., has been broken.

Died.

ALDRICH.—At Montevideo, Uruguay, Thursday, June 26, suddenly, Louise Wilbor Aldrich, widow of the late E. Frank Aldrich of Providence, R. I.

Died.

BROPHY.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 10, 1919, Margaret Brophy, widow of Henry and mother of John B. Keever. Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Saturday, July 12, at 9:30 A. M.

BURKE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 10th, 1919, at his home, 446 West 34th St., James Burke, beloved husband of Rose A. Burke. Funeral Tuesday, July 15th, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Michael's Church. Solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DYER.—Edith La Bau, at her residence, Great Plains Road, Southampton, L. I., on July 9, 1919, Edith La Bau Dyer, widow of the late Edward Tiffany Dyer. Funeral service will be held at the residence, on Saturday, July 12, 1919, at 10:30 A. M.

ELISCU.—Dr. Eugenie R., daughter of the late Samuel H. and Julia Eliscu, at her residence, 516 West 140th St., July 11th. Societies and friends are requested to call Saturday. Funeral Sunday, private. Omit flowers.

GLYNN.—Walter. Services at the chapel of Mayers & Co., 228 Lenox Av., Sunday, July 13, at 10:30 A. M.

GROSS.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Thursday, July 10th, 1919, Leanora P. Miller, wife of Charles E. M. Gross. Interment Kensico Cemetery, Kensico, N. Y.

HAWKINS.—On July 9, 1919, at Cedarhurst, L. I., Eugene Dexter, husband of Julia F. Clarkson and son of Sophia T. and the late Dexter A. Hawkins, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral service at All Souls' Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Av. at noon, Saturday, July 12. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Boston papers please copy.

IDE.—On July 9, 1919, at Locust Valley, L. I., George Edward Ide, husband of Carrie Hester Ide and son of the late Henry E. and Lydia Smith Ide. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday morning, July

GIANTS BLANK CARDINALS BUT REDS WIN TWICE AND SHARE TOP RUNG OF LADDER

BARNES PUTS CARDS IN WHITEWASH VAT

Grants Visitors Brace of Hits, but No Runs Whatever, While Giants Tally Twice.

REDS RANGE UP ALONGSIDE

Now Share Lead with McGraw's Men, Who Face Crucial Test in the Next Fortnight or So.

The Giants did all they possibly could to keep the exclusive occupancy of first place in the National League race yesterday. They beat the St. Louis Cardinals at the Polo Grounds, 2 to 0, but over in Boston Cincinnati pried two games away from the Braves, so New York and the Reds are tied this morning in the gay scamper for the bunting. If McGraw's men have got to win a couple of games a day to keep ahead of this Cincinnati tribe it is going to be a tough Summer.

Jess Barnes whitewashed the Cards, and his performance was a work of art. He allowed only two hits, a single and a double. The first hit didn't come until McHenry chopped off a double to the right field wall in the fifth. Up to this time not a Cardinal knew what the scenery looked like around first base.

One of the St. Louis players was more curious than the others, and he got as far as third base in the sixth. That was Jack Smith. There were two gone when he made this long trip, and that was an hour too late to cash him in at the home plate. Smith made the trip to third by easy stages. He got a pass in the first place, stole second base, aided by a passed ball by Gonzales, and hurried to third on the only mistake Barnes made during the game—a wild pitch.

In beating the Cards yesterday Barnes shook off a long-established jinx. During his major league career Barnes had pitched ten games against the Cardinals up to yesterday, and of this collection he had won only a single game. Yesterday was the second time he ever defeated the Mound City troupe.

Not Easy Sledding for Giants.

Opposing Barnes was Jake May, Rickey's young southpaw, who did a good job in keeping nine hits well scattered. The Giants needed to bunch a single and a double in the fourth, aided by a sacrifice fly, to get their first run, and the second tally came when George Burns punched a homer into the lower grandstand in the eighth. So it can readily be seen that the Giants were not permitted to make free, untrammeled use of their hits.

May started out like a wild man, but changed his mind. Burns walked in the first and Young popped to Dilhoefer. Burns died trying to steal second. Fletcher walked. Baird singled and sent Fletcher to second. Manager McGraw and Coach Mathewson unanimously invited Benny Kauff to induce all available runners to proceed homeward, but, instead, Benny forced Baird at second and ended the inning.

There was a Giants' run hungry to be scored in the second inning, but nothing happened. With one out Chase singled to centre and went to second when Heathcote booted the ball. Chase then made a beautiful steal of third base. Gonzales walked. Then Barnes, usually a good hitter, fouled to Hornsby. The order for a double steal went forth and Gonzales did his part by racing toward second, but Chase was riveted to third and failed to attract the throw. The Cuban catcher was nailed down near second and the inning was over.

Kauff opened the fourth by rolling to Stock. He outraced the throw and got a hit for himself out of the tap. Zimmerman hit a fly between centre and left and McHenry's eyes got so badly mixed up in the sun that the ball sailed over his head before he saw it. Kauff went to third and Zim pulled up at second. Gonzales hoisted a sacrifice fly to Heathcote in deep centre and Kauff scored.

A Double That Was Fruitless.

The Cardinals' first look-in came in the fifth. Hornsby shot a line drive to left and Burns came in with such a swift rush that he corraled the ball just as it was about to nestle in the alfalfa. Heathcote fanned. The Cards got their first hit when McHenry rapped a two-bagger to right. Baird tossed Lavan out at first and ended the inning.

The Giants favorably impressed the crowd in their portion of the fifth with indications of a rally. Burns spanked a hit to right, took a long chance and tried to stretch his way to second. It didn't work, for Jack Smith shot the ball over to Stock. Burns was out by the margin of an eyelash.

Then followed a play after which Ross Young plainly had grounds for a charge of grand larceny against Jack Smith. Young poled a drive to deep right field and it was sailing serenely toward the bleachers. Smith backed away toward the fence just as soon as he heard the bat crack the ball. Back, back he went until it looked as if he was going to trip himself up. Just as the ball was about to soar over his thatch Smith lifted his gloved hand into the air, and, suffering mackerel! that ball stuck in his glove.

Discouraging as that was, Fletcher was not disheartened and soaked a single to right. He was very chipper after he reached first and betrayed an ambition to extend his tour to second. Dilhoefer and Lavan thought otherwise and Fletcher died stealing.

Heinie Zimmerman behaved so well at third yesterday that the crowd did not have a chance to make any remarks about him until the seventh inning, when Zim muffed an easy foul fly off Stock's bat. Stock died at first soon after, so Zim's muff brought little sorrow.

Burns Picks Out New Ground.

George Burns showed his versatility in the eighth inning when he poked a home run into the lower grandstand in right field. Burns usually hits the other way, but this slap carried the ball just over the lower railing and it bounced merrily in among the fans in the first row. Young followed this with a single to left. After Fletcher skied to Smith, Baird forced Young at second and Kauff forced Baird.

Joe Schultz made good as a pinch hitter in the ninth and soaked a single off Zimmerman's shins. After Smith forced Schultz, Dots Miller hit into a double play and the fun was over.

It was a quiet afternoon for Umpires Harrison and McCormick. Miller and Paulette were quiet as a result of being tickled in the pocketbook by fines of $25. The indefinite suspension of Frank Snyder by President Heydler surely had the effect of putting the boys on their best behavior.

There is a merry time ahead of the Giants, beginning this afternoon. The Pirates are here for five games and then come the Chicago Cubs for four games, followed immediately by the dangerous Cincinnati Reds. If the Giants' pitching staff profits by the excellent example set by Jess Barnes yesterday, the future will not appear cloudy. This next week or so is going to be a test for the New York players, and if they can crowd through these troublesome times and still kept a slight clutch on first place their chances for the flag will be much brighter.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	2	3	0
Young,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	2	1
Baird,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Chase,lf	3	0	1	1	4
Gonzales,c	1	0	0	4	0
Barnes,p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	28	2	9	27	15

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,rf	3	0	0	2	1
Miller,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Snook,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Hornsby,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Heathcote,cf	3	0	0	2	0
McHenry,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	4	4
May,p	2	0	0	0	2
aSchultz	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	0	2	24	14

*Batted for May in ninth.
Errors—Zimmerman, Heathcote.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits — Zimmerman, McHenry. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Chase, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Gonzales. Double play—Zimmerman, Baird, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off May, 5; Barnes, 1. Struck out—By Barnes, 4; May, 1. Wild pitch—Barnes. Passed ball—Gonzales.

CUBS HAVE EASY TIME.

Flack's Homer with Two on Bases Helps in 6 to 3 Victory Over Phillies

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Flack's home run with two on bases in the sixth inning, followed by a walk, a sacrifice, and Pick's double, scored enough runs for Chicago to beat Philadelphia today. The score was 6 to 3. Blackburne, bought from Boston Wednesday, made two errors playing third for Philadelphia. When shifted to first base his brilliant one-hand stop of Killefer's smash in the ninth inning shared with Hollocher's feats the fielding honors of the game.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	1	2	4	1
Hollocher,ss	3	0	1	2	6
Magee,cf	4	1	0	2	0
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	10	2
Pick,2b	4	0	1	1	5
Deal,3b	4	1	1	3	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Killefer,c	3	1	1	1	0
Carter,p	3	1	1	0	2
Martin,p	1	0	0	1	0
aCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Hogg,p	2	0	1	0	2
bPearce	0	1	0	0	0
Packard,p	1	0	0	1	1
Total	33	6	9	27	16

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Callahan,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Blackburne, 3b, 1b	4	0	0	1	2
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Meusel,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	3	10	0
Baird, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Sicking,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Adams,c	2	0	0	5	1
aCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Rixey,p	2	0	1	0	2
bPearce	0	1	0	0	0
Packard,p	1	0	0	1	1
Total	35	3	10	27	13

a Batted for Adams in ninth.
b Ran for Hogg in sixth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Hollocher, Pick, Deal, Callahan. Home run—Flack. Sacrifice hit—Merkle. Sacrifice fly—Adams. Double plays—Sicking and Luderus; Luderus, (unassisted). Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Carter, 1; Hogg, 2. Hits—Off Carter, 10 in 7 2-3 innings; Martin, 0 in 1 1-3; Hogg, 4 in 6; Packard, 5 in 3. Struck out—By Carter, 1; Packard, 3. Winning pitcher—Carter. Losing pitcher—Hogg.

Curves and Bingles.

Trying to stay in first place in the National League race these days is like trying to navigate an icy sidewalk on a wintry morning.

The Giants and the Reds are tied and New York will have to start all over again if they hope to gain another lead. The leading teams are going at a perilous gait, and the first one that stops to catch its breath is a goner.

After seeing yesterday's game it was hard to realize that these were the same teams which played that game of one-old-cat at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday.

The Pittsburgh Pirates move over to the Polo Grounds from Brooklyn this afternoon. The Smoketown lads are now in fourth place and are going fast.

The Giants have a new mascot. His name is Joe Dougherty, and maybe Joseph can bring the Giants the same kind of inspiration that Dick Hennessey used to seven or eight years ago.

The way Barnes was shooting them over yesterday St. Louis could not have brought a run across the plate with a writ of habeas corpus.

Al Baird, the graceful second baseman who is subbing for Larry Doyle, peeled off eleven assists without a break. Baird makes them all look easy.

The gray-haired old coach who appears on the lines for St. Louis is Joe Burden, who was a star catcher in the majors years ago. He is Rickey's board of strategy.

Barnes put a crimp in Hornsby's batting ambitions. Twice he struck out, and on his other trip to the plate Burns robbed him of a hit by making a fine catch just as the ball was about to land safely on the left terrace.

St. Louis played like a team of deaf mutes yesterday. The silencer which President Heydler put on the effevescent Cardinals by means of suspension and fines was a huge success.

Zimmerman was presented with a two-bagger in the fourth when McHenry misjudged his fly to left. McHenry has been playing in centre field and was bothered by the sun when he shifted positions yesterday. Not a visiting fielder is able to play the sun field in Harlem like George Burns.

Joe Schultz, for whom the Cardinals gave eight players—almost a whole team—went in as a pinch hitter for May in the ninth. Schultz hit the ball so hard that he broke a bat. Also, he almost broke Zimmerman's shins. Schultz may be worth more than the eight players who were traded for him, but he has not shown it yet.

Burns got a homer, a single, and a pass out of four times up. He is hot on the trail of Young and Kauff in the batting averages.

Burns made two spectacular grabs yesterday. He raced in and nipped Stock's low drive off the carpet in the fourth, besides the running catch of Hornsby's drive in the fifth.

Hal Chase stole third base with neatness and dispatch in the second inning. He reached the third corner with only one out, but no one lent the helping hand to bring him home.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 8.
(First game, 13 innings.)
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 2.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 5; New York, 1.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Detroit, 3; Washington, 1.
Boston at St. Louis.
(Postponed—rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	44	22	.667
Cincinnati	48	24	.667
Chicago	40	32	.556
Pittsburgh	37	34	.521
Brooklyn	35	34	.507
St. Louis	28	42	.400
Boston	25	42	.373
Philadelphia	19	46	.292

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	45	25	.643
New York	41	25	.621
Cleveland	40	30	.571
St. Louis	35	32	.522
Detroit	35	33	.515
Boston	30	37	.448
Washington	29	41	.414
Philadelphia	17	49	.258

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts 3 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

SHORE IS POUNDED HARD BY INDIANS

Unable to Hit Bagby, Yankees Lose Final Game of Series at Cleveland by 5 to 1.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—The Yankees closed their first series in the West here this afternoon by again swallowing the bitter pill of defeat by a score of 5 to 1, and it was with no misgivings that they left for Detroit tonight, to see no more of the Cleveland Indians for a time. Their stay in Cleveland cost them their hold on first place and their defeat today set them that much further back in the race for the pennant.

The contest was not even close today, largely due to the pitching of Ernie Shore, the tall right hander obtained from the Boston Red Sox. Manager Miller Huggins selected Shore in the hope that he could get the Yankees back into the running, but Shore promptly proved that the confidence had been misplaced. He had not pitched much recently, and he lacked control as well as ability to get the ball past the batters.

The Indians made gay with Shore in the first inning and in the second succeeded in driving him from the box, but not before they had scored a total of four runs. Smallwood was called from the reserves and pitched very good ball to the seventh, when he was replaced by Nelson. Smallwood allowed a run to trickle over during his term on the pitching hill, but it was not due to faulty pitching. Johnston hit a line drive to centre which Bodie should have caught. But the outfielder misjudged the ball and it went to the fence for a home run.

About all the satisfaction the Yankees got out of the engagement was that Peckinpaugh got back into his batting stride and made a hit after passing through two games without a blow when his hitting streak came to an end. Peck lashed out a single in the fifth inning. But perhaps the real hitting feature as far as the Yankees were concerned was the hit by Al Wickland. Al has been around with the Yankees for some weeks, acting as pinch hitter and whatnot, and today while he was filling in in right field he made his first hit for Huggins and got out of the maiden class. In the third inning Wickland led off with a single and was so surprised that he scarcely knew what to do when he got to first base.

The real trouble with the Yankees was that they were up against Sergeant Jim Bagby, who had been pitted against Shore, and Sergeant Jim must have thought he was back in the army, for he at once took command of the New York squad and proceeded to maintain order. He allowed but four hits, and it just happened that one of these was long enough to lead up to a run. Except for that inning, Bagby was at his ease in keeping the Yankees away from the plate.

Shore was in trouble almost before he had taken a good windup. Wamby, the first man to face him, coaxed a base on balls from the tall hurler, who was having some trouble in placing his deliveries. With Speaker out, Smith singled, scoring Wamby, who had advanced on the putout. Smith stole second, and Wood walked. Gardner singled to right, scoring Smith. Johnston beat out a roller after this, but Shore got the side out without any more runs being scored.

In the second inning the Yankees started and ended their scoring for the day. Pipp tripled with one out, Pratt walked, and the first baseman came home while Bodie was being retired.

It was when Shore returned to mound duty in the second that he closed his day's work. Wamby tripled with one out and Tris Speaker caught the next one on the nose for a line drive to the centre field fence for a home run, which added two more to the total. Huggins had seen enough of Shore's pitching by this time and pulled him out of the game. Smallwood retired the next two batters.

Smallwood sailed along smoothly during his stay in the box, though a run was scored in the third. Johnston sent a low fly to Ping Bodie's station, and when the latter misjudged it the ball rolled away for a home run.

Lewis came near giving the Yankees another run in the sixth, but Speaker foiled him. Lewis made a terrific drive into centre and it seemed that the ball was on its way for a home run, but Speaker made a dash after it and got it with a pretty catch.

With Nelson in the box in the eighth Wood doubled to the left field fence and was advanced with a sacrifice, but was caught off third when a run seemed imminent. The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wamb'ns,2b	2	2	1	2	6
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Smith,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Wood,lf	2	0	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	1	1	2
Johnston,1b	3	1	2	12	0
Lunte,ss	4	0	0	2	1
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	0
Bagby,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	5	7	27	14

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wickland,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Pinpaugh,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Baker,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Pratt,2b	2	0	0	1	3
Bodie,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Hannah,c	2	0	0	2	2
Shore,p	1	0	0	0	0
Smallwood,p	1	0	0	0	1
Nelson,p	0	0	0	0	1
aVick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	4	24	10

a Batted for Smallwood in seventh.

Cleveland	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Pipp, Wood. Three-base hits—Pipp Wambsganss. Home runs—Speaker, Johnston. Stolen bases—Pratt, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, (2.) Double play—Gardner and Wambsganss. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 2; Smallwood, 1; Nelson, 1; Bagby, 3. Hits—Off Shore, 5 in 1 1-3 innings; Smallwood, 1 in 4 2-3; Nelson, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—Smallwood, (Wood.) Struck out—By Shore, 2; Bagby, 4. Passed ball—Hannah. Losing pitcher—Shore.

TIGERS TAKE FINAL GAME.

Fine Fielding Carries Slim Love to Triumph Over Senators, 3 to 1.

DETROIT, July 11.—Detroit took the last game of the series from Washington today, 3 to 1. Harper, who was knocked out of the box Thursday, essayed a come-back and pitched good ball until the sixth when he gave way to a pinch hitter. Love was hit freely and found himself in difficulties a number of times when only good support blocked Washington scores.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	1	3	2
Young,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Heilmann,1b	4	0	1	7	1
Shorten,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Jones,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	8	0
Love,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	30	3	8	27	8

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	2	14	0
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Milan,cf	3	0	2	3	0
Ride,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Agnew,c	4	0	2	1	2
Gharrity,lf	5	0	2	2	1
Shanks,ss	2	1	1	1	3
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	2
Gill,p	1	0	0	0	2
aPicinich	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	10	24	16

a Batted for Harper in sixth.
Errors—Young, Agnew.

Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Gharrity, Love. Three-base hits—Heilmann, Young. Stolen base—Judge. Sacrifice hits—Young, Shanks, Agnew. Double play—Young, Bush, and Heilmann. Left on bases—Washington, 14; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 1; Love, 7; Gill, 1. Hits—Off Harper, 5 in 5 innings; Gill, 3 in 3. Struck out—By Love, 7. Wild pitch—Harper. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Losing pitcher—Harper.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 4; Little Rock, 2.
Birmingham, 7; New Orleans, 5.
Nashville, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
Atlanta, 2; Mobile, 1.

American Association.

Columbus, 5; Toledo, 4, (11 innings).
Milwaukee, 12; St. Paul, 2.
Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 3.

ONE BAD INNING DEFEATS DODGERS

Pirates Take Game, 5 to 2, and Push Flatbush Team Into Second Division.

The battle for fourth place at Ebbets Field yesterday lasted until the second inning of the game between the Dodgers and Pirates. With two down in the first half of this frame Zeb Terry unleashed a double to left field, three Pirates raced over the dish, and the good ship Brooklyn gracefully slid down the ways to do some cruising in the second division. Uncle Robbie's crew never recovered from that second inning and finished up on the slim end of a 5-to-2 score.

The Dodgers went into the game holding fourth place by a slippery clutch. One measly percentage point was all that separated Uncle Robbie's flock in the basement of the upper section and Hugo Bezdek's crowd at the top of the also rans. To big Ed Pfeffer was intrusted the task of holding the Pirates back until the Dodgers could get a real hold on their first division berth, but Pfeffer couldn't deliver. A cyclone of Pittsburgh hits blew Edward from his task in the second. He lingered around until the third inning and then departed, but the ball game, as far as the Dodgers were concerned, had departed one inning before Pfeffer made his exit.

Then, with the victory beyond its grasp, the home team got plenty of good pitching. Sherry Smith bowled the Pirates over runless for five innings, during which he allowed one clean single and a scratch. In the eighth Clarence Mitchell was sent in to hit for the big southpaw in the hope that a rally might be started. Clarence did his part well, driving a single to right, but that was as far as the rally went. Al Mamaux, who has reached that stage of pitching excellence which entitles him to a big hand when he appears in the box, finished the game. The only hit he allowed was a circuit clout by George Cutshaw to left centre.

Skillful pitching in the pinches by Harold Carlson had the Dodgers playing dead with runners on the bases. The Pirate flinger had a fast ball which he frequently found hard to control, but when real danger threatened he had it behaving like a dutiful child. Carlson handed out seven passes to the Dodgers, and Uncle Robbie's men nicked him at odd moments to the extent of eight safe smacks, but with all this opportunity only one inning produced any runs. In the fourth inning a double and two passes were unproductive, as Carlson fanned both Konetchy and Smith with runners within scoring distance. In the seventh, after the home team had cashed in a brace of runs, Pete Kilduff faced the opportunity of making himself a hero, but he wasn't equal to the task confronting him. Pete churned the ozone with two languishing on the sacks. This was the last real chance the Dodgers had.

The Dodgers made a fine start toward some run getting in the opening frame, when Carlson passed both Olson and Johnston, but no runs developed. Tommy Griffith sent a long fly to Bigbee, long enough to let Olson move along to third after the catch. Wheat followed with another drive to centre and Bigbee's fine return to Schmidt doubled Olson as the latter slid into the plate.

Then the Pirates clinched that first division berth for themselves. George Cutshaw, a Brooklyn discard who starred both at bat and in the field all through the game, greeted Pfeffer with a single to centre and hurried along to second on Mollwitz's single to right. Buster Caton duplicated Mollwitz's thump and Cutshaw raced in with the first run. The pressure was eased somewhat when Pfeffer retired both Schmidt and Carlson on strikes, but a pass to Bigbee added to the complications. This gift crowded the corners and Zeb Terry promptly relieved the congestion by spanking a double to left field. Mollwitz, Caton and Bigbee paraded in order over the dish and Terry was retired trying to stretch the hit into a triple.

The Dodgers threatened in the third, when Hickman was safe on Caton's high throw and Olson walked, with nobody out. The next three batsmen went out in order, Cutshaw and Mollwitz making fine plays on Griffith and Wheat, respectively. Myers opened the fourth with a double. Konetchy was called out on strikes, and then came passes to Kilduff and Krueger, which filled the bases. But again the fans were doomed to disappointment, as Smith struck out and Olson grounded to Terry.

In the seventh the home team pushed over two runs after the first two batsmen had been retired. Griffith walked, this being the sixth pass handed out by Carlson and the first to blossom into a run. Zach Wheat's double to centre sent Tommy home, and H. Myers lined a single over Terry's head, scoring Wheat. A pass to Konetchy put the tying run on first base, and it rested there while Kilduff struck out.

Pittsburgh's final run arrived in the ninth inning on Mamaux pitching. With Southworth out of the way, Cutshaw hit to left centre. Wheat and Myers were indecisive in playing the ball. It went beyond both and turned into a home run. Wheat made two stabs before getting the ball, and when he turned and saw Cutshaw nearing third base he did not even make a throw.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	3	1	0	4	1
Terry,ss	4	0	3	2	3
Stengel,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Sou'worth,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	2	3	2	4
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	1	9	1
Caton,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	6	1
Carlson,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	31	5	10	27	14

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Johnston,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Griffith,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Myers,cf	5	0	2	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	15	1
Kilduff,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Krueger,c	3	0	0	3	2
Pfeffer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Smith,p	2	0	0	0	3
Mamaux,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHickman	1	0	0	0	0
bMitchell	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	2	8	27	19

Errors—Stengel, Caton.
a Batted for Pfeffer in third.
b Batted for Smith in eighth.

Pittsburgh	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Terry, Wheat, Myers. Home run—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Terry. Konetchy. Sacrifice hit—Southworth. Double plays—Bigbee and Schmidt; Konetchy, Johnston and Konetchy; Kilduff, Johnston and Konetchy; Smith, Johnston and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 18. Base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; Smith, 1; Carlson, 7. Hits—Off Pfeffer, 7 in 3; Smith, 2 in 5; Mamaux, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2; Mamaux, 1; Carlson, 6. Winning pitcher—Carlson. Losing pitcher—Pfeffer.

WHITE SOX SWEEP SERIES.

Gleason's Men Win, 7 to 1, in Fourth Straight Against Mackmen.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Chicago made it four straight from Philadelphia today, winning by the score of 7 to 1. The locals took the game by bunching their hits off Perry. Cicotte, backed by fine support, had little trouble holding the visitors safe.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Liebold,rf	4	1	3	2	1
E.Collins,2b	4	1	2	4	2
Weaver,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Jackson,lf	3	2	2	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	2	9	1
McMullin,3b	3	1	0	2	3
Schalk,c	4	1	2	5	2
Cicotte,p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	33	7	12	27	14

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,2b	4	0	2	5	3
Thomas,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Strunk,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Burns,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Kopp,lf	4	0	2	2	1
Dugan,ss	4	0	1	0	5
Perkins,c	3	0	0	8	2
Perry,p	3	1	1	0	2
aBurns	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	9	24	14

aBatted for Perry in ninth.
Errors—Witt, Kopp (2.)

Chicago	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	x—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Jackson, Dugan. Stolen bases—Gandil, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Double play—Liebold, Weaver. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; Perry, 3. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; Perry, 2. Wild pitch—Perry.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues

National League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelp'a.	61	189	31	67	.354
Myers, Brooklyn	65	246	34	83	.338
Young, New York	65	258	39	85	.330
Williams, Philadelp'a	45	181	28	58	.320
Burns, New York	66	256	42	81	.317

American League.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	61	217	51	80	.369
Jackson, Chicago	70	260	39	93	.358
Cobb, Detroit	53	210	37	73	.348
Veach, Detroit	67	249	38	86	.346
Flagstead, Detroit	54	177	25	61	.345

REDS WIN SPAN OF GAMES.

Braves Make Them Go 13 Innings in First, but Second Is Easy.

BOSTON, July 11.—Cincinnati took both games today from Boston, the first by 4 to 2 in 13 innings, and the second by 6 to 2.

The visitors tied up the first game in the eighth when, with one on base, Rariden's drive to left-centre bounded into a hole in the scoreboard for a home run. Daubert opened the thirteenth inning with a single and scored on Groh's home run to right. It was Reuther's ninth straight victory.

Keating was hit hard and often in the second contest, while Eller held Boston to five hits. The Reds are now tied with the Giants for the lead.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b	6	0	1	3	5
Daubert,1b	6	1	1	15	0
Groh,3b	5	1	2	2	4
Roush,cf	5	0	0	2	0
Neale, rf	6	0	0	1	0
Kopf,ss	5	0	0	2	5
Bressler,lf	4	1	2	7	0
Rariden,c	5	1	2	4	1
Reuther, p	4	0	1	1	3
Total	46	4	9	39	18

| BOSTON, (N.) | AB | R | H

VICTORIES OF MURRAY AND JOHNSON PUT EAST EVEN WITH WEST IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

PLAYERS OF EAST TIE TENNIS SCORE

Win Two of Three Matches at Cincinnati and Pull Up Even with Western Team.

BOTH VICTORIES IN SINGLES

Murray Defeats Hardy and Johnson Downs Green—Californians Capture Doubles Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Matters were reversed this afternoon in the battle of the East and West on the courts of the Cincinnati Tennis Club, and when play had ended for the day the men from the Atlantic Coast had won two of the three matches and tied up the series at three victories for each team.

Wallace F. Johnson disposed of A. L. Green, Jr., in the opening tilt at 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4, while Robert Lindley Murray later had the better of a five-set clash with Samuel Hardy, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 2—6, 6—1.

In the doubles the East almost made it a clean sweep, but Johnson and Voshell eventually had to bow to R. M. Kinsey and Axel Gravern by scores of 7—5, 3—8, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

This puts the final result up to tomorrow's matches with W. M. Johnston facing Tilden, Gravern opposing Richards, and Burdick and Green teamed against Murray and Kumagae.

Hardy Makes Remarkable Stand.

The great feature of today's play was the wonderful battle put up by the veteran, Samuel Hardy, against Robert Lindley Murray, the national champion. After being two sets down, the old Californian, who now makes Chicago his home, developed a spectacular streak of driving and volleying, squaring the match with the loss of only three games. In the rubbet set, however, Hardy tired perceptibly, failing to make use of the remarkable ability to anticipate his opponent's action, which had previously made it possible for him to cover his court in airtight fashion.

Murray started like a whirlwind, serving a clean ace in the opening game and breaking through Hardy's delivery in the fourth game for a winning lead of 3—1. He kept this advantage up to 5—2, and then put on a little extra steam for another break which gave him the set, 6—2.

The second session was similar, Murray getting the decisive break on the eighth game, after service had alternated up to 4—3 in his favor. With a 5—4 lead acquired against Hardy's peculiar triple-swing hitch delivery, the champion closed the argument without trouble at 6—3, and seemed on the way to a straight set victory.

But here the veteran suddenly came to life, putting just a little more sting into his drives and volleying everything that he could reach with his racquet for sharply angled placements. Beginning with a successful service, he made it 2—0 with his first upset of the champion's cannonball delivery. Hardy really won this important game when he outguessed Murray by jumping to the side line for a volley, leaving his entire court open; but scoring through his correct anticipation of the shot.

Murray Makes Many Slips.

The left-hander was obviously disturbed by his inability to find an opening and gave Hardy enough errors to decide the game. The Westerner added another on service before Murray was able to score. Hardy was making clever use of his stop-volley, dropping the ball just over the net so that Murray could reach it only by the hardest running.

These tactics, with consistent steadiness, increased the veteran's lead to 4—1, and then, with Murray serving, he made his supreme effort. A long deuce game, in which Hardy went after everything with desperate determination, finally ended in his favor when he slipped a fast drive past Murray's backhand, the champion almost dropping his racquet in his effort to volley the ball. Murray contributed a bad piece of judgment and some unsteadiness at the net to his own downfall.

With the set a lost hope, he offered little resistance in the final game, although he chased one of Hardy's accurate lobs unnecessarily to the base line, only to miss the return. Three errors on attempted drives quickly accounted for the set, at 6—1.

During the rest interval it was generally remarked that "old man Hardy had done well to take a set from the champion."

No one believed he could have another such effort up his sleeve. The spectators were astonished, therefore, after the players had divided two games on service in the fourth set to see Hardy breaking through once more for the lead with an absolutely unbeatable brand of volleying. Progressing to 3—1 on his own delivery, the veteran proceeded to electrify the gallery again by driving Murray's serves down the side lines and passing the southpaw until he had earned another break and a clear lead of 4—1, which he quickly increased to 5—1 on service.

Hardy Ends with a Smash.

Murray managed to win a game then, and brought the points to deuce in the next, making a desperate effort to save the set. After being five times within a point of winning, and failing each time to make the critical shot, Hardy got an easy high bounder at the net and leaned against it so hard that the ball bounced clean over the grand stand. It was Hardy's set, 6—2, and the match was square.

But the grand old man of Western tennis had gone to the limit of his endurance, and the final set was all Murray. The latter was in difficulty on his opening service, trailing at 15—40, but after he had succeeded in pulling out this game he smashed straight through to victory.

The second game went to deuce also, Hardy losing when he misjudged a low shot. He found it increasingly difficult to go after the drives that Murray relentlessly whipped across the net, the fourth game the champion again broke through the tired veteran's delivery, but with 4—0 called against him Hardy nerved himself to another big effort, and actually upset the left hander for a love game. But this was his last flash.

Murray again took the opposing service, chiefly by good getting, although he also was very tired. Then with Murray serving, match-point was called at 40—15. The winner volleyed out once, but in the next rally Hardy drove the ball far out of court and it was all over. The score was 6—1. This was by far the most exciting match of the series thus far.

Johnson-Green Match Dreary.

The Johnson-Green affair, earlier in the afternoon, offered a lugubrious contrast. Knowing that he would have to play a doubles match later (the Westerners had jockeyed their teams around so as to avoid any such doubling up), the Philadelphian was inclined to reserve his strength, hoping that Green would beat himself on errors, but this the Chicagoan refused to do, and a wearisome session of ping-pong resulted, with scarcely an aggressive shot to vary the monotony.

There were no less than six breaks through service in the opening set, and Johnson lost it eventually, 6—3, through his absolute inability to find the corners. Green used a forehand drive of only moderate speed to keep the ball in play, but seldom took advantage of the opportunities that came to him to kill the ball at the net, and as Johnson refused to leave the haven of the base line, the resulting tennis was almost as dull and futile as that of the Voshell-Kinsley match on the previous day.

In the second set Johnson roused himself slightly from his apathy and began to chop to the corners with fair success, although he still made a mess of most of the overhead shots that came to him. Green, however, became more and more obliging with his errors, serving two double faults in the game, which marked the decisive break, and generally flubbing easy chances at crucial points. Against such tennis even Johnson's 2.75 per cent. punch was sufficient to win, and he squared the match at 6—3.

Johnson Finally Gets Busy.

It was on the third game of the third set that the Easterner began to show the gallery what he could do, and from then on Green never had a chance, although every close decision went against Johnson, who was now shooting consistently for the lines. He ran into a lead of 4—1 and then 5—2, Green's second game being a pure gift of carelessness. But the Chicagoan insisted on bearing the brunt of the errors, and Johnson accepted the set gracefully at 6—2.

The final session would have been short and sweet except for some remarkable oversights by Cincinnati's amateur linesmen. Green got the first break when Johnson was deprived of a service ace and a perfect line shot in succession, but the Philadelphian squared the count when Green himself, in sportsmanlike fashion, overruled a decision which would have cost Johnson another well-earned point.

The Easterner won the next game after a long deuce session, being compelled to play two lobs that had obviously cleared the base line. Having overcome this handicap, he rapidly increased his lead to 4—2 and 5—2. Green won a game on service and then broke through to 5—4, with Johnson failing temporarily into errors. But the Philadelphian lobbed accurately for winning lead on Green's final service, and with match point called, the loser obliged with a double-fault, fittingly closing the comedy of errors.

The doubles match contained some spirited rallies, but in general failed to set a high standard of tennis. Voshell still seemed to suffer from his indisposition of the previous day and was unable to put the ball away from overhead, usually failing into errors when his smashes kept coming back to him. He was utterly lacking in back-hand shots, and his service was only moderatively effective. Johnson also had difficulty in killing the ball, and toward the end of the match even his usually reliable chops failed him.

Gravern's Play Brilliant.

Kinsey and Gravern, on the other hand, played their heads off throughout the match, the latter especially taking reckless chances, and often succeeding by the pure daring of his play. He was also wonderfully steady in his return of smashes, running all over the inclosure to reach the high bounders and always anticipating their exact direction. His own overhead shots were brilliant but erratic, often coming off with a peculiar reverse twist. Kinsey was steady, though soft, in his play, and usually succeeded in finding the openings, while both the youngsters stuck to their guns in courageous fashion in the rapid interchange of volleys at the net.

The Westerners were plainly surprised when they took the opener at 7—5. Voshell and Johnson were rather lucky to tie it up with an 8—6 session in the second.

Johnson then grew a trifle careless, and the Western team smashed right through for a 6—1 victory. When the match was squared again at 6—4 it looked like a toss-up, but Kinsey and Gravern showed just a little more fight in the pinch and squeezed out a 6—3 set for their side's only victory of the day.

The summaries and point scores:

SINGLES.—Wallace F. Johnson, East, defeated A. L. Green, Jr., West, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; R. Lindley Murray, East, defeated Samuel Hardy, West, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 2—6, 6—1.

DOUBLES.—Robert M. Kinsey and Axel Graven defeated Wallace F. Johnson and S. Howard Voshell, 7—5, 6—8, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Scores by Points.

JOHNSON VS. GREEN.

First Set—											
Green	4	0	0	4	5	2	4	4	4—27	6	
Johnson	1	4	4	2	3	4	2	2	2—24	3	
Second Set—											
Johnson	4	2	2	4	0	4	4	4	4—28	6	
Green	2	4	4	0	4	0	1	0	1—16	3	
Third Set—											
Johnson	2	4	6	9	10	3	4	4	4—42	6	
Green	4	0	4	7	8	5	2	1	1—31	2	
Fourth Set—											
Johnson	5	0	2	8	10	4	4	1	0	4—38	6
Green	3	4	4	6	8	2	0	4	4	1—36	4

MURRAY VS. HARDY.

First Set—											
Murray	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—30	6	
Hardy	2	5	2	1	1	5	2	1	1—18	2	
Second Set—											
Murray	4	0	4	2	4	2	4	5	4—29	6	
Hardy	1	4	1	4	2	4	1	3	2—22	3	
Third Set—											
Hardy	4	5	6	4	4	4	7	4—34	6		
Murray	2	3	4	6	2	5	0	2—22	1		
Fourth Set—											
Hardy	2	4	4	4	6	4	2	6—32	6		
Murray	4	2	2	4	1	4	4	4—23	2		
Fifth Set—											
Murray	7	7	4	4	2	4	4	4—30	6		
Hardy	5	5	2	2	4	1	1	2—20	1		

TEAM SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.
East	3	3
West	3	3

MRS. RAYMOND IN FINAL.

Will Meet Miss Wagner for Net Title at Mount Pleasant.

Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss E. B. Handy in the singles semi-finals for the women's championship of Eastern New York State at the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club yesterday, in close play, with scores of 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

In the other match of the semi-finals Miss Marie Wagner won from Miss Margaret Grove in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3. The playing was closer than the score indicates, although the wider experience of Miss Wagner was a large factor in aiding her in playing a finer game, with greater accuracy and force.

A high wind which sprang from the northwest in the afternoon made the play uncertain. Because of the winds, lobs were dangerous, and often costly, to attempt, but successful ones careened in the air and were extremely hard to judge. In the semi-final round of the women's doubles Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Percy Wilbourne defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. Samuel Waring, 9—7, 6—3. The steady playing of Miss Wagner, despite the wind, and her strong backhand, which has unusual force, combined with the deep-court playing of her partner, Mrs. Wilbourne, were large factors in spelling defeat to the losers. The losers played the apparently hard shots well, but lost the more easy ones, largely through their inability to cover the court, where great spaces welcomed opposing points.

Miss Handy and George Garbe, after dropping the first set of the second round of the mixed doubles to Mrs. E. V. Lynch and Walter Toussant, fought an uphill contest, winning the next two sets, 9—7 and 6—4. After leading the second set, 4—2, Mrs. Lynch and her partner began slipping before the consistent playing of their opponents. The match was nip and tuck, with the players closely matched. Mrs. Lynch was playing in top form, her driving and work at the net being excellent. The scores were 5—7, 9—7, 6—4.

In the second round of the mixed doubles Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mr. and Mrs. Edward Raymond, 6—3, 6—3, and Mrs. Waring and Fred Letson defeated Miss Margery Stralem and Donald Stralem, 6—1, 6—0.

In the first-round play Mrs. L. G. Morris and H. H. Bassford won from Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Leon Crowley, 6—4, 6—4.

ANDERSON BROTHERS LOSE.

Beaten in Singles of Canadian Net Tourney by Kashio and Wesbrook.

TORONTO, July 11.—The Canadian tennis championship final match tomorrow will bring together S. S. Kashio of New York, and W. K. Wesbrook of Detroit, each having won his semi-final match today. Kashio defeated Frank Anderson of New York, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1, and Wesbrook conquered Fred Anderson, a brother, 6—4, 6—3.

The surprise of the tournament came today in the doubles, when Bennett and Holmes, the Winnipeg pair, scored a victory over the Anderson brothers, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, and also beat Kashio and Harold Taylor of New York, 6—3, 8—6.

ROAMER IS FIRST, BEATING SUN BRIAR

Ancient Campaigner Takes Imported Colt Into Camp—Cobwebs Defeats Brookholt.

Sun Briar's first appearance of the season, which resulted in defeat after a game finish with Andrew Miller's erratic veteran Roamer, and the victory of H. P. Whitney's chestnut filly Cobwebs, in a five-furlong race for two-year-olds, in which she defeated the highly vaunted Brookholt, were outstanding features yesterday of the last card of the Queens County Jockey Club's Summer meeting.

In the event won by Cobwebs, the public regarded the race as a two-horse affair between Cobwebs and Brookholt, and the result bore out this judgment.

Cobwebs was the first to show and made all the pace, with Brookholt chasing her like mad through the stretch, but never quite getting up. Cobwebs won by a half length, with Brookholt second, two lengths from George E. Widener's Royal Duck.

Willis Sharpe Kilmer's great colt, the imported son of Sundridge and Sweet Briar, ran a fine race, but looked somewhat above himself in condition. The race may prove to be the needed work to bring Sun Briar into top form. As it happened, the few pounds of excess flesh which Sun Briar carried must have told severely against him in the final tussle. Roamer, after always being the pacemaker, seemed to be beaten in the stretch. Here Loftus was riding Sun Briar vigorously under whip and with his heels, but he could not retain the advantage. Schuttinger, riding an old-time Garrison or Tod Sloan finish on Roamer, but without going to the bat, made the old gelding come again when it looked as if Sun Briar had him beaten. Roamer won by a length and a half, with Sun Briar the same distance before L'Errant, the only one of the two other starters that had been in the hunt at any time. The time, 1:12, was a flat second above the track record. Sun Briar was backed as if the race was all over but the shouting.

In the fourth race Commander J. K. L. Ross's Damrosch was a decided favorite and he ran a good race, but R. F. Carman's Startling, at 10 to 1, always held Damrosch safe. Startling made the running and won by nearly two lengths, while Damrosch was beat out the Quincy Stable's Elmendorf for the place.

Except in these two races the favorites were first past the post. Cobweb's success has been described. The others rewarded their backers were the imported Faison Dore, in the first, a winner by three lengths; Sasin, in the third, after a breezing finish with Orderly and Poor Butterfly, whom he beat out by over a length, and Comme Ci, in the fifth, which won by three lengths, but was regarded as fortunate to defeat Goaler, as the imported colt was away poorly and underwent considerable bumping throughout the journey.

The stewards announced that John I. Day's victory in the fifth race, on July 7, has been cancelled, as it was proved that he carried only 108 instead of the proper weight of 113 pounds. Sunny Hill, beaten a nose on that occasion, when at 23 to 1 in the books, was moved up to first place; Mill Rose to second and Lucius to third place. G. E. Hall, owner and trainer of Sunny Hill, made the protest. Betting is not recognized by the Jockey Club, so, although the decision has been changed those who fancied the long shot will not be benefited, but Mr. Hall will receive the purse, $1,115, instead of $125, second money.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,102.78. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Faison Dore, 2	115	Rice	8-5	1-4 1
Sweet Apple, 2	107	Wessler	3-1	3-5 2½
Marcelle M., 2	112	Corey	7-1	8-5 3¹⁰
Dickie, 2	107	Wida	15-1	4-1 4

Time—1:01 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Faison Dore, imp., b. c., by L'Oiseau Lyre-Dorette; owner, J. J. Moran; trainer, J. Fitzsimmons.

SECOND RACE.

The Domino Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; added money $1,402.77. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Roamer, a	114	Shutt'ger	4-1	4-5 1½
Sun Briar, 4	130	Loftus	3-5	out 2½
L'Errant, 4	95	Carroll	7-2	3-5 3⁸
Duchess Lace, 3	95	Callahan	60-1	10-1 4

Time—1:12.

Start good; won easily. Roamer, b. g., by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II.; owner, Andrew Miller; trainer, A. J. Goldsborough.

THIRD RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,202.77. One mile and five-sixteenths.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Sasin, 6	104	Wida	18-5	8-5 1½
Orderly, 6	109	Wessler	10-1	4-1 2½
Poor Butterfly, 4	104	Richcreek	7-5	3-5 3⁸
G. M. Miller, 4	109	Rice	15-1	6-1 4
Gala Dress, 5	104	Walls	12-1	5-1 5
Wilfreda, 3	87	Coltilletti	6-1	2-1 6
Robin G'dfellow, 5	104	McGrann	10-1	4-1 7
Rockport, 5	109	Collins	100-1	40-1 8
Candidate II., 4	109	Corey	10-1	4-1 9

Time—2:15⅘.

Start good; won easily. Sasin, b. h., by The Picket-Queen; owner and trainer, C. Buxton. No bid for winner.

FOURTH RACE.

The Myrtle Selling Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Startling, 6	116	Fator	15-1	5-1 1½
Damrosch, 6	116	Loftus	9-10	2-5 2⁸
Elmendorf, 4	111	Rice	8-1	3-1 3⁸
Game Cock, 4	108	Walls	12-1	5-1 4
Recount, 4	111	Shutt'ger	6-1	2-1 5
Matinee Idol, 4	110	Haynes	18-5	even 6

Time—1:38 4-5.

Start good; won driving. Startling, b. h., by Marta Santa-Country Fraud; owner and trainer, R. F. Carman. Winner entered to be sold for $2,500; bid in by owner for $3,505.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds, non-winners of three races since May 14; claiming; purse $1,102.77. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Comme Ci, 3	111	Rice	2½-1	even 1⁸
Goaler, 3	109	Butwell	6-1	2-1 2½
Gath, 3	108	Pierce	9-2	8-5 3½
Court Gallant, 3	107	Rowan	7-1	5-2 4
Joan of Arc, 3	95	Richer'k	12-1	5-1 5
Title, 3	96	Wessler	25-1	8-1 6
Manoeuvre, 4	105	Fator	18-5	7-5 7
Jack Leary, 3	107	Carroll	25-1	8-1 8
Tailor Maid, 3	104	Ambrose	25-1	8-1 9
Asterisk, 3	107	Sh't'ger	100-1	40-1 10

Time—1:40 3-5.

Start good; won driving. Comme Ci, ch. g., by Astronomer-Keep Still; owner, Quincy Stable; trainer, J. Fitzsimmons.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,102.78. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Cobwebs, 2	112	Ambrose	9-10	2-5 1½
Brookholt, 2	115	Loftus	8-5	4-5 2⁸
Royal Duck, 2	101	Nolan	12-1	8-1 3⁸
Carmandale, 2	108	Rice	20-1	6-1 4
Spad, 2	109	Walls	60-1	20-1 5
Georgie, 2	108	Johnson	50-1	20-1 6
Whisk, 2	108	McTag't	50-1	20-1 7
Liola, 2	105	Fator	60-1	20-1 8

Time—0:58.

Start good; won ridden out. Cobweb, ch. f., by Broomstick-Morningside; owner, H. P. Whitney; trainer, A. Simons.

DAWSON AND LE GROS WIN.

Victors In Second-Round Matches on Westchester Club's Courts.

Twelve first-round and seven second-round matches in the Westchester Country Club's Junior tennis tournament were played yesterday. Among the favorites who won second-round matches were Travers LeGros and E. Dawson.

The summaries:

First Round.—Clifford Kuzer defeated George Kassebert, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6; Louis P. Dailey, Jr., defeated E. Kuhn, 6—3, 6—8; L. Lamb defeated Arnold Bradley, 8—6, 6—3; Kenneth Stoddard defeated Jerome Pucker, 6—1, 8—10, 6—2; Harold O'Callaghan defeated Gerald Edwards, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; E. Dawson defeated H. M. Benjamin, 6—3, 6—1; Daisley Sheridan defeated Paul MacHugh, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5; Sidney Adelstein defeated L. Leskowits by default; Herbert Vail defeated Carrol Blake, 6—0, 6—2; Charles Bohmert defeated Everette Palmer by default; S. Schlessinger defeated G. L. Sassene, 6—2, 9—7, and A. Hubbell defeated J. Joyce by default.

Second Round.—Jerry Lang defeated Louis P. Dailey, Jr., 6—2, 8—6; Franklin Osgood defeated L. Lamb, 6—1, 7—5; Harold O'Callaghan defeated Kenneth Stoddard, 6—4, 8—10, 6—0; E. Dawson defeated Daisley Sheridan, 6—1, 6—2; Sidney Adelstein defeated George Titus, 8—6, 7—5; Herbert Vail defeated George Bohmert by default; Travers LeGros defeated S. Schlessinger, 6—2, 6—2.

Golfer Walks Forty Miles, Averages 80 for 10 Rounds

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Edward Styles of the old York Road Country Club broke all American marathon golf records today by playing ten rounds over the eighteen-hole course of his home course, making an average of 79 3-5 strokes a round. He started out to break the record of eight rounds for an average of a fraction less than 85 made recently by Fred Knight over the course of the Whitemarsh Valley County Club.

Styles teed off for the first round at 5:53 A. M. and finished at 8:32 o'clock tonight. Taking out the time for three stops for refreshments and to change shoes three times, his actual playing time was 13 hours and 10 minutes. He walked nearly forty miles and was in good condition when he finished.

BLOCK ISLAND RACE TODAY.

N. Y. A. C. to Resume Noted Event with 25 Craft Entered.

Fourteen sailing yachts and eleven power boats have entered for the resumption of the Block Island race of the New York Athletic Club, which starts off Huckleberry Island today. Both the sail and the power boats are divided into two classes. Eleven windjammers have entered the regular sailing division, open to decked or cabin yachts in cruising trim of 20 to 35 feet on the water line. It will be the fourteenth annual race for these type of craft. There is a special division of larger boats, consisting of three yachts.

The power boats, which are competing in their tenth annual contest, are divided into Classes A and B. In the former division are four and in the latter class seven boats. The sailing divisions will be sent away at 11 A. M. today and the power boats at noon. The start will be off Huckleberry Island and the finish in West Harbor, Block Island. Commodore Charles H. Sunderland of the Yachting Department of the New York Athletic Club will time the yachts at the finish, using as a committee boat his flagship Emoh III.

Harry Anderson, Chairman; Edwin H. Tucker, H. M. Williams, C. E. Lauten, and Harry Sanford yesterday figured the handicaps of the various starters. They follow:

POWER YACHTS—CLASS A.

Yacht and Owner.	Ft. In.	Length.	Allowance. H. M. S.
Marlene, M. M. Williams	41	0	0:00:00
Gardenia, H. Anderson	38	4	0:40:55
Uonda, A. B. Duryea	37	4	0:58:33
Albethwa, Dr. A. S. Walker	37	0	1:05:45

POWER YACHTS—CLASS B.

Lady Bird, H. T. Deane	40	5	0:00:00
Old Glory IV, G. P. P. Bonnell	37	8	0:43:30
Firefly, A. E. Aleken	36	6	1:00:32
Telford, C. S. McNeill	35	4	1:28:46
Victory II., H. A. Jackson	35	0	1:36:47
Kodak, R. C. Haslinger	34	1	1:55:42
Susie A., Charles Pfaus	Not measured		

SAILING YACHTS.

Sea Scamp, D. H. Gaines	49	6	0:00:00
Senora, W. H. Farrell	49	0	0:05:00
Night Wind, E. P. Hoffman	49	0	0:05:00
Young Miss, B. Whiting	46	6	0:30:00
Carolina, W. H. Bowes	41	6	1:20:00
Allure, J. W. & E. P. Alker	41	0	1:25:00
Algol, W. Fuller	41	0	1:25:00
Guardia, C. A. Marsland	28	6	3:30:00
Saxon, E. G. Falle	24	0	4:15:00
Frances, Simon Wickes	20	0	4:55:00
Minx, Theo. S. Clark	43	3	1:00:00

SOCIAL SAILING CLASS.

Seafarer, Dan Bacon	63	0	0:00:00
Neith, B. R. Stoddard	53	0	1:40:00
Feu Follet, O. Karsch	52	6	1:45:00

SETS YACHT ALLOWANCES.

Handicapper Bates Issues Figures for Indian Harbor Regatta.

T. B. Bates, handicapper of the handicap class of Long Island Sound, has figured the following allowances for the annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club to be sailed off Greenwich today:

First Division.—Minx, scratch; Bob Cat, 4 per cent.; Skid II., 4½ per cent.; Wasaka, 4½ per cent.; Sachem II., 7 per cent., and Senora, 7½ per cent.

Second Division.—Sally IX., scratch; Veda, 2 per cent.; Mignon, 2¾ per cent.; Comet, 2½ per cent., and Ariel, 4½ per cent.

Third Division.—Robin Hood III., scratch; Arethusa, ½ per cent.; Acadian, 3 per cent.; Siren, 4½ per cent.

Fourth Division.—Frances, 4 per cent.

TO OMIT MARATHON RACE.

Olympic Committee Grants Request of British and Belgians.

PARIS, July 11, (Associated Press.)—The International Olympic Committee, on the express request of the Belgian and British representatives to the meeting at Lausanne, has authorized the Belgian Committee to omit the marathon event from the Olympic games to be held at Antwerp in 1920. The decision to omit the race has aroused such feeling that the Bureau of the International Committee has asked the Belgian Committee to reconsider the question.

The meeting at Lausanne was held on April 5 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the Olympic games. It was at this meeting that Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee, announced that Antwerp had been chosen for the Olympic games in 1920.

RACING AT YONKERS TODAY.

Empire City Handicap Is Feature Event of Opening Day Card.

Racing scenes shift today from Aqueduct to the Yonkers course of the Empire City Jockey Club. The card has filled nicely and fine sport may be expected. The meeting will continue for seventeen days, and there is no more popular course in the metropolitan circuit. The chief attraction today, the Empire City Handicap, has a guaranteed cash value of $5,000, and the field will include several cracks, with others eligible as added starters. C. J. Fitz Gerald will be the presiding official in the Stewards' stand, which is a guarantee of clean sport. Many improvements have been made on the course, and the capacity of the grand stand has been increased since the Fall meeting of 1918.

Seven horses are named for the Empire City Handicap. The list includes Old Rosebud, which has been doing fine racing in the West; Spur, winner of the event for James Butler, President of the Empire City Jockey Club, in 1917; Corn Tassel, Lanius, Salvestra, Recount, Tippety Witchet, and the three-year-old Be Frank, winner of the Latonia Derby.

The entries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Hampden, 110 pounds; Allivan, 111; Hackmore, 112; Toucanet, 107; Ormbel, 110; Annette Teller, 107; Sister Helene, 107; Cormoran, 110; Penelope, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Tapageur, 108 pounds; Courting Colors, 106; Piraeus, 113; Chester Two, 113; King John, 116; Mistress Polly, 118; John I. Day, 113; Hank O'Day, 113; Ballast, 116; Buckboard, 113.

THIRD RACE.—The Katonah Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Pickwick, 122 pounds; Bully Boy, 112; Peter Piper, 136; Salvestra, 107; B. B. Johnson, 104; Quietude, 100; Bill McCloy, 98; Elmendorf, 108; *Mahoney, 95; Out the Way, 129; Trophy, 97; Ticklish, 100; Osgood, 95; Old Rosebud, 127.

FOURTH RACE.—The Empire City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Spur, 111 pounds; Old Rosebud, 129; Corn Tassel, 112; Lanius, 115; Salvestra, 100; Be Frank, 109; Recount, 98; Tippity Witchet, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. *Warsaw, 111 pounds; Gleipner, 116; Benevolent, 116; *Dottie Vandiver, 96; Paddy Whack, 113; Tantalus, 106; Dendera, 101; Miss Bryn, 108; Crepuscule, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Hampden, 114 pounds; Allivan, 111; Indiscretion, 111; Teacher's Pet, 111; Irish Dream, 114; Le Glorieux, 114; Constancy, 111; Romany, 114; Buckiside, 114; Sub Rosa, 111; Dream of the Valley, 114; End Man, 114; Penelope, 111.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FAVORITES TO FORE IN CIRCUIT RACES

Three Choices Reward Backers in Harness Meeting at North Randall Track.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—The largest crowd of the meeting attended today's Grand Circuit races at North Randall Track. Three favorites, one second choice, and a rank outsider were the winners. The favorites were King Stour in the half-mile trotting dash; Prince Loree, in the 2:05 class trot, and Sanardo, in the first division of the 2:17 pace.

The Substance, second choice, won the first division of the 2:10 class trot, the second division of which will be contested tomorrow. Worthy McKinney, a rank outsider, won the second division of the 2:17 pace in four heats.

The Forest City Livestock and Fair Company will turn over all of tomorrow's gate receipts to the City Welfare Federation.

The summaries:

2:17 CLASS—PACING.

Purse $1,200, (First Division).

Sanardo, b. g., by San Francisco, (Murphy)	1	1	3
Harry Mac, b. g., by Expressive Mac, (Ward)	3	2	1
Prince Pepper, blk. g., by Prince Ingomar, (Hyde)	9	3	2
Harley R., b. h., by Symboler, (Wickersham)	2	4	6
Tommy Deforest, br. h., by The Deforest, (W. Fleming)	8	6	4

Belle Chaffin, Michael A. Powers, King Canuck, and Manuel also started.

Time—2:05¾, 2:06¾, 2:07¾.

2:17 CLASS—PACING.

Purse $1,200, (Second Division).

Worthy McKinney, b. h., by McKinney, (Moore)	8	1	2 1
Peter Sommers, blk. g., by Peter the Great, (Thomas)	9	8	1 2
Lucy C., b. m., by Last at Law, (Shively)	1	3	6 3
Alice W., ch. m., by Willy, (Hedrick)	10	2	4 ro
Lassie Pointer, b. m., by Elastic Pointer, (Edman)	2	7	9 ro

Brother James, Progress Regulator, Jeannie Castle, Auto Pace, and Sadie May also started.

Time—2:07¼, 2:08¾, 2:10, 2:11¼.

2:10 CLASS—TROTTING.

Purse $1,200, (First Division).

The Substance, b. m., by The Exponent, (Valentine)	1	1	3
Ridgemark, b. g., by Wilask (Traynor)	4	2	1
The Cossack, ch. g., by Dillon Axworthy, (Gray)	3	3	2
American Girl, ch. m., by McClintock, (Garrison)	2	4	5
The Triumph, b. h., by The Exponent, (Geers)	6	5	4

Myra McGregor also started.

Time—2:08¼, 2:10¼, 2:09¾.

THREE-YEAR-OLD. TROTTING.

Half Mile Dash. Value $500.

King Stout, ch. g., by Elcanto, (Stout)	1		
Amie, g. f., by Ortolan Axworthy, (Hedrick)	2		
Charlie Hazzard, ro. c., by Tampfast, (Geers)	3		
Little Lee, b. g., by Axworthy, (McDonald)	4		
Nihila, b. f., by Siliko, (Engleman)	5		

Time—1:03¼.

2:05 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse, $1,500.

Prince Loree, br. g., by Prince McKinney, (McDevitt)	2	1	1
The Toddler, br. h., by Kentucky Todd, (Stinson)	1	2	5
Wilkes Brewer, ch. m., by Nutwood Wilkes, (Murphy)	3	4	2
Esperanza, b. m., by Cariokin, (McMahon)	5	3	3
Heir Reaper, blk. h., by Early Reaper, (Geers)	4	5	4

Time—2:06½, 2:06½, 2:06½.

Many Applicants for Purdue Place.

The resignation of Oliver F. Cutts, former Harvard football star, from the athletic directorship at Purdue University has caused an overflow of applicants for the position at the Lafayette, Ind., institution.

BOSTON HORSES IN FRONT.

Capture Point Trophy in Road Drivers' Meet at Wilmington.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMIN

An Industrial Centre

The City of Fulton, N. Y., is a thriving manufacturing city. Four railroads and the Barge Canal serve the city, and its large industries and growing population afford a splendid market for light and power.

Hence the First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Fulton Light, Heat & Power Company are a sound investment. Earnings are over four times bond interest and excellent mortgage restrictions contribute to the safety of the bonds.

We invite requests for Circular TF, describing these bonds.

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A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Earnings $21,758,581
Pref. Divs. 4,034,275

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Yield 7 1/2%

Send for ..... Preferred Stock Circular A-2

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street, New York

Russia's Oil Fields

The Oil Fields of Russia, viz.: Baku, Grosuv, Maikop, Emba and other small sections, showed an average annual output from 1906 to 1916 of about 66,000,000 barrels, and in 1916 the combined production was 72,801,110 **barrels**, at an average **price of $2.25** per barrel. The war has practically destroyed the large business which had been developed and it will take years to place Russia in the commanding situation held prior to the war.

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111 Broadway New York

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(SERIES C)

We have prepared an analysis of this issue calling attention to the possibilities of large profits likely to accrue to holders of this issue—probably 20% in less than two years and perhaps a great deal more. The income yield at present market is about 6¾%. The principal is safeguarded by earnings about ten times interest charges.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Movement of Stocks Is Marked by Strong Spots—German Credits Discussed.

Speculation in stocks was marked yesterday by many cross currents, outlined by strength in some groups, notably the copper and shipping shares, and by a heavy to weak tone among others. Generally speaking, the market continued to reflect among most of the industrial and various railroad stocks, the forces for the rise which have been long in evidence, and where declines occurred it appeared as though short selling had worked to bring out moderate offerings of stock not too strongly held. The steel stocks were under pressure most of the day, a development which proved puzzling to supporters of the long side who had looked for improvement in quotations based on the excellent reports coming from the steel and iron industry this week. Toward the end of the session there was a period of a half-hour or so when the market looked as though it was definitely headed downward, but a rally near the close left the list irregular. Business was active and the broad movement of quotations warranted the description of "trading market" applied to the day's dealings.

Call money rates were practically the same as on Thursday. Loans were renewed at 7 and 7½ per cent., later arrangements being made at figures as low as 6 and 5½ per cent. for new loans. It was significant that discussion arose in the Street about plans to relive the banks and brokers of much detail in financing stock market requirements, significant, that is, of the study of market conditions which has been aroused by the continued heavy trading and the demands upon the banks. Stock Exchange authorities took occasion to deny quickly a rumor that periodic settlements, as on the foreign markets, were being considered for New York, but it was pointed out in this connection that in the Autumn the contemplated operation of the Clearing Corporation would begin, which will tend to reduce much detail and may prove to be the forerunner of a settlement program other than the daily plan so long followed.

The signs are pointing toward the early removal of various barriers now standing in the way of free-trade intercourse among the nations, which cannot help but have influence upon the security market. The removal of restrictions against business with Germany was accompanied by news in the financial district that German firms were making initial efforts to renew credit relations on this side. For a time it may be that the negotiations will be conducted through intermediaries of neutral nations, although it is likely that scruples against doing business directly with certain parts of Central Europe will gradually melt away as the necessity for assisting the enemy countries to pay their debts becomes clearer. As far as prospects of expending trade with the Allied countries is concerned, indications are daily becoming more pronounced of a great outflow of goods in the later months of the year. Returning bankers and business men report that Belgium and France are getting on their feet industrially, and inquiries on export orders noted in the steel trade show that a demand is rising of heavy proportions for raw and finished material, coming from many nations besides those lately at war.

Sterling and franc exchange quotations displayed a steady tone. The Scandinavian markets moved in favor of New York.

Prices Firmer on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 11.—Prices were firmer on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 30 francs 84 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs 82 centimes to 6 francs 87 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 7	High 7¼
Low 5	Low 5½
Renewals 7	Renewals 7½
Last 5	Last 7½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days..... 6	Sixty days..... 6
Ninety days..... 6	Ninety days..... 6
Four months..... 6	Four months..... 6
Five months..... 6	Five months..... 6
Six months..... 6	Six months..... 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days..... 4¾@4¼
4 to 6 months..... 5¼
Other Names..... 5¼@5½
4 to 6 months..... 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.49¾	$4.48¼	$4.48¼	—.00¾
Cables	4.50	4.49¾	4.49¾	—.00¾
Francs—				
Demand	6.85	6.85	6.85	—.05
Cables	6.83	6.83	6.83	—.05

Closing Rates.

	—Yesterday's Close.—		
	Demand	or Checks.	Cables.
Sterling—			
4.8665 London	$4.48¼	$4.48¾	$4.49¼
5.1813 Paris	6.85	6.83	6.83
5.1813 Belgium	6.85	6.83	6.83
China—			
Hongkong	$1.00	$1.00	65
Shanghai	122.00	122.125	86
Peking	131.00	131.125	87
40.29 Holland	$8.125	$8.375	34
19.30 Greece	19.00	19.05	52¾
5.1813 Italy	8.39	8.37	79½
52.44 India—			
Bombay	40.00	40.25	108¾
Calcutta	40.00	40.25	191
49.85 Japan—			
Kobe	50.75	51.00	29¾
Yokohama	50.75	51.00	59½
19.80 Spain	17.75	19.50	97
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.50	49.50	96
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	24.90	25.10	38¾
Christiania	24.25	24.45	57
Copenhagen	22.80	23.00	58
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.75	43.875	40¼
Rio	27.50	27.63	88
5.1813 Switzerland	6.54	6.52	23¾
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.	84
100 rubles	8.65	8.90	110
500 rubles	8.50	8.75	113

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Check.	Cables.
Poland	*7.00	*7.20
Austria	4.00	4.25
Jugoslavia	3.75	4.00
Czechoslovakia	4.50	4.75
Finland	6.75	7.00
Rumania	†9.50	†9.75
Greece	†10.50	†10.75

*Cents per mark. †Pinmark. ‡Lei.
Rates on Germany are not available.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		*4.45%	$4.44

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $856,268,-973; balance, $70,745,202; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,390,489; Federal Reserve credit balance, $47,987,682.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30.3125.

Silver Quotation.

Bar silver in London, 53¼d; in New York, $1.06⅝; Mexican dollars, 32c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Revenue receipts:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs		
Internal revenue	$4,432,064	$4,432,064
Income and excess profits taxes		
Miscellaneous	5,925,430	5,925,430
Miscellaneous revenue.	25,011,909	25,011,909
	41,237,552	41,237,552
Total receipts	$76,606,957	$76,606,957
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	87,077,950	87,077,950
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts		
Expenditures	121,008,707	121,008,707
	163,684,907	163,684,907

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Increase. (francs.)
Gold in hand	*4,863,013
Silver in hand	*1,172,888
Notes in circulation	255,245,680
Treasury deposits	17,118,072
General deposits	*187,870,238
Bills discounted	199,112,193
Advances	*48,668,864

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,587,540	232,860	886,689
Year to date	152,447,758	76,586,062	107,837,670

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	51⅞	1,200	Advance Rumely	51¾	52	51	51	
7¼	7⅝	400	Advance Rumely pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
100¼	101⅛	400	Ajax Rubber	102	102	102	102	
2⅞	3	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
47½	48	8,600	Alaska Juneau	48	48	47½	48	+½
109¾	109¾	3,700	Allis-Chalmers	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
42½	43	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¾
93¾	94¼	2,300	Am. Banknote	43¾	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
111	111⅝	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar x d	95	95	95	95	+1
59⅝	60	900	Am. Bosch Magneto	112	112¼	111¼	111½	+1½
105	106	4,500	Am. Can	60⅜	60⅞	59¾	59¾	+½
110½	110½	200	Am. Can pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
117		1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	+ ½
66¾	66	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	119	118½	119	+ ½
12¾	12¼	16,500	Am. Cotton Oil	65	66	65	65¾	+ ¾
30¾	30½	2,500	Am. Druggists	12	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¾
134	134⅝	10,400	Am. H. & Leather	39¾	40	39	39¾	+ ¾
73¾	75	1,800	Am. H. & L. pf	135⅝	135¾	134	134½	+ ½
114½	114¾	100	Am. Ice pf	75	75	75	75	+ 2½
78⅞	79½	60,400	Am. International	113½	115	113½	114¾	+ 2
92	92½	2,100	Am. Linseed	78	79¼	78	79	+ ½
86¾	87	3,300	Am. Locomotive	92	92¾	91¾	92¾	+ ¾
44¾	45	25,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86	89	86	89	+1
137	138	4,300	Am. Steel Fdries	45¼	45½	44¾	44¾	
112¾	113	800	Am. Sugar Ref	137¾	138	137¼	138	+ ¾
103½	103⅝	1,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	113	113¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¾
231	231½	4,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
100	101	400	Am. Tobacco	229½	231¾	229¼	231¾	+4½
118	118¾	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	
109	110	2,000	Am. Woolen	118	118¾	118	118	
		100	Am. Wooltn pf	109	109	109	109	
57	58	3,400	Am. Writing P. pf	58¼	58¾	57	57	+ ¼
26¼	26¾	6,800	Anaconda Copper	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ½
60	62	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	61	62	61	62	+ ¾
74½	75	18,800	Atlantic Coast Line	73¾	76¼	73¾	75	+ ¾
100	101½	5,100	Baldwin Loco	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
104	106	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio	139¼	139¾	138¾	138¾	— ⅝
105		200	Baltimore & O. pf	115	116	115	116	— ¼
176	177	300	Barrett Co	2	2	2	2	
112	112⅜	2,700	Barrett Co. pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	
	45¼	9,600	Batopilas Mining	96¾	97¾	96½	97¼	+ ⅝
	56¾	1,900	Bethlehem Steel	112	112	111¾	111¾	— ¼
100		100	Beth. Steel, Class B	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
103	104	1,600	Beth. Steel 8% pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1¼
29¾	29¾	100	Booth Fisheries	29½	30¼	29¼	29¾	
152	158	1,200	Brook. Edison, Inc	160	160	158	158	— ½
32½	34½	900	Brook. Rapid Tran	34	34¾	34	34¾	
13	13¼	4,200	Burns Brothers	13	13¾	13¾	13¾	
36¾	36½	11,700	Butterick Co	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¾	+ ¾
43¾	44	1,100	Butte & Superior	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
72½	72¾	3,200	Caddo Cent. Co. & R	72¼	73	72¼	72¾	+ ½
38¾	38½	1,400	Cal. Packing	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
80	81	900	Cal. Petroleum	70½	72¼	70½	72¼	+2¼
76½	77¼	900	Cal. Petroleum pf	38¾	38¾	38	38½	+ ¾
167⅞	168	4,500	Calumet & Arizona	80¼	81	80¼	81	
84	84½	4,100	Canadian Pacific	78	78	76½	76½	— ½
65¾	66	3,000	Central Foundry	166	168½	165	167½	+2½
107¼	107½	4,700	Central Foundry pf	32	34¾	31¾	34½	+3
64⅝	65¼	24,900	Central Leather Co	66¾	67¾	66	67	+1
260	265	300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	109	109¾	107¼	107¼	— ¼
65½	66	800	Chandler Motor	63	67½	63	64¾	+1¼
7	7¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	260	260	258	260	+10
10	10¼	100	Chi., & Eastern Ill.	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	— ⅝
9¾	9¾	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
28	28¾	100	Chi. Great Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
68½	69	1,100	Chi., M. & St. Paul	25	28	28	28	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	1,100	Chi., M. & St. Paul pf	43¾	44¼	43¾	44	+ ¼
29½	29¾	800	Chi. & Northwest	68¾	69	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
83	84	6,160	Chi., R. I. & Pac	100½	100½	100	100	— ½
70¾	71¼	700	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	29¾	30	29¼	29¾	+ ½
28	28¼	900	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	83¾	84	83¾	84	+ ⅞
49¼	49¾	15,000	Chile Copper	70	70¼	70	70¼	+ ½
87	87½	6,500	Chino Copepr	27¾	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
92½	92¾	100	Cluett, Peabody	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ½
53¾	53¾	13,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
53	53½	4,900	Columbia Gas & El	53¼	54¾	53	53¾	+1
63¼	63¾	1,600	Comput. Tab. Rec	63¼	63¾	63	63¾	+ ⅛
55¼	56	200	Consol. Cigar	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ⅛
68¾	68¾	900	Consol. Cigar pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
86	86¾	1,100	Consolidated Gas	86	86¾	86	86¾	+1
102¾	103	900	Con. Int. Cal. Min	103	103½	102½	102½	— ⅝
18½	18½	29,200	Continental Can	18½	18½	18	18	— ½
96¾	97	100	Corn Products Ref	97	98	97	97	+ ¼
91	91½	16,300	Crex Carpet	89¾	91½	89¾	91½	+ ¾
63¼	63½	100	Crucible Steel	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
117½	118	4,400	Crucible Steel pf	115	116¼	115	116¼	— ⅛
103	103	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	103	103	103	103	
39	39¾	14,000	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	39	39¾	39	39¼	+ ½
87	87	3,640	Delaware & Hudson	87	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
110¼	110¾	1,500	Denver & Rio G	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	+ ½
58	58¼	31,900	Denver & Rio G. pf	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
16½	17	2,500	Dome Mines	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
14	14¼	1,500	Elk Horn Coal	14	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¾
37	37¾	60,400	Endicott Johnson	37	37¾	37	37½	+ ¼
93	93	2,100	Endicott John. pf	93	93	92½	92½	— ½
104¼	104¼	300	Erie	104¼	104¼	104	104	+ ¼
18	18¼	5,900	Erie 1st pf	18¼	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅛
30¼	32¼	300	Erie 2d pf	30¼	32¼	30¼	31	+1
22¼	22½	5,800	Famous Pl.-Lasky	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	
116	118	200	Do., rights	116	116	116	116¾	+¾
2¼	2½	600	Fisher Body	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
83½	84	50,800	Freeport Texas	83½	84	83½	84	+ ½
57	58	10,800	Gaston, Wm. & W	57	58¾	57	58¾	+ ¾
38¼	38¾	1,900	General Cigar	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ¼
81⅝	82¼	1,400	General Electric	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	82¼	+ ¾
170	170¾	2,300	General Motors	169¾	170¾	169¾	170¾	+1
236¼	236¾	700	General Motors deb	234½	236¼	234½	236¼	+ ¾
93¾	93¾	6,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	+ ¾
80¾	80¾	700	Granby Consol	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	+ ¼
72	72¼	20,900	Great Northern pf	71¾	72¼	71¾	72¼	+ ¼
95¼	95⅝	4,300	Gt. N. ctfs. for Ry.	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	+ ¾
52½	52½	16,500	Greene-Can. Cop	52½	52½	51¾	51¾	— ¾
45	46¾	5,000	Hartman Corp	45	46	45	46	+ ½
83	84	400	Haskell & Barker	83	84¾	83	84¾	+ ¾
68¾	69	19,800	Inspiration Cop. x d	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ¼
66¾	68	1,100	Int. Consolidated	66¾	68	66¾	69	+1
7¾	7⅞	500	Int. Consol. pf	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7½	— ¼
27	28	9,500	Int. Agricultural	27	28	27	28	— ¼
34⅜	35	3,100	Int. Agricul. pf	34	34	34	34½	+1⅜
90¼	91¼	1,400	Int. Harvester, new	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅞
145¾	147¾	147,400	Int. Mer. Marine	141¾	144½	141¾	144½	+ ¾
64½	67¾	17,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	63¾	67¾	63¾	66½	+3¾
122½	123	9,400	Int. Nickel	122½	123	122	122	+ ¼
32	32¾	2,700	Int. Paper	32	32¾	31¾	32	+ ¼
67¾	68¾	800	Int. Paper pf., std.	67¾	68¾	67	67	
77	78	100	Jewel Tea	77	78	77	78	+1
38¾	39	2,500	Jewel Tea pf	38¾	39	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
76½	76¾	800	Jones Tex. Store	76½	76¾	76½	76½	+ ¼
36¾	38¾	1,000	Kan. City Southern	36¾	38¾	36¾	38¾	+ ¾
23¼	23¼	3,400	Kelly Springf. Tire	23¼	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
132⅞	133¾	16,900	Kennecott Copper	41	42¾	40½	42¾	+ ¾
119⅞	120	7,400	Keystone Tire & R	119⅞	120	118	118	— ¾
148	148	100	Lackawanna Steel	148	148	148	148	+ ½
87¾	87¾	900	Lake Erie & W	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
10¼	10¼	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
35¾	36	100	Lehigh Valley	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
52¾	53¼	1,200	Liggett & Myers pf	52¾	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ¼
113¼	113¾	700	Loose-Wiles Bis	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	+ ¼
72	77	100	Lorillard Co	72	77	72	77	+4
203¾	204	100	Louisville & Nash	203¾	204¼	203¼	203¼	— ⅛
120¼	120½	200	Mackay Cos. pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	
65½	66	100	Manhattan Elev	65½	66	65½	66	+ ½
86	86	100	Manhattan Shirt	86	86	85¾	86	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	6,400	Maxwell Motors	31¼	34½	31¼	34½	+ ¾
53	53	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	53	53	52½	52½	— ½
70¼	70¼	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	
79	79	300	May Dept. Stores	79	79	79	79	— ½
39	39	7,100	Mex. Petroleum	39	39	39	39	—1
106¾	106¾	4,400	Miami Copper	106¾	107	106¾	107	—1⅝
191¼	193	50,100	Midvale Steel	191¼	193	190¾	191½	
28½	29¼	1,600	Minn. & St. L., new	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ½
60¼	61	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	60¼	61	59½	59½	+ ⅝
19¼	19¾	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅝
95	96	1,300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	95	96	95	96	—1
10¼	10⅜	21,100	Missouri Pacific	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
20¼	21	18,700	Missouri Pacific pf	20¼	21	20¼	20¾	+ ¾
37¾	37¾	900	Nat. Acme	37¾	37¾	36¾	37	
57½	57½	3,640	Nat. Cloak & Suit	57½	57½	56¾	57½	+ ¾
39¼	39¾	14,000	Nat. Conduit & C	39¼	40¼	39¼	40¼	+ ¾
86½	87	11,100	Nat. Enam. & Sta	86½	86½	86½	87¼	+1
22	22	7,900	Nat. Lead	22	23	22	23	+1
82	85	200	Nat. Lead pf	82	85	82	85	+2½
83½	86	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	83½	86	83½	86	+1½
111	111	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	111	111	111	111	
9¾	10	4,500	N. O., Tex. & Mex	9¾	10	9¾	10	
19¼	20¼	400	N. Y. Air Brake	19¼	20	19¼	20	+ ⅝
41¼	41¾	300	N. Y. Central	41¼	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅝
126	126	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	126	126	125	125	+ ⅝
80¾	81	400	N. Y. Dock	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
32½	32¾	1,100	N. Y. Dock pf	32½	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
39¾	39¾	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
55¾	55¾	4,200	N. Y., Sus. & West	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
32¼	33¼	600	Norfolk & Western	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
107¾	107¾	400	North American	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
57¾	57¾	1,300	Northern Pacific	107¾	107¾	107	107	
96¾	96¾	1,400	Nova Scotia S. & C	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
84¼	84¼	15,900	Ohio Cities Gas	96¾	96¾	96	96	
60¾	60¾	1,600	Ontario Mining	84¼	86¾	84¼	86¾	+1¾
8¾	8¾	8,500	Okla. Prod. & Ref	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
11	11¼	100	Owens Bottle	8¾	8¾	8	8½	— ⅛
56¾	56¾	6,000	Pacific Mail	11	11¼	11	11	
40	42½	700	Pacific Tel. & Tel	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¾
30	30	100	Pan-Am. P. & T	40	42½	40	41	+1
106¾	106¼	400	Penn. R. R. Steel	30	30	30	30	—1⅜
41¾	46	5,000	Penn. R. R.	104¾	106¼	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
45¾	45¾	400	People's Gas, Chi	41¾	46	41¾	46	+ ½
53¾	53½	52	Peoria & Eastern	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+2⅜
13¾	13¾	1,800	Pere Marquette	52	52	52	52	
23¾	23¾	200	Pere Marq. prior pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
66¾	67¼	1,200	Philadelphia Co	23¾	25¾	23¾	25¾	+1½
41¾	41¾	38,400	Pierce-Arrow	66¾	67¼	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
63	64	2,300	Pierce Oil	48¾	48¾	48	48	
23¾	24	100	P., C., C. & St. L	41	41	41	41	— ⅝
67	67	31,900	Pittsburgh Coal	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	+ ¾
71	71¾	1,300	Pitts. & West Va	62	62	62	62	
39¼	40	700	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ½
83	83	1,600	Pressed Steel Car	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
89¼	90	100	Pullman Co	83	83	83	83	— ¾
127	127	800	Punta Alegre Sugar	89	89	89	89	— ¼
63	65	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
95	95¾	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	127	127	127	127	
25¼	25¼	18,900	Reading	63	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¼
91	91½	400	Remington Typewr	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
83¼	83¼	6,200

SEES SOLUTION OF STOCK SETTLEMENTS

Streit Thinks System Worked Out by Committee on Clearances Will Ease Congestion.

DENIES RUMOR OF NEW PLAN

Declares Method of Fortnightly Settlements Used Abroad Is Not Feasible Here.

Keen interest was aroused in brokerage houses yesterday when rumors were circulated that the New York Stock Exchange had decided to adopt a fortnightly settlement plan along the same lines as those which prevail in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The Stock Exchange, however, had no such intention and denials were put out explaining that there had been a misunderstanding of the plan of the Stock Exchange to expedite settlements. S. F. Streit, Chairman of the Committee on Clearances, later in the afternoon said that it was unfeasible to attempt a fortnightly or term settlement in New York with the present machinery. He implied, however, that if the present plan, which calls for bringing the borrower and the lender together in the Clearing Corporation, is successful, it was a possibility that at some future time the fortnightly settlement basis might receive further consideration, and even be adopted. For the moment, he said, the fortnightly settlement was absolutely foreign to the situation.

The Clearing Corporation, it was believed, would be in operation by the early Winter in its new building, on a site which adjoins the present Stock Exchange. The plan which is being worked out is expected to relieve congestion at the banks by eliminating about 65 per cent. of their certification to brokers. The delivery of stock will also be expedited. At present this takes from thirty to forty minutes, whereas under the new plan it is believed the operation will be completed in from five to eight minutes.

The rumors that the fortnightly settlement plan would be adopted were apparently induced by the recent flurries in call money, which could not occur under the London system of settlement.

In discussing the situation with representatives of the various newspapers in the late afternoon, Mr. Streit, who was Chairman of the Stock Exchange committee which several years ago studied conditions on the European Exchanges, said:

Explains 'Change's Attitude.

"Gentlemen, what I wanted to talk to you about was this discussion of fortnightly settlement. It is very much in the air at present, and to state briefly what the position of the Stock Exchange is in regard to it I am going to use the words 'term settlement.' As I think I have explained to you before, there are weekly settlements, fortnightly settlements, and monthly settlements, although here we generally think of the English system, which is a fortnightly settlement. The question of a term settlement in the New York market today, and its pros and cons, and its merits, come down to one practical fact, and that is its impossibility under present conditions. The New York banks and members of the New York Stock Exchange on the present average business of a daily settlement are having their resources strained to the utmost to take care of the delivering of and the paying for stocks traded in.

"Now, if you had a term settlement on a fortnightly basis you would have ten business days. At the end of the tenth day you would have to make your settlement; it would not be ten times the amount of one day's settlement, but it would be three times that amount. That statement is based on actual figures that I secured in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and by taking the sheets of a large number of houses at the New York Stock Exchange Clearing House, and carrying out those sheets for several periods of two weeks each. The figures from all those centres show that there would be practically three times as much to settle on pay day, or settlement day, if we had a term settlement, as there is on one day's business now on a daily settlement.

"Consequently the Stock Exchange, and especially the Committee on Clearances, of which I am Chairman, have proposed a plan which you know of, which we consider will so relieve the congestion on the part of the banks, and the congestion in the offices on a daily settlement, that we can handle a daily settlement economically and practicably, and with less friction than at present, and as it has been stated, will relieve the banks about 65 per cent. of their certifications to brokers.

Thinks Problem Is Solved.

"If this is successful, and if we do find ourselves able to relieve the present difficulties in the situation, then the New York Stock Exchange will be willing to discuss the question of term settlements. I am not prepared to discuss it now, and say whether they are desirable or undesirable, but I do deprecate, as does the Stock Exchange, and I think I can speak for all the members, the discussion of a term settlement from the practical standpoint now, when under present conditions it is out of the question.

"We are preparing one of the biggest steps in the improvement in business methods that has been had in Stock Exchange circles since the Clearing House, and we feel very strongly that it is unfortunate to attempt something further until we have proved this a success. It is a very big step and involves a great many problems. We think we have solved them; but nobody can tell until it is in operation. When that is in operation and successful, if the banking community want to discuss term settlements, why, that is another subject.

"There is no man present who will not agree with me that we can not handle three times the volume that we have on one day, and the statement that it would be practically three times in volume is not guess-work, but has been proven in every sense of the word."

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	66.80	65.91	66.15	+ .14
25 industrials	114.75	113.10	113.68	+ .12
50 stocks	90.67	89.50	89.91	+ .13

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 10	90.54	89.18	89.78	— .53
July 9	91.08	89.73	90.31	+ .52
July 8	90.45	89.00	89.79	+ .45
July 7	90.94	88.81	89.34	— .01
July 5	Holiday			
July 4	Holiday			

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July,	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919	91.08 July 9	86.19 July 1	89.91
†1918	72.78 July 6	70.48 July 15	71.67
1917	82.44 July 2	79.55 July 19	80.50
1916	87.04 July 6	82.91 July 14	84.38
1915	76.34 July 29	66.96 July 10	73.55

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919	91.08 July 9	69.73 Jan. 24	89.91
†1918	74.22 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.56

Full Years.

1918	80.16 Nov. 13	64.12 Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.52 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues, 77.66	+.01	—.90	+.97

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 10	77.65 —.04	July 2	77.78 —.03
July 9	77.69 +.02	July 1	77.81 —.05
July 8	77.67 —.11	June 30	77.91 —.12
July 7	77.78 +.03	June 28	78.03 —.05
July 5	Holiday	June 27	78.08 +.03
July 4	Holiday	June 26	78.05 —.02
July 3	77.75 —.03	June 25	78.07 —.10

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.05 June 2	76.00 Mar. 31	77.66
†1918	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 5	76.69

Full Years.

1918	82.36 Nov. 12	75.65 Sep. 27	78.78
1917	80.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Austin Nichols & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 31
Hart, Schaffner & Marx	1	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 20
Homestake Mining	.50c	M	July 25	July 19
J. G. Bull, pf.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
do 3 accum.			Aug. 1	July 23
Phila. Rapid Transit	2½	S A	July 31	July 21
Prod. & Ref., pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 4	July 20

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.85	5.55
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.80	5.45
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.25	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.90	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.95	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.50	5.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.85
C., S. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.80	5.35
Chicasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.25	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	5.90	5.70
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.70	5.35
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.25
Louisville & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.60	5.30
Michigan Central	1919-'32	5 @6	5.85	5.60
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.40	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.80	5.65
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'22	4½	5.90	5.70
Norfolk & Westn	1919-'24	4½	5.55	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.60	5.30
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.40	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	6.75	5.75
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.55
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	5.90	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Blossom	28	38
Am Oil	5	5½	Iron Cap	10½	11
Boston Ely	1½	1⅝	Majestic	25	27
Boston Mon	89	90	Mex. Metals	14	17
Bohemia	1¼	2¼	Mex. Tung	13	19
Butte & Lon	20	24	New Baltic	1¾	2¼
Champ., old	3	3½	Nat. L. & Z.	10	12
Calaveras	1½	2	Nixon	25	28
Chief Con	3⅜	3½	New Doug.	14	20
Cortez	12	25	Oneco	75	1.00
Con. Copper	7½	7⅞	Onondaga	20	50
Crystal	11	14	Rainier	80	82
Crown Res.	35	45	S. W. Miami	5	8
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2¾	Seven Metals	25	35
Fortuna	3	6	Texana	1¾	1¾
Houghton	1	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	43	43½
Homa	36	37	Victoria	1	1½
La Rose	30	40	Yukon	87	1.00

COTTON ADVANCES TO NEW HIGH RECORD

Early Reaction in Prices Is Followed by Net Gains of from 52 to 68 Points at Close.

SPOT MARKET IS FIRM

News Regarding the Resumption of Trade Relations with Germany Is a Factor.

Announcement by the State Department that trade relations with Germany would be resumed immediately sent yesterday's cotton market into new high figures for the season, with all future options as far distant as December selling above 35 cents a pound. July cotton sold at 35.10, while October, the most popular month of the new crop, exceeded this high record by 10 points. Most of these gains were held to the end of the session and the close showed net gains ranging from 52 to 68 points, with the greatest advance scored in March contracts.

Early in the day the market was heavy. Several important factors contributed to bring about a sharp reaction and up to midday there was nothing to enthuse over, so far as the bulls were concerned. The Liverpool market, which had been setting the pace all week, was decidedly reactionary and Liverpool operators who had bought here earlier in the week turned up as rather substantial sellers yesterday. Added to this pressure there was a good deal of profit-taking by ring traders and the Wall Street houses also liquidated a good part of their line. The Western houses were not conspicuous.

The National Ginners' Association issued its mid-month estimate on condition and crop, making the former 72 per cent., which is 2 points above the Government June 25 condition report, and the estimated crop was placed at from 11,400,000 bales to 11,500,000 bales. This, too, is well above the Government's end of June reported estimate of slightly less than 11,000,000 bales. This naturally helped depress prices and probably inspired more selling than otherwise would have developed.

The news regarding resumption of trade relations with Germany caught the market off 60 to 78 points, and in the advance which followed prices rose very rapidly, March making a gain of 150 points from its early low and the others advancing 130 to 144 points. This was the rise which took the market above 35 cents. The spot market, which was dull and devoid of any sales, was firm, being quoted at 35.85 cents, also a new high record for the season.

Export clearances yesterday were reported at 56,799 bales, making the total 178,153 bales for the week, which displaces last week's total of 170,151 bales as the best of the season. The movement yesterday, and for that matter all week, was well diversified over the ports. On the week Galveston moved forward 56,206 bales and New Orleans, the other leader, exported 47,376 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	35.10	35.80	35.10@		34.58
Oct	34.10	35.20@35.31	33.76	34.06@35.01	34.40
Dec	34.18	35.05	33.68	34.90@34.95	34.29
Jan	34.02	34.92	33.50	34.70@34.72	34.12
March	33.80	34.90	33.40	34.67@34.72	33.99

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 25 points, to 35.85c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 35c; New Orleans, 34c; Savannah, 33.75c; Augusta, 33.12c; Memphis, 33.25c; Houston, 34.75c; Little Rock, 33.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	23,958	33,219	14,398
Exports	56,799	27,460	17,306
Exports, season	5,185,945	....	4,049,132
N. Y. stocks	91,213	....	111,150
Port stocks	1,221,863	....	1,011,079
N. Y. arrivals	2,335	....	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 20.96d for middling. Sales, 3,000 bales, of which American, 2,000. Imports, 37,000 bales; 32,000 American. Futures opened steady, 11 to 20 points decline, and closed irregular, 35 to 53 points down on the day. Prices: July, 20.85d; September, 20.70d; October, 20.61d; December, 20.51d. Manchester: Yarns were strong and cloths were in fair demand.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.96	$1.90	$1.92½	$1.95	$1.61⅛
September	1.95¼	1.90¾	1.92⅝	1.93¼	1.61⅛
December	1.60	1.57	1.59⅝	1.58⅛	...

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	79⅝	78¼	78¼	79¼	75⅛
September	77⅛	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	70⅝
December	78⅝	76¾	78½	76¾	...

In the local cash mar ket No. 1 was quoted at 85½c; No. 2 white, 84@85c; No. 3 white, 83½@84c; No. 4 white, 83@83½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	35.10	34.45	34.80	35.00	26.30
September	35.50	34.80	35.15	35.40	26.30
Ribs—					
July	28.25	27.90	28.25	28.35	24.30
September	28.50	28.15	28.55	28.60	24.75
Pork—					
July	54.10	53.50	53.50	53.80	44.75
September	51.75	51.50	51.55	51.52	45.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
July	27.50	....	Oct.	27.80	27.95
Aug.	27.71	....	Nov.	26.12	26.25
Sept.	28.50	29.50	Dec.	25.88	25.95

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	22.45	22.10	22.10	22.56
May	22.40	22.10	22.03	22.50
September	22.95	22.70	22.68	23.00
December	22.55	22.30	22.29	22.60

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.56½	$1.55	$1.56½
August	1.58¾	1.56½	1.58¾
September	1.59¾	1.58½	1.59½

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,518 packages. Market slightly firmer, with more speculative buying and a little trading with exporters. The strength was chiefly in the top grades, but medium qualities are held steady. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 53@53½c; extras, 92 score, 52½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 50c@52c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 48c@49½c; lower grades, 46c@47c; unsalted, higher than extras, 56c@56½c; extras, 53c@53½c; firsts, 53c@54½c; seconds, 50c@52½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 51½c@52c; good to prime, 49c@51c; common to fair, 45c@48½c; renovated, firsts, 49c@50c; lower grades, 44½c@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47c@48½c; seconds, 45½c@46c; lower grades, 44c@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½c@46c; No. 2, 44½c@45c; lower grades, 41c@43½c.

EGGS.—23,949 cases. High qualities of heat-free eggs continue scarce and any lots that show a good to large proportion of such are promptly salable at firm prices. There is still a burdensome accumulation of average good and more seriously defective eggs pressing for sale at reasonable offers. Sales are in a very wide range, but show no material change from recent range of quotations. Nearby white eggs of really fancy, new laid, heat-free quality are in light supply and meet a moderate demand. Stock that shows hot weather defects comprises the bulk of the supply and moves slowly at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51c@53c; extra firsts, 47c@50c; firsts, 43c@46c; under grades, seconds and poorer, 35c@42c; dirties, No. 1, 35c@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 25c@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31c@33c; under grades, 28c@30c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 57c@60c; fair to prime, 47c@56c; gathered whites, common to prime, 47c@57c; Pacific Coast, whites, 54c@56½c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45c@56c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, fancy, 54c@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 50c@53c; fair to prime, 44c@49c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—Fifty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,743,150 were chartered today. They include:

Delaware Mills, Inc., Deposit, Broome County, flour, feed and provisions, $250,000; T. H. and S. S. and E. L. Wilson, Deposit.

K. O. Smith & Co., Deposit, Broome County, flour, feed and provisions, $30,000; K. O. and E. F. Smith, T. H. Wilson, Deposit.

Commercial Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, $100,000; G. W. Simpson, E. N. Hickey, I. Hamilton, Rochester.

The Wilkinson-Forgie Co., Buffalo, department store, $100,000; J. M. Wilkinson, L. C. and J. Forgie, Buffalo.

Steinbilt Tire Co., Rochester, $25,000; E. and N. Stein, M. G. Ellenbogen, Rochester.

Evagro Trading Co., Manhattan, silks and textiles, $100,000; H. Reiss, E. Goldstein, L. L. Dobih, 404 4th Av.

Adelphi Steamship Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; G. W. Sterling, E. Richardson, J. M. Davis, 14 East 60th St.

Central Merchandise Co., Manhattan, dry goods, $30,000; A. Lichterman, W. Shaff, S. Silovitch, 1,041 Bryant Av.

King, Alley & Lawrence, Inc., Manhattan, insurance agency, $25,000; E. A. Charles, O. C. Lawrence, B. J. Alley, 96 Maiden Lane.

S. Stein & Co., Manhattan, shoes, $200,000; J. L. Rappaport, A. A. Matper, S. S. Cohen, 320 Riverside Drive.

Acme Photograph Co., Manhattan, $100,000; F. H. Hedinger, C. P. Evans, V. F. Walsh, 152 West 91st St.

Loeb-Strongson Corp., Manhattan, general merchandise, $25,000; B. S. Loeb, H. L. Strongson, I. S. Weiss, 1,034 Lowell St., Bronx.

Long Island Motion Picture Co., Queens, $75,000; G. E. and I. M. Mausert, E. R. Cucurullo, Richmond Hill.

Grosse Lunch and Restaurant Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; H. Grosse, W. Maddock, R. Simons, 204 Menehan St., Brooklyn.

The Splendor Shirt Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. A. Ahern, B. D. Kantrowitz, J. Meyers, 110 West 121st St.

Atlantic Auto Service, Brooklyn, $10,000; W. and A. Barnes & Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in machinery, &c., $75,000; Jacob Kell, Joseph Hock, Jr., of Newark, and David Kell, of West New York.

Moberough Catering Co., Asbury Park, $100,000; B. J. McDonough, George W. Steele of Neptune City, Harry Rossell, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 11.—Charters filed:

Alfa-Maize Mfg. Co., to deal in alfalfa, maize and all kinds of stock food, &c., $1,500,000; Lee C. Sharp, Abraham L. Todd, Plattsworth, Neb.; Thomas Young, John E. Haarman, Omaha, Neb.

Bolivian Mines Co., $1,500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Mill Factors Corp., commission merchants, $1,500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

The Greenstone Service Station, Inc., oils, gas, gasoline, and automobile supplies, &c., $500,000; John B. Greene, J. C. Stone, Edward O. Thomas, all of Baltimore.

Cleveland-American Steamship Co., $425,000; W. F. O'Keefe, J. F. Dowdell, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

New England Maritime Corp., $400,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Kuox of Wilmington.

Sinmaster Baking Co., $300,000; M. T. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, and W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Franklin Pipe Line Oil and Refining Co., $150,000; J. H. Hayes and M. E. Doto of Wilmington.

Hicks-Roy Graphite Co., Montgomery, Ala., $150,000; T. D. Hicks, Antangaville, Ala.; J. D. Roy, Deatsville, Ala., and N. J. Roberts, Montgomery, Ala.

Interocean Navigation Co., $100,000; William P. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell and George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

Belvois Realty Corp., $100,000; Arthur W. Britton, George V. Reilly, and Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Big Warrior Coal Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, and H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

L. & L. Watchoider Co., $100,000; Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucy, and C. Hellig of Wilmington.

Chester White Live Stock Co., $100,000; M. T. Rogers, W. G. Singer, T. A. Irwin, of Wilmington.

Chuo Kwok Co., hotels, restaurants, &c., $75,000; W. F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler, of Wilmington.

The Spanish Products Co., olive oil and dried fruit business, $50,000; Jose P. Gomez, Otto Griz Coman, Julius Backs, I. W. Lampange, Jr.; Daniel J. Gander, all of Philadelphia.

Old Plays and Players, Inc., motion pictures, &c., $50,000; W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Charles H. Jones, of Dover.

To American Burner Mfg. Co., patents relating to hydro-carbon and gas-generating business, $50,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Keley

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

National Motor Business Corp. of New York, from $2,000 to $25,000,000.

Delaware Chemical Eng. Co., from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

Manoli Petroleum Corp. to Mid-Texas Oil and Refining Co., and increasing from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

County, $35,000; H. S. Lewis, H. D. and G. L. Cornwall, Beaver Falls.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Rochester Quality Shoes, Inc., Rochester, $25,000 to $75,000.

Midland Silk Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

Stecher and Speirein Co., Manhattan, $4,000 to $100,000.

William Alsberg & Co., Manhattan, $400,000 to $500,000; Robins, Bladen and Robins, Inc., Buffalo, $30,000 to $150,000.

The Micwiel Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $35,000.

The National Oven Co., Dutchess County, $50,000 to $500,000.

Monarch Refillable Fuse Co., Jamestown, $100,000 to $200,000.

The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Manhattan, 300,000 shares common stock, no par value.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Crudol Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $25,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., Manhattan, to Brown, Wheelock Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

SERV-Us Grocery Product Corp., Del., $50,000. Rep., R. W. Baker, 80 East 42d St.

NEW DESIGNATION.

The Union Sulphur Co., New Jersey. New rep., W. Hilton, 17 Battery Place.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Ingalls Co. of Rochester, Rochester.

The Yuke Kiddie Shoe Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

Engineering and Trading Corp., Manhattan.

William N. Wise, Inc.—Pennyann.

Lucsam Structural Co., Manhattan.

George B. Styles, Inc., Kingston.

Paul Demartini Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—Charters filed:

Calumet Coke Co., Jersey City, to deal in coke, &c., $125,000; T. J. Connlon, J. P. Dolan, and F. J. Cullum, all of Jersey City.

Kell, Hock & Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in machinery, &c., $75,000; Jacob Kell, Joseph Hock, Jr., of Newark, and David Kell, of West New York.

Moberough Catering Co., Asbury Park, $100,000; B. J. McDonough, George W. Steele of Neptune City, Harry Rossell, Jersey City.

NEW ISSUE

$17,500,000

The Steel & Tube Company of America

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Preferred as to both Assets and Dividends

Redeemable as a whole or in part at 110 and accrued dividends on 30 days' notice

An annual sinking fund of 3% of the total amount of preferred stock issued provides for the purchase of the issue up to the redemption price

Dividends payable quarterly, January, April, July and October 1. Par value $100. Total Authorized $17,500,000 Central Union Trust Company of New York, Registrar. Mercantile Trust Company, New York, Transfer Agent.

Free from United States Normal Income Tax

Application will be made to list this stock on the New York Stock Exchange

The following information is summarized from a letter from the President of the Company:

Property — The Steel & Tube Company of America is one of the three largest manufacturers of steel pipe and other tubular steel goods in the United States. Its properties are entirely self-contained and independent, the company owning and operating all the units from raw materials to the finished product.

Net Earnings Seven Times Dividends — Gross sales and net profits after payment of fixed charges and federal taxes, available for dividends and depreciation have been as follows for the last three years:

Year to Dec. 31	Sales	Net Profits for Dividends after Fixed Charges and Taxes
1916	$30,083,525	$6,367,885
1917	43,218,016	6,755,033
1918	58,058,598	8,622,200

The 7% dividend on the preferred stock amounts to $1,225,000, and was thus earned over seven times last year, and an average of nearly six times for the three-year period.

Future earnings will be substantially increased through the operation of recently completed plant additions, representing expenditures during 1918 of about $15,000,000, from which no earnings are included in the statement shown above.

Net Quick Assets $121 Per Share — The financial statement, after giving effect to the proceeds of this issue, shows net current assets of $21,126,648, or $121 per share of Preferred Stock.

Total Net Assets $359 Per Share — Net tangible assets are shown as $62,834,262, or equal to $359 per share.

Maintenance of Net Assets — The company agrees to maintain at all times net tangible assets of at least $300 per share of Preferred Stock, with net quick assets at least equal to the total par value of the outstanding Preferred Stock.

We offer this Stock, subject to approval of legal details by our counsel, and when, as and if issued and received by us.

Price 98 and Accrued Dividend. To Net Over 7⅛%

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago — Philadelphia — Boston

Allied Packers, Inc.

Convertible 6% Debenture Bonds

Due July 1st, 1939

Price 98½ and Interest

Convertible into Common Stock at the rate of 13 shares of Common Stock for each $1000 Bond, thereby giving to the purchaser of the Bonds *for a period of 20 years a call on the Common Stock at about 75¾%.* A sound investment with an unusually promising speculative feature.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Circular and Letter A. P. upon request.

J. M. Byrne & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Bond Department

60 BROADWAY — NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Rector 7000

EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL CO.

Bond Secured Sinking Fund Convertible 6% Notes

Due June 1, 1924

The net earnings from operations of the companies joining in the execution of the indenture securing these Notes, with their subsidiaries, for the twelve months ended February 28, 1919, were $23,121,297.

The total funded debt will be materially less than the annual gross earnings on the basis of this financing.

Complete descriptive circulars of this note issue and also of the companies' properties and business sent upon request.

Henry L. Doherty & Company
Bond Department
60 Wall Street, New York

Colonial Tire & Rubber Co.

Circular on Request

ALFRED R. RISSE

Specialist

50 BROADWAY — BROAD 5204

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99¼	100
Anglo-French 5s	97½	97¾
Argentine 5s	83	84
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99¼	99½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94½	95
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	95½	96
Chinese Government 5s	66	67
Republic of Cuba ext 5s, 1944	98¾	99¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92	93¼
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	98½	99
City of Lyons 6s	98¾	99
City of Marseilles 6s	98½	99
City of Paris 6s	97½	97¾
Japanese 4½s	85	90½
Japanese 4½s, second series	..	91½
Japanese 4s	77	78½
City of Tokio 5s	79½	81½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99¾	99¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98½	98¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	97¾	98
United States of Mexico 5s	68	71
United States of Mexico 4s	55	57

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	99¾	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98¼	..
2s, c, 1930	99¼	99¾	Pan 3s, r, 1961	89	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	89	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	Pan 4s, r, '34	90	96
4s, r, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '35	90	94½
4s, c, 1925	106¾	106¾	P I 4s, '36	90	96
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¼	99½	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, c, 1936	98¼	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¼	99½			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	53	54½	Assoc Oil	92	93
Alh & Sus	..	185	A. T. & S. F pf	85½	85½
Allis-Ch M pf	94	95½	A. G. & W. I. pf	72	74
Am Ag Ch pf	98	100	Beech Crk	30½	..
Am B N pf	48	48½	Buff & S.	74	80
Am B Sug pf	85	95	Do pf	52	57
Am Br Sh	93	95	Booth Fish	82	85
Do pf	165	170½	B U Gas	83	88
Am Coal	45	..	Bruns Ter	9½	10
Am Cot O pf	91	93	L. E. & W.	96	60
Am Exp	93	100	Do pf	22	24
Am Ice	62	63	Burns Bros	110	115
Am Lin pf	97	98	pf	80	100
Am Lo pf	105½	107	Bush Terml	15	16
Am M 1st pf	35	37	Cal P pf	113¾	119
Am Shipb	..	135	Can So	45½	48
Am Sm pf	93	99	Case (J I) pf	99½	100
Am S & R pf	107	108	Cent L pf	113	114
Am Snuff	120	125	C. R. R of N. J	205	215
Do pf	93	100	C & S A	118	..
Am S Ref pf	118	119	C'tain-teed	43	47
Am S Tob pf	97¼	98½	Chi Cent	..	109
Am T & C	59	64	Chi &

SEEK CABLE IMPROVEMENT.

Foreign Trade Council Appoints Committee to Study Service.

The National Foreign Trade Council, whose headquarters are in India House, announced yesterday the appointment of a special Committee on Foreign Communications as the first step in a determined effort to obtain improvement of American facilities for cable and wireless communication across the Pacific Ocean. This committee is composed of E. P. Thomas, President, United States Steel Products Company; Howard E. Cole, Director, Standard Oil Company, of New York; R. P. Tinsley, Vice President, Mexican International Corporation; M. A. Oudin, Vice President, International General Electric Company; C. H. Patchin, manager, Foreign Trade Department; W. R. Grace & Co., Frederick J. Koster, former President San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; William Pigott, President, American Car and Foundry Company of Seattle.

After announcing the appointment of the committee the statement continued:

"The final declaration of the Sixth National Foreign Trade Convention called for the establishment of American systems of cable and wireless as a national trade policy, and pointed out that 'the world trade for which we are prepared through increased productive capacity, and for which we are preparing through the new merchant marine, can be handicapped if we have adequate American facilities for telegraphic communication to all foreign countries. The ratification of peace is bound to bring about a restoration of the fast cable service from Europe to the Orient, and American business men feel that the continuation of the present inadequate service across the Pacific subjects them to an intolerable handicap."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Buying on a large scale both for domestic and foreign account is reported with sharply rising prices and shortages of goods. Dun's Review says:

That mercantile and industrial activities now disclose less than the customary Summer halting, and are actually broadening in many quarters, exemplifies the urgency of present requirements, and the pressing calls are being made upon the agencies of production and distribution as needs grow in magnitude. The unusual numbers of domestic and foreign customers who are in the country's leading markets are not only ordering liberally, but in many cases are making requests for supplies beyond the ability of manufacturers promptly, and allotments of outputs are becoming necessary in some lines. The buying, moreover, centres in the more expensive classes of commodities and is not only based on immediate wants, but is also to cover future consumption and to forestall further price advances.

Total bank clearings this week at the principal cities in the United States amount to $6,065,890,648, an increase of 7.0 per cent. over this week a year ago and of 18.2 per cent. as contrasted with 1917.

Bradstreet's says:

Active wholesale and retail trade, more so, indeed, than usual at the mid-Summer period, increased activity in output in industry, especially in iron and steel and in building lines, in which latter a great boom is on; new high levels of prices, especially for foods, following a rise in all prices in June, some shadings of crop estimates, especially of wheat and oats, but marked improvement in corn and stock, a lesser degree in cotton; an irregular market, due to vagaries of currency which has gone as high as 20 per cent., the highest in four years and a half, and the lowest prices for British demand sterling exchange in forty years, are the big outstanding features of the week's report.

New General Motors Officers.

H. H. Rice was elected Vice President of the General Motors Corporation at a special meeting of the Directors yesterday. Others elected were: M. L. Prensky, Treasurer in place of Mr. Rice; Frank Turner, Comptroller in place of Mr. Prensky; E. W. Proctor, Assistant Comptroller, in place of Mr. Turner; W. Bacon, Assistant Treasurer in place of Mr. Proctor; J. H. Noble, Assistant Treasurer; A. Bradley, Assistant Treasurer and J. F. Porter, Assistant Comptroller in place of Mr. Kinnee, who has been made Assistant to the Manager of the Division.

New President of Bronx Bank.

Leonard C. Robinson has assumed the office of President of the Cosmopolitan Bank in the Bronx, after resigning the Presidency of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Robinson was formerly associated with the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid, being made General Manager in 1907. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1902 and from the New York Law School in 1904.

Guaranty Trust to Open Havre Branch.

The Guaranty Trust Company has received permission from the State Superintendent of Banks to open a branch in Havre, France. The increased business now entailed in financing shipments of cotton to France, it was said at the trust company yesterday, had made necessary the new office. A branch was recently opened in Liverpool for the same purpose.

New Treasury Certificate Issue.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — A new series of certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest from July 15 and payable March 15, 1920, was offered today by the Treasury. The certificates will bear interest at 4½ per cent, and in other respects will be similar to previous issues.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.45	5.20	5.45
Spelter	..	7.90	..	7.90
Antimony	..	8.50	7.35½	7.75
Quicksilver	..	100.00	..	100.00
Aluminium	*82.00	83.00	*82.00	$100.00
Nickel, No. 2 X	..	..	..	83.00
Silicon	..	..	..	..
*Nominal.	..	81.90	..	81.90

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 20c. 80 days; on metal exchange for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
Copper, spot	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Copper, futures	94	15 0	96	0 0
Tin, spot	246	15 0	0	0 0
Tin, futures	0	0 0	0	0 0
Spelter, spot	245	15 0	250	10 0
Spelter, futures	41	10 0	249	0 0
Lead, spot	42	5 0	42	0 0
Lead, futures	23	15 0	23	12 6
	24	7 6	23	17 6

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE SYSTEM for May—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$15,814,637	$14,673,848	$1,140,789
Net, aft. tax.	2,497,194	4,613,296	*2,116,102
Net op. inc.	2,381,072	4,623,734	*2,241,662
5 mos.' gross	74,058,865	69,358,499	4,706,366
Net, aft. tax.	10,279,995	19,150,255	*8,870,260
Net op. inc.	9,778,451	18,895,734	*9,117,283

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for May—

Gross	161,443	157,899	3,544
Def. aft. taxes	27,671	1,481	26,190
Net op. deficit	30,821	*38,242	69,063
Def. aft. taxes	828,252	901,540	*73,288
Net op. deficit	154,537	*233,657	388,194

*Surplus.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC SYSTEM for May—

Gross	8,779,184	*$31,064	$48,120
Net, aft. taxes	423,966	1,249,735	*820,769
Net op. income	231,850	1,159,356	*927,506
5 mos.' gross	42,124,884	36,315,678	3,809,211
Net, aft. taxes	1,867,494	5,514,475	*4,146,981
Net op. income	584,704	4,903,733	*4,318,029

COLORADO & SOUTHERN SYSTEM for May—

	1919.	*1918.	*1917.
Gross profit	$3,938,012	$5,121,856	$2,252,109
Exp., int., &c.	982,027	980,000	220,000
Depreciation	591,469	630,342	501,721
Balance	2,361,516	4,231,514	1,531,388
Pf. divs.	244,523	244,523	234,524
Surplus	2,116,993	3,986,991	1,296,864
*Deficit.	655,256	621,958	5,646

Thirteen months ended March 31, 1918.

KINDLAIR GULF CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Net income	5,600,961	4,710,478	$890,482
Total income	6,069,274	4,803,518	1,265,761
Surplus	2,945,292	1,003,277	1,152,005

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

	1919.	*1918.	Increase.
Gross profit	$5,938,012	$5,121,856	$2,252,109
Exp., int., &c.	982,027	980,000	220,000
Depreciation	591,469	630,342	501,721
Balance	2,361,516	4,231,514	1,531,388
Pf. divs.	244,523	244,523	234,524
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Total income	6,069,274	4,803,518	1,265,761
Surplus	2,945,292	1,003,277	1,152,005

Vote $7,000,000 New Stock Issue.

Stockholders of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company authorized at a special meeting in Jersey City yesterday a new issue of $7,000,000 8 per cent. cumulative second preferred stock, thereby increasing the capitalization of the company to $20,900,300. An offering of $5,860,200 of the shares will shortly be made to stockholders of record July 17, who may subscribe at par to the extent of 70 per cent. of their holdings. The issue has been underwritten by a syndicate composed of H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Lehman Brothers.

Dutch Indies Loan Oversubscribed.

AMSTERDAM, July 11.—The Netherlands Indies 6 per cent. loan has been oversubscribed to the extent of 61,000,000 florins. A florin in normal times is equal to about 40 cents. The loan originally called for 180,000,000 florins.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Asked.	Thurs-day. Bid.	Asked.
4½s June, 1967	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s June, 1965	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Mar., 1963	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Nov., 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s May, 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Mar., 1960-39	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1964	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1966	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s Sept., 1960	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4s May, 1959	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4s Nov., 1958	93½	93½	93½	93½
4s Nov., 1957	93	93½	93½	93½
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼
4s Nov., 1955	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼
4s Nov., 1936	94¼	95	94¼	95

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
910	Cities Service	415	407	409	412
1,865	Cities Service pf.	79¼	78¾	79	79½
	Cities Service deb. B 7s			150	152
$165,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	107	102¼	105	107

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
	Adiron Electric Power	15½	17½		
	Adiron Elec Power pf.	75			
	Am Gas & Electric	130	134		
	Am Gas & Electric pf.	45½			
	Am Light & Traction	257	260		
	Am Light & Trac pf	97	99		
	Am Power & Light	68	72		
	Am Power & Light pf.	73	77		
	Am Public Utilities	10	13		
	Am Public Util pf.	38	42		
	Am W W & Electric	5	6		
	Am W W & Elec 1st pf	59	62		
	Am W W & Elec partic	11	13		
	Carolina Power & Lt.	40	42		
	Colorado Power	24½	26½		
	Colorado Power pf.	100	108		
	Columbus Electric pf.	73			
	Com Pow, Ry & Lt	17	19		
	Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	25	29		
	Conn Power pf.	62	63½		
	Consumers' Power pf.	78			
	Eastern Texas Electric.	85	87		
	Eastern Texas Electric pf.	57	60		
	El Paso Electric	80	83		
	Electric B & S pf.	93	100		
	Empire Dist Elec pf.	92	95		
	Federal Light & Trac	70	75		
	Federal Light & Trac pf.	12	13½		
	Galveston-Houston Elec	50	53		
	Galveston-Hous El pf.	65	68		

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
	Am W W & El col 5s	64	67		
	Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77		
	Arizona Power 6s, '33	83	86		
	Central P & L 6s, '46	85	92		
	Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	92½	95		
	Cities Fuel & P 7s	99¾	100		
	Con Power 5s, '53	77	84		
	Conn Power 5s, '53	87	90		
	Conn Pow 5s, '43	94	96		
	Conn Power 5s, '63	85	90		
	Dallas Electric 5s, '22	93	96		
	East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88		
	East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98½	99		
	El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92		
	Empire G & E 6s, '26	96¾	97½		
	Empire Refining 6c	93	95		
	Gt West Power 5s, '46	85½	86½		

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
	100 Do pf.	15½	15½	15½	16½
	100 NY, NH & H	33	33	33	35
	33 Rutland pf.	18	18	18	20
	50 West End	43	45	45	
	100 Do pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½

Railroads

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
	80 Bos & Alb	133	133	133	
	155 Bos Elev	72	71½	71½	
	4 Do pf	92½	92½	92½	
	55 Bos & Me	33¾	33	33¾	
	60 Mass Elec	6	6	6	

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
	95 Mass Gas	79	78¼	78½	
	7 Do pf	85	85	85	
2,650	Mex Inv	68½	65½	67½	
	200 Do pf	33¾	33	33¾	
	10 McEl 1st pf	98	98	98	
	200 Punta Alegre	63¼	63	63	
2,250	Root Van	41½	40¾	41	
4,960	Stewart	54	52½	53½	
	58 Swift	137	135½	135½	
	193 Swift Int	59¾	59	59	
	15 Torrington	65	62	62	
	117 Un D 1st pf	52	52	52	
	10 Un Fruit	189	189	180	
	275 Un Shoe	52	51½	51½	
	45 Do pf	97	97	97	
2,750	Ventura	17¾	17¾	17¾	
2,650	Waldorf	21	20½	20½	
7,750	Wayland	24¾	22¾	24½	
	575 Warren	75	66	75	
	65 Do 1st pf	70	69	70	

Bonds.

$2,000	A, G W I 5s	82	82	83	
1,000	Chi Jct 4s	75	75	75	

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.
	10 Am Radi pf.	118	118			
	26 Am Ship pf.	90	90			
533	Armour pf.	103¾	103¼	103¼		
52	Beech Nut	82½	82	82		
175	Bunte Bros.	12¾	12¼	12¼		
50	C C & C R pf.	81½	81½	81½		
127	Chi Pneu Tr.	50¾	50¼	50¾		
196	Cudahy	120	119	120		
5,450	Cont Motors	10¾	10¼	10¾		
10	Deere pf.	101½	101¼	101¼		
123	Dia Match.	116	116	116		
125	Hupp	24¾	23¾	24		
280	Hartman	84	84	84		
61	Ill Brick	74	74	74		
1,001	Libby	24¾	24¼	24¾		
196	Lindsay	14¾	14¼	14¾		
25	M Ward pf.	116	116	116		

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.
	870 Mitchell	50	47	50		
	50 Quaker Oats	270	270	270		
	50 Do rights	15½	15½	15½		
	90 Do pf	96	96	96		
	645 Reo Motors	29¾	29	29¼		
	855 Rep Truck	60¾	58¾	59¾		
	160 Sears, Roeb	107	106	106		
	220 Stew Mfg	53¾	53	53¼		
	25 Stew Warn	105	104¾	104¾		
1,590	Swift Inter	60¾	59¾	59¾		
497	Swift & Co	136¾	135¾	136¾		
1,802	Do rights	1¾	1¾	1¾		
5,580	Un Carbide	74	71¾	74		
850	Un Paperb'd	92	90	92		
162	Do pf	107	107	107		
10	Wilson pf	101	101	101		

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Atlantic Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾					
	20 Balt Elec pf	42½	42½	42½		30 Dav Chem	35½	35½	35½
30,000	Celestine	4.90	3.50	3.95		55 M V Mills pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,700	Cloden	11¾	11¾	11¾		100 Wayland Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
335	Do pf	4¼	4¼	4¼		10 United Rys	16¾	16¾	16¾
						300 W B & A	28	28	28

Bonds.

$1,000	Cos Ge, B	103	103	103	
2,000	N R & L 5s	90	90	90	
$2,000	Kir Lum 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	
10,000	U Rys 1st 4s	70	70	70	

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	10 Ahmeek	85	85	85
	85 Alaska	45	43¾	45
	105 Anaconda	74	74	74
	490 Ariz Com'l	16	14½	16
	400 Big Hart	11¾	11¼	11¾
	650 Cal & Ariz	77½	74	77½
	500 Carson	18	16½	18
	40 Centennial	18¾	18¾	18¾
	60 Cop Range	54	53¼	53½
	475 Davis-Daly	8¾	8¾	8¾
5,200	East Butte	17½	16¾	17
	50 Franklin	4¾	4¼	4¼
	200 Granby	72¼	71¾	72¾
	95 Hancock	7	6	6
	22 Helvetia	5¾	5¾	5¾
	25 Island Creek	52	52	52
	735 Isle Royale	39	36¾	38½
1,240	Kerr Lake	5¼	4¾	5¼
	400 Kerr Lake pf	1¾	1¼	1¾
	250 Lake Cop	5¾	5¼	5¾
	110 Mass Con	7¾	7	7
	750 Mayflower	11¾	10¼	11¼
	335 Mohawk	74	71	74

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
	30 Bos & Alb	133	133		
	155 Bos Elev	72	71½	71½	
	4 Do pf	92½	92½	92½	
	55 Bos & Me	33¾	33	33¾	
	60 Mass Elec	6	6	6	

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	32 Am Agr	110	108¾	108¾
	83 Do pf	99	98¾	98¾
	113 Amoskeag	126	122	126
	100 Am Pn Sew	1¾	1¼	1¾
	195 Am T & T	104¾	104	104
	20 Am Wool pf	109	108½	109
	380 Anglo-Am	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,465	Cuban Am	17	15¾	16¾
	150 Cent Steel	13¾	13	13¼
5,650	East S S	19¾	17	17¾
	15 Do pf	58	56	56
	20 Edison	161	160½	160½
	625 Fairbanks	78	77¾	78
2,050	Gray	34¼	33¾	33¾
	15 Int Prot	48	43½	47¾
1,020	Int Port	83	83	83
	90 Do pf	8¾	8	8¾
2,150	Island Oil	25¼	25¼	25¼
	235 Lib pf	71¾	71¾	71¾
	10 Mathieson	80½	80	80
		24½	24¼	24½

Bonds.

$2,000	A, G W I 5s	82	82	83	
1,000	Chi Jct 4s	75	75	75	

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	10 Am Radi pf	118	118	118
	26 Am Ship pf	90	90	90
533	Armour pf	103¾	103¼	103¼
52	Beech Nut	82½	82	82
175	Bunte Bros	12¾	12¼	12¼
50	C C & C R pf	81½	81½	81½
127	Chi Pneu Tr	50¾	50¼	50¾
196	Cudahy	120	119	120
5,450	Cont Motors	10¾	10¼	10¾
10	Deere pf	101½	101¼	101¼
123	Dia Match	116	116	116
125	Hupp	24¾	23¾	24
280	Hartman	84	84	84
61	Ill Brick	74	74	74
1,001	Libby	24¾	24¼	24¾
196	Lindsay	14¾	14¼	14¾
25	M Ward pf	116	116	116

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	870 Mitchell	50	47	50
	50 Quaker Oats	270	270	270
	50 Do rights	15½	15½	15½
	90 Do pf	96	96	96
	645 Reo Motors	29¾	29	29¼
	855 Rep Truck	60¾	58¾	59¾
	160 Sears, Roeb	107	106	106
	220 Stew Mfg	53¾	53	53¼
	25 Stew Warn	105	104¾	104¾
1,590	Swift Inter	60¾	59¾	59¾
497	Swift & Co	136¾	135¾	136¾
1,802	Do rights	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,580	Un Carbide	74	71¾	74
850	Un Paperb'd	92	90	92
162	Do pf	107	107	107
10	Wilson pf	101	101	101

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	1,205	Fh R T t c	29½	29
	10	Phila Trac	68¼	68¼
	200	Ton Belmont	24¾	24¾
	10	Union Trac	39¾	39¾
	242	Un Gas Imp	68	67¾
	7	Western Coal	74	74
	14	W J & S 8 pf	42	42
	896	Wm Cramp	190	184
	100	York Rys pf	32	31¾
	400	U S Steel	113¾	112¼

Bonds.

$2,000	L V 6s	103	102	102	
3,000	Rdg gen 4s	83¾	82¾	82¾	
10,000	Ph El 1st 5s	96½	96	96½	

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	10 Am Sewer P	25	25	25
	35 Am W G pf	103	103	103
	275 Am W G M	101	101	101
	45 Do pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
	20 Am Roll Mill	63	63	63
	10 Ark Gas	73¾	73¾	73¾
	900 Barnsdall	33¾	32½	33¾
	100 Columbia Gas	63½	63¼	63½
	250 Ind Brew	21	20	20
	25 La B. Iron	115½	115	115
	48 Lone St Gas	255	255	255
	40 Mfrs Lt & H	55¾	55¾	55¾
1,555	Nat Fireprfg	11¾	10¾	10¾
580	Do pf	21	20	20
	60 Ohio Fuel Oil	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	OhioFuelSup	52¾	51	51¼

$11,000 Pittsburgh Brewing 6s.

Bonds

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Asked.	Bid.
Am Brass	227	233	227
Atlas Powder	145	148	145
Do pf	98	102	90
Babcock & Wilcox	121¼	124	121
Bliss	326	375	326
Do pf	65	75	65
Columbia Grapho	412	417	415
Do pf	95	96	95
Du Pont	308	315	308
Do deb pf	92	95	93
Draper Corp	125¼	129	126½
Fed Rub 1st pf	99¾	101¼	99½

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Asked.	Bid.
Fisk Rub 1st pf	99½	101	99¼
Hercules	223	229	223
Do pf	102	106	102
Ingersoll-Rand Co	173	183	169
Do pf	102	106	102
Merrimac Chem	93	96	93
Niles-Bem't-Pond	130	133	132
Do pf	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	405	420	405
Std Screw Co	365	375	365
Tex & P C & O	1770	1820	1770
Valvoline Oil pf	105	107	105

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Asked.	Bid.
Am Cigar	85	100	98
Conley Foil	90	100	90
Geo W Helme Co	160	165	160
Do pf	111	116	111
J S Young	135	145	135
Do pf	100	107	100

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Asked.	Bid.
MacA & Forbes	170	180	170
Do pf	95	100	95
P R-Am Tobacco	165	175	165
P J Reynolds, A	410	430	410
Do B	410	430	410
Do pf	100	105	100
Weyman-Bruton	170	175	170
Do pf	100	107	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Substantial early gains were materially reduced by final hour profit-taking on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, some of the active properties falling from 2 to 3 points below previous high marks. United States Steel common fell back 1½ from its high. The shipping and copper shares were in brisk demand up to the last hour, International Mercantile Marine being bid up 5½, the preferred 1¼, and American International Corporation 2¼. Among the specialties National Lead moved up 4¼ United States Industrial Alcohol 4¼, International Agricultural 2½, and American Writing Paper preferred 1½, the last two entering new high ground. The copper shares were moved up rapidly during the noon hour, Cerro de Pasco rising 4½, American Smelting and Refining 2½, Utah 2¼, Kennecott 2⅝, and Tennessee 2 points, all entering new high ground for this year. Among the low-priced rails, Denver & Rio Grande preferred was advanced 3, Pere Marquette 1½, and Erie first preferred 2⅛, all reaching new high marks. The oil shares, after early gains of more than a point, fell back to about a level with Thursday's final prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	300 Alaska Gold	3	3	
	400 Alaska Jun	2¼	2¼	2¼
	370 Allis-Chalm	49½	47¾	48
	550 Am B Sugar	94¾	93¾	93¾
1,770	Am Can	60¾	59¾	60¼
	510 Am C & F	110¾	110¾	110¾
	570 Am Cot Oil	63¾	62¾	63¼
	550 Am H & L	40	39	39
	Do pf	134¾	134¾	134¾
3,040	Am Internat	115¼	112¾	114¾
320	Am Linseed	75½	73¼	73¼
580	Am Loco	92	91¼	91¼
9,025	Am S & R	88½	85¾	87¾
580	Am Sm Fds	45¾	45¾	45¾
450	Am Su Fob	113	112¾	113
350	Am T & T	104	103¼	103½
470	Am W P pf	58¾	57¾	57¾
580	Am Zinc	27	26¼	27
3,200	Anacon Cop	57¾	74½	75½
110	Asso Dry G	56	56	56
210	A, T & S F	102¾	101¼	101¾
100	A, G & W I	178	178	178
2,180	Bald Loco	115¾	111¾	111¾
450	Balt & Ohio	45¾	45¾	45¾
2,000	Beth St'l B	97¾	95¾	96
730	Booth Fish	21¾	21¾	21¾
560	B'klyn R T	29¾	29¾	29¾
590	Butte & Sup	37¼	36¾	36¾
1,520	Butte C & Z	13¼	12¾	13¼
220	Cal & Hecla	38½	38½	38½
310	Can Pacific	168	167	168
550	Cen Leather	106¾	108	108
810	Cerro de P	67¾	66¾	66¾
370	Ches & Ohio	65½	65½	65½
310	Chi Gt West	9¾	9¾	9¾
540	C, M & St P	44½	43¾	44
350	C, R I & P	30	29¾	29¾
1,745	Chile Copper	28¾	27¾	28
480	Chino Copper	49¼	48	48¼
1,470	Col F & I	54¾	53¾	53¾
3,240	Corn Prod	91¾	90¾	90¾
10,040	Crucible St'l	117	115¼	115¾
	590	Cuba Cane S	39¾	39¼
	800	Den & R G	9¾	9
	560	Do pf	68	67¾
	5,200	Dome Mines	14¾	14¼
	110	Enid John	92¼	92¼
	570	Erie	13¾	13¾
	970	Do 1st pf	33	31¾
	460	Free Texas	62¼	58
	815	Gas W & W	39	37¾
	560	Goodrich Co	87¾	85¾
	620	Gt Nor Ore	52¾	51¾
	680	Greene-Can	47	45
1,580	Inspir Cop	68¼	65½	66¾
15,750	Int Mer Ma	68	63½	66¾
1,180	Do pf	134¾	132¾	132¾
	980	Int Nickel	32¾	31¾
	590	Kennecott	67¾	67¾
	840	Int Agricul	35	34¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	500 ‡Lib, McN&L	30½	30	30½
10,000	Marc of Am	6¼	5¾	5¾
2,500	‡Martin P	34	33½	33

ORDERS SEPARATION OF 8TH AV. LINE

Judge Mayer Directs Receiver to Turn Line Over to the Owning Corporation.

TO SIGN ORDER MONDAY

Transfers Are to be Issued Under Same Conditions as Now Prevail.

The Eighth Avenue Street Railroad line is to be separated from the New York Railways Company system, under an order made yesterday by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer at the conclusion before him of a hearing in the Federal Court. The order was a verbal one, but a formal order of separation will be signed by the court next Monday if the details of its phraseology have been agreed upon by court and counsel by that time. The railway line will be operated by the owning corporation, with the proviso, however, that there shall be no immediate change in the transfer relations.

In announcing his decision to make the order, Judge Mayer merely carried out what he had decided to do two weeks ago. The matter was delayed in order that Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon might have an opportunity to pass upon the application of Receiver Job E. Hedges for a transfer charge of 3 cents at certain points where free transfers are now issued. Commissioner Nixon ordered a 2-cent transfer charge and under Judge Mayer's order the released company, although a distinct entity, will issue transfers to the remaining lines of the former main company as heretofore, and the lines of the latter will do likewise.

In a statement regarding his decision Judge Mayer said he had come to the conclusion that the Eighth Avenue line was not an asset but a burden to the estate under the receivership and should be severed therefrom. He made it clear that the order, when settled, should not be in conflict in any way with the order of Commissioner Nixon. He did not decide that he had any authority to fix a joint rate between any lines involved in the transfer issue.

Bronson Winthrop and Colonel Henry L. Stimson appeared for the receiver, while Michael Kirtland and former Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien represented the company seeking severance. Corporation Counsel Burr was present to safeguard the interests of the city. James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the system before the receivership, attended in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Winthrop suggested an adjournment until the order of Commissioner Nixon could be studied and counsel for both interests could confer as to its terms and provisions.

Heads Proposed Order.

Regarding the suggestion of Mr. Winthrop that the difficulty could be remedied by contract, and in accordance with an order he was about to submit, Judge Mayer asked what would be the relations of the Eighth Avenue line and the receiver in the matter of carrying out the terms of Commissioner Nixon's order. Mr. Winthrop read from his proposed order to the effect that passengers shall be entitled to the same privileges in the matter of transfers as they would have had had the lease not been broken. Having in view the decision of the Public Service Commissioner, this meant, he said, that the public would pay 5 cents or 7 cents, under the Public Service Commissioner's order, just as would be the case had no order to terminate the lease relations been made, subject, of course, to the control and order of the court.

Mr. Hedges said temporary relief had been ordered by Mr. Nixon, that the apolication wanted to disintegrate the system, and the Corporation wanted to preserve the system, but on the old basis, and that meanwhile the receiver must operate the system until it would no longer have any financial vitality. The public, he said, should know why the changes are necessary. After Colonel Stimson and Mr. O'Brien had spoken briefly, and Corporation Counsel Burr had asked that a report of the survey being made by the expert engineers be expedited, it was agreed that Mr. Burr should inform Colonel Stimson specifically on what points he wanted information and the latter would urge an immediate response from the engineer.

Judge Mayer then said it was perfectly plain, so far as the facts could make it, that the Eighth Avenue line has been a burden to the receivership estate and should be severed. He said he had determined to return this road to its owners, and while he made no legal expression at the time, he said the receiver should be relieved of its operation.

"I shall make an appropriate order to this effect," said Judge Mayer. "I shall direct the receiver to turn over to the Eighth Avenue line equipment, &c., to the limit of his ability and its needs. The legal questions involved will have to be considered from time to time and will not be passed upon now. My position regarding the transfer situation is this:

"The order by Commissioner Nixon is in the nature of temporary relief only, but he has made his order and I think he is entitled to the fullest co-operation of this court. The same kind of arrangement between these parties now in court should be made, under this order, as would be made if all the strictly legal questions had been settled. I think, therefore, this court can authorize the receiver to enter into an agreement with the Eighth Avenue company to issue transfers under the same conditions as would be the case if the latter were not severed. The delay is based only on the exact phraseology of Mr. Nixon's order.

"The only order today is to separate the Eighth Avenue company from the receivership and make no more changes from the standpoint of the traveling public."

A conference between the court and counsel was then arranged for this afternoon, at which it is expected points of disagreement will be settled. The order will be submitted Monday morning at a public hearing and Judge Mayer will sign it. The time of its going into effect will be embodied in the order submitted.

LITHUANIAN LAND SCHEME.

Soldiers to Get from 20 to 52 Acres Each; Government Decides.

The Lithuanian Council of Ministers has decided to distribute the public lands of Lithuania among soldiers, according to a cable message received here tonight by the Lithuanian National Council.

Each Lithuanian soldier will receive from twenty to fifty-two acres, which he will not be allowed to sell or rent. If the public lands do not suffice, proprietors possessing more than 1,800 acres will be required to cede from 10 to 30 per cent. of their holdings to the rural land pool.

Half the land of Lithuania now belongs to peasants, said the message, adding that holdings averaged fifty-five acres.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

One of thirty interesting features in the July Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times Company, is a semi-official review of the Philippine Independence Movement, together with the official narrative of how 2,000,000 Americans were transported to France, and other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

MEXICANS SEIZE OIL LAND.

Patr American-Owned Concern Fails Under Confiscatory Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The first case of actual confiscation of the property of foreigners in Mexico under the new Constitution and the decrees issued by Carranza has been reported to the State Department. Mexicans are now operating the property of the Scottish-Mexican Oil Company, although the company continues to pay its rental to the former owner of the land, which it holds under a valid lease. This is a British company, but the fact that many Americans are shareholders makes the case of particular interest to the State Department.

The lease of the Scottish-Mexican company is admittedly legal, but because of the company's refusal, on the advice of the British Foreign Office, to acquiescence in the demands of the Carranza Government, which the British Government has declared to be "unjust" and "confiscatory," the land held by the company was denounced by the attorney for the man from whom the lease was made.

The land having been proved to be oil bearing, and much development work having been done at great expense, the Mexican attorney and owner were taking no chances in denouncing the land and claiming it for themselves. In this they were supported by the Carranza Government.

The Mexican attorney organized a Mexican company to operate the land and proceeded to drill a well. They had no difficulty in securing drilling permits, which are refused to American and other foreign companies unless the yadmit their property is owned by the nation.

In a comparatively short time they drilled a well from which there is now being produced oil in volume reported at 30,000 barrels daily.

The Scottish-Mexican company, desiring to keep its record clear in the fight that was immediately instituted, continued to pay the rental agreed upon in the lease, and the Mexican owner of the land continues to accept it.

DRAFT NEW MAIL TUBE BILL.

$1,800,000 to Connect Pennsylvania Station and Grand Central.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—After extended hearings on a bill authorizing the building of a mail tunnel between the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and the Grand Central Terminal in New York it was announced by members of the House Post Office Committee today that a new bill would be framed.

The bill will recommend an appropriation of $1,800,000 because of the increased cost of materials and labor. The bill, it was announced, would limit the power of the Postmaster General in making the contract for the tunnel.

There will be a number of other small changes in the bill. The committee will report it favorably shortly and it is believed that Congress will enact the legislation.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Advances Noted in the Week, Especially in Foodstuffs.

Cash markets for commodities were featured by stronger conditions this week, according to Dun's Review, and for the fourth week in succession the advances were considerably over the declines. There were fifty-six advances in the 313 commodities quoted in the list against but fifteen recessions. Foodstuffs led in the rise and corn scored a sharp advance as a result of an active consumption, a contraction in the visible supply and continued light receipts. Quotations on oats, rye and barley also hardened but to a less pronounced extent. In the better grades of dairy products a recovery was shown over last week and higher prices were obtained. These increases more than offset the weakness in the medium and ordinary qualities. Hogs touched a new high record and there were some advances in beef, while sheep were firm. Provisions tended upward in sympathy with the situation in raw materials.

There were less leak of lower prices in iron and steel, and, with the exception of a moderate decline in aluminum, increased firmness was displayed by all minor metals. The strength of the cotton goods market was fully maintained and the trend toward a higher level in hides and leather continues.

The following table gives the minimum wholesale prices, corrected to yesterday, last week's quotations, and those of a year ago, on a selected list of standard commodities:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	$6.00		
Beans, n., c., 100 lbs.	$11.75	11.75	$12.75
Butter, cream, ex., lb.	.52½	.49½	.44¾
State d., c. to f., lb.	.45	.45	.36
Cabbage, per bbl.	1.50	2.00	1.25
Cheese, w. fact., lb.	.22	.22	.24¾
Codfish, Gd. B., 100 lbs.	13.00	13.00	11.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	†.23¾	†.22½	.08¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	†.28½	†.28¾	.11¾
Eggs, nearby, fy. doz.	.57	.56	.52
Eggs, West., 1sts, doz.	.43	.44	.42
Flour, pat., 196 lbs.	11.75	11.50	10.90
Onions, bag	4.00	5.00	2.50
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	7.00	7.00	12.75
Potatoes, new, bbl.	4.00	3.00	4.25
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.13	.13	.10
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs.	8.00	8.00	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.22	.22	.30
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.50	.50	.40
Bacon, 140s down, lb.	.31½	.29¾	.26
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	11.35	11.00	11.70
Hams, in tcs.	.35½	.35½	.26¼
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	21.45	21.40	16.85
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	35.50	35.40	26.05
Pork, mess, bbl.	56.00	56.00	47.50
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	10.50	10.50	10.50
Barley, malt, bushel	1.36	1.27	1.30
Corn, No. 3 yellow, bu.	2.08¼	1.98½	1.93¾
Hay, pr. Tim., 100 lbs.	2.05	2.20	1.50
Oats, No. 2 yellow, bu.	.79½	.79½	.88¾
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.64	1.59½	1.85
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.37¼	*2.37½	*2.37½
Aluminum, pig, lb.	.32	.33	.33
Copper, electro, lb.	.19¾	.18¾	.26
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton	28.60	29.00	34.40
Lead, lb.	.053	.05¼	.0805
Spelter, lb.	.074	.071	.08¼
Steel billets, ton	38.50	38.50	47.50
Tin, lb.	.71	.70	.95
Brown sheet, st'd., yd.	.25	.23½	.28
Cloths, pr., 54x60, yd.	.18	.17½	.19½
Hides, COrd., lb.	.46	.45	.25
Hides, cows, lb.	.45	.40	.30
Leath., h'lock, No. 1, lb.	.60	.60	.52
Leather, un. b., r. r., lb.	.90	.90	.75
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb.	.55	.55½	.68
Silk, China, st. fil.1st.lb.	10.00	9.95	7.60
Silk, Japan, fil. No. 1,			
Sinshiu, lb.	9.90	9.60	....

*Government maximums. †Nominal.

The best grade of butter regained the 3 cents a pound decline of last week and was quoted at the price of two weeks ago. No change occurred in the price of cheese. Fancy nearby eggs made a gain of 1 cent a dozen, a slight recovery of the 4 cents lost last week. Western firsts, however, lost a cent. Flour advanced 25 cents a barrel, and new potatoes made a gain of $1 a barrel. Cabbage lost 25 cents of its gain last week.

In provisions bacon furnished an advance of 1¾ cents a pound in the local market. Chicago beef advanced 35 cents per 100 pounds, and hogs made an advance of 5 cents.

Every item but hay in the grain list showed a fair increase, corn going up 10¼ cents a bushel. Barley furnished the next highest advance, with 9 cents more a bushel asked, and rye No. 2 increased 4¾ cents.

Among the metals aluminium dropped 1 cent a pound. Electrolytic copper gained to the extent of 1¼ cents a pound. Pig iron was lower by 40 cents a ton, while tin showed a slight gain.

Prices for hides continued to go higher, and the whole list showed increases with the exception of No. 1 cows heavy and No. 1 kips. The advances ranged from 1 cent to 5 cents a pound. Brown sheetings advanced 1¼ cents in price per yard, and print cloths, 38½-inch, 64x60, showed half a cent advance. Upriver rubber showed a small decline of half a cent. Sinahtu No. 1, the standard Japanese grade of raw silk, went up 30 cents.

Premiums Paid for Anthracite.

The increased pressure from the consuming public, due to the publicity given to a prospective coal shortage, has been reflected in the wholesale demand for anthracite and is tending to force premiums to higher levels. This is just what the more conservative operators are anxious to avoid at the present time. The consumer, however, is showing more of a tendency to take whatever sizes dealers may have in stock. This is helping the movement of chestnut and pea but has not relieved the shortage in egg and stove, according to Seward's Weekly. The last named sizes are in demand at tidewater at premiums of 75 cents to $1, whereas until this week these prices were being realized only in certain parts of the line trade. Steam sizes fail to show any great improvement. Bituminous has been helped by the revival in nearly every line of industry.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Deland 658 or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Chelsea 1560.

BUYER from South America wants samples and detailed offers, with sizes, quantities, &c., on stocks and job lots of woolen materials, pongees, crepes, taffetas, of taffeta ribbons, jersey silk cloth, ladies' and gentlemen's suitings, cotton goods, printings, outings, sheetings, shirtings, ready-made suits for men, women, and children, silk, cotton, and woolen hosiery, cotton and woolen underwear, men's shirts, hats for men, ladies, and children, neckwear, silk material. G. C. L., P. O. Box 643, New York City.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—H. & L., all shades; also tinseltone velour, any quantity; cash. Greeley 2137.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, all good grades. Louis Greenberg & Bros., 71 West 23d.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, good quality, woven back. Madison Square 7907.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week. 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on better-grade cloth and pile fabrics. Call 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, tricotine, serges, satins, tricolettes, georgettes. Room 1003, 2 West 33d St., Waldorf Building. M. Saul.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in silk dresses; quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All grades, Salt's, Hind & Harrison; also fine yonde satin Skinner's or Bolding's peau de cygne. Madison Square 2708.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salts, Ka Kara, lamb. Farragut 2616.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Youthful Made Dress, 31 East 32d St.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Lawrence 818, Stevens 1075, or similar; any quantity; all colors. H. Drusin & Son, Farr. 3486.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna, flowered silk; quantity for cash. Farragut 9872.

SATIN Wanted.—Yarn-dye or piece-dye, black only. Farr. 2368.

SERGES Wanted.—All leading qualities; French, cannisah, or storm; spot cash. Gramercy 588.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for 1,000 pieces of Jap silks, all weights and colors; also crepe de chines and broad silks. P S 86 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and fancies; pay spot cash any quantity. Goodfried & Rubinstein, 320 5th Av.

SILK SHIRTS Wanted.—Any amount; can use broken lots. C. B. Carter, McAlpin Hotel.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Quantity oxford and velours, all shades. Max Levine & Co., 142 West 26th.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Light weight duvet de laine, yalamas, and tricotines; for cash. Orchard 3666.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In all colors; Raritan 806, Stevens 1073, Delands 658. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will exchange 9000, shade 15, for pekin, navy or reindeer. Phone Chelsea 8979.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash, also tinseltones and Botany yalama. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Of all descriptions; quantity for cash. Farragut 9872.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Copenhagen. Madison Square 3740.

TINSELTONE H. & L. Wanted.—All colors. Cohen & Plaks, Chelsea 590.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces navy tricotine, $4 to $4.25 net cash; also navy serge. Rosenmeyers Schwartz, 31 East 22d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3093.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Pay cash; navy, all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., Garfield or Botany velours or duvet de laine, all colors. Phillip Moskowitz, 3 East 28th, 12th floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—All makes; pay cash. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Can use 24, 27, or 36 inch twill back, black and colors; cash; state particulars. S. O., 239 Times.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for 8084, black and colors; cash. T. M., 286 Times.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with large equipped plant would like to connect with large Summer clothing house; equipped for coats and pants. C 585 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR with large, equipped plant can cut, make and trim any amount of skeleton clothing. C 536 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER with large and well equipped plant can cut, make and trim large quantities of Summer clothing at a reasonable price; have plenty help and special machines. Weintraub, 700 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMOSKEAG MOLESKIN OUTINGS, 45 cases light fancies; kimono outings under special ticket, 36 cases dark fancies, 19 cases light fancies. Offered through Rice & Seaman, 256 Church St.

BOTANYS.—5959, Velbarre, all shades. Harry Rosenberg & Co. Murray Hill 9722.

COATS.—High-grade flapper coats for the hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—Jobs, plush coats; cheapest to best; reasonable. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CORDUROY.—9000, white and high colors. Mad Sq. 8644.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds; bleached and unbleached goods. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS, Sateens.—All grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan & Heyman, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Full line ready; serges, tricotines, satins, georgettes, $6.75 to $32.50. It's a life-saving line. If you fell below what you expected last season, grab hold of our life-saving line of dresses and be pulled to safety. We'll show you how to reach the land of dress prosperity. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesmen, excessive overhead; or live models, but our models are live sellers; better made dresses of tricotine, paulette, serge, satin, jersey, $7.75 to $27.50; voile dresses to close. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES. — Wise dress buyers never shop around; they come here. 5,000 printed voiles on the racks, $3.75 to $9.75, and it's worth a trip from "No Man's Land" to find such dresses as these. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—3,000 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices, $4.75 and $5.75 values $2.90, $6.75, $7.75 and 8.75 values 3.90; final closing sale; biggest values ever offered. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—2,000 cotton dresses to close out at a sacrifice price; we also have our Fall line of silk serge dresses ready. Pan-American Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—500 dozen high-grade girls' and infants' colored dresses, exceptionally cheap. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 133 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—See our Fall line, now ready; specializing in serges and tricotines. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Job 200 white, flesh, navy, copen, and georgette. Miridn & Simmons, 156 West 25th.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—All kinds; immediate delivery; cheap. Milton, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 500 voile dresses to close out. M. Weinberg, 118 West 23d.

FUR COLLARS.—350 natural raccoon, two styles, for immediate delivery; send representative; no sample submitted. M. Thorn, Inc., 29 West 36th St.

GABARDINES.—Good quality, navy. Mad. Sq. 1520. 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

LACES.—Of all descriptions; to close cheap. 3d floor, 8 West 30th.

ORGANDY.—1,300 yards blue, maize, white, tan, gray; 25c yard. 38 West 33d St., Room 610.

POPLINS.—American 9610, all shades. Chelsea 5258.

SATIN.—Black Duchess; good quality; 36 inches. Phone Stuyvesant 5465.

SERGES.—1210, 4050, 7614, 519, 528 silvertones, light and heavy weight velours on hand for immediate delivery. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES, tricotines, oxfords, velours, Panama, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SILVERTONES.—All colors. Mad. Sq. 1520. 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

SKIRTS.—10,000; big variety poplins, plaids, and fancies; suitable for July sale. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna and high lustre 3-ply silk poplin skirts, $2 up. Harrison Skirt Co., 38 West 21st.

THIBETS.—Style 815, black, quantity; reasonable. Address Thibets, 1619 St. James Building.

TRICOLETTES and silk an'l cotton back Paulettes, also dropstitch tricolettes. Phillips, 134 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 5002, Copenhagen at $3.85, navy, Greers, $4.85. Middler & Weinstein, 118 East 28th St., Mad. Sq. 8508.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, popular makes of the better kind. Mad. Sq. 1520. 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

TRICOTINES.—Dunmore, U. S., American. Franz Merz, open until 12 o'clock, Gramercy 1484.

Offerings to Buyers

TRICOTINES.—De Land's 817, immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 6068.

TRICOTINES.—Whitman's cotton warp. Schwartz. Chelsea 5259.

TRICOTINES.—Have 24 pieces navy; good quality. Greeley 1544.

UNIFORMS.—Serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. Riker Uniform Co., 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3357.

WAISTS, crepe de chine, Georgine, $30 dozen; Jap silks, $18; immediate delivery. Leiberman & Elfont, 64 West 23d. Gramercy 4677.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS.—Jobber placing large orders on taffetas, tricotines, serges, any quantity. Call with samples, 4th floor, 20 West 27th.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, experienced, men's hats and caps; a wonderful opportunity for a man of selling ability; state experience and references, salary or commission. G 547 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; wholesale braid and trimming manufacturing house desires young man to call on cloak and suit trade; salary. Address Y 55 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on shirts; good opportunity for right party; commission. Y 94 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN-COLLECTOR.—Ex-soldier, (26), experienced collector, wishes position that requires collecting and selling ability. T. A. Tyrrell, 88 Prescott St., Jersey City, N. J.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .... 5½@5¾ p. o. for the best names
Thursday .... 5½@5¾ p. o. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Perfume Bottle and Atomizer.

A novelty in the perfumery line now on the market combines the container and the atomizer. By a side lever arrangement, which is pressed when the liquid is wanted, the bottle automatically sprays the perfume. This is accomplished by use of a vacuum within the bottle, which operates in much the same way as the ordinary siphon. The perfume is put up in small sizes suitable for carrying in the handbag or vanity case.

Will Market French Delicacies.

Plans are now being laid by one of the largest French canners to market its high-class vegetable products in this country. A representative is at present in this city arranging for the distribution of mushrooms, truffles, and pomps are some of the products which will be included in the French line. The goods will be of the highest quality and packed in an attractive way for the fancy trade.

Foreign Buyers Here with Cash.

The situation in regard to export business has become somewhat reversed lately. Instead of the customary demand for long-time credits, a number of instances have been reported recently of buyers from other countries making purchases in this market with the cash in their pockets to pay on the spot. Those in close touch with the export situation state that this distinct turning to American merchandise which will waive all the usual difficulties that have formerly hampered selling for export. One case was cited where a buyer from Egypt purchasing some toilet goods had the English money with him to close the transaction he put through.

Gray Goods Very Active.

All the indications were present yesterday of what might be styled a runaway market in gray goods in this city. Practically all kinds of fabrics were dealt in at top prices and large quantities of every construction were sold. The selling, moreover, was from first hands and the deliveries called for were up to the end of the year and beyond. In the printcloths, 39-inch 80 squares sold freely at 27 cents, and 72-76s and 68-72s in the same width at 24 and 22 cents respectively; 88-inch 64-60s were disposed of at 18 cents. All grades of sheetings were in demand as were also fine yarn goods and sateens, twills, &c., and were let go at the prevailing high figures. The entire market continued excited and active during the day.

Are Short of Dress Goods.

The acute situation in the dress goods market is causing a great deal of uneasiness among the manufacturers of dresses, according to a statement issued by the Associated Dress Industries of America. The marked scarcity of desirable fabrics is compelling a number of manufacturers to curtail their production and pro-rate their goods among their retail customers, and is also causing some manufacturers to refuse additional business. Prices are rising to new levels on account of the condition described and there seems to be no immediate relief in sight. Buyers are advised to lose no time in making known to the wholesalers just what their requirements will be in order to be protected against future shortages.

An Index to Conditions.

One of the largest manufacturers of talcum powder is willing to let retail conditions furnish him with an index of prospects for his business. When the retail demand begins to slump, he remarked yesterday, it is time to "take in canvas." For the past sixty days, he said, manufacturers in all lines have not had anything to complain of in the way of demand for merchandise. For the six months previous to that time, he pointed out, wholesalers were very unsettled in their opinions of trade prospects, particularly after the armistice. He declared at this time that, although the retailers were either not buying or only making hand-to-mouth purchases, the consumer demand was of the best, and for this reason no reduction in production was made. The result was, he stated, that the six months' period showed a gain of 10 per cent.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

United States Portable Building Corp. of 115 Broadway. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Electro Sun Blue Print Co., Inc., $35; H. M. Priest, $350, and H. R. Lloyd, $150. Liabilities are said to be about $20,000 and the assets about $7,500. Judge Mack has appointed David W. Kahn receiver in $5,000 bond.

Emanuel Weinberger, trading as Versailles Candy Co. at 446 East 78th St., has assigned to Julius J. Klein.

Out of Town.

Jane Q. Champlin, no occupation, 5f East Chester, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,699 and no assets. There is only one creditor, Cornelius B. Fish, a deficiency judgment on foreclosure of mortgage with interest claim.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Anderson, Frederick—Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md., costs $224.63
Carbone, Emmz., and Nat'l Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Cohen, Wolfe—M. Bassel 123.55
Eisenberg, Nettie—A. Miller 581.49
Ehler, James, and Carlos Garcia—People, &c. 500.00
Del Re, Bernard—M. Di Fiore 206.72
429 Fourth Ave. Corp.—H. Rubenstein 1,578.70
Farmer, James J.—S. Fassler 500.00
Green, Herbert, by gdn.—M. Blismikoff, costs 110.70
Gayle, Eula E.—Franklin Simon & Co. 265.81
Goldblatt, Joseph—G. C. Beach et al., costs 139.30
Havemeyer, Hector H.—J. C. Drouillard 1,013.53
Jardin Co., Inc., Joseph Smith—A. Sirs 613.95
International Steam Laundry—General Accident, Fire & Life Ins. Corp., Ltd. 351.52
Karfis, Samuel—I. J. Berlin 116.35
Irving, James A.—J. J. Sullivan 748.14
Hinne, Jobst—Davis & Davis 762.11
Levy, Saul W.—Bertha Levy, and Stella N. Levy, Inc.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co. 1,826.75
Lusk, Roy A.—S. G. Lusk 100.00
Kaufman, Simon—Lincoln Trust Co. 2,577.78
Kogel, Conrad, and Carlos Garcia—People, &c. 500.00
Linden, Rolf H.—C. Constantinida et al. 3,279.08
Motelay, Paul L.—G. W. Beal 321.66
Moore, William A.—W. W. Speck 5,536.23
Molina, Rafael J.—S. U. Beek & Co. 155.70
Musella, Raffaele—D. Cuome et al. 189.70
Mitchell, Atticus H.—W. H. Cooper 305.16
Same—Same 387.37
Pach, Alfred—B. Callahan 103.20
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—T. F. Mc-Elwee 485.06
Pashlow, Read & Wilbur Mfg. Co.—Sonoma Shops, Inc. 409.34
Proud, Taylor T.—Lebolt & Co. 184.65
Richter, Max—Horn & Hardart Co., Inc., costs 331.00
Ratskin, Meyer—M. Elser 120.41
Roth, Joseph—E. H. Sayre et al. 116.95
Same—R. C. Williams & Co. 116.95
Sultzer & Chambers, Inc.—A. P. Dienst & Co., Inc. 310.36
Steinberg, Louis—R. L. Schwartz et al. 1040.69
Simon, Sarah—M. Bernstein 234.41
Smith, Simon—A. Krumbein 540.40
Siegenfeld, Ray—I. Rothkowitz et al., costs 108.50
Trudell, E. S.—P. H. Brown et al. 170.39
Walsh, Edward—T. M. Stenson 782.11
White, Evelyn H., and Joseph J. White Motor Car Equipment Co. 162.63
Watson, Robert C.—G. W. Warren 108.71
Wall, Robert G.—M. Freedman 126.51
Same—S. Skner 927.02
Walsh, Patrick—Jacobs Bottling Works, costs 109.50
White, Evelyn H.—Motor Car Equipment Co. 161.07
Yonkers, Richard D.—F. X. Cuvk 170.40

In Bronx County.

Kalbach, Andrew E., as receiver—P. H. Leppert ..... $.06
Same—S. Jaffe 7.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Standard Vulcanite Pen Co.—Hardman Tire & Rubber Co.; May 28, 1918. $812.83
Mayers, Joseph H.—D. Fitzgibbons; May 28, 1918 ..... 2,847.18
Standard Vulcanite Pen Co.—Hardman Tire & Rubber Co.; March 10, 1919. 116.51
Watt, James L. and Annie S.—M. Presbrey; June 5, 1919 ..... 757.94
Woodruff, Genevia, W. H.—G. W. Woodruff; March 19, 1919 ..... 1,870.75
Koneke, Eugene L.—W. Vincent; June 10, 1919 ..... 18,903.35
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.—Hoboken Ribbon Co.; June 18, 1919. 5,877.02
William D. Bloodgood & Co.—E. S. Coit; Nov. 25, 1918 ..... 109.16
Same—Same, et al.; May 29, 1919. 82.57
Connor, Wm. Y.—A. L. Silberstein; Nov. 14, 1911 ..... 168.71
Bonta, Laurina and Moe Kass—People &c.; June 1, 1919 ..... 100.00
Wortman, Aletrich—D. Mapes, Jr.; Sept. 5, 1918 ..... 899.84
Thomsen, Herbert S.—City of N. Y.; Dec. 11, 1916 ..... 181.62
Rabinowitz, Samuel—R. Perennes; April 10, 1919 ..... 1,022.41
Halber, Samuel—A. Custer; June 4, 1919 ..... 1,022.45
Roll, Chas. F. and Natl Surety Co.—People, &c.; Dec. 14, 1918, (vacated). 500.00
N. Y. Patent Epiolitation Corp.—A. Morskens, et al.; May 20, 1919. 18,718.54

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—S. L. Munson Co.; K. D. Hager, piece goods, trimmings; 225 5th Av.
ALBANY, Ga.—Rosenberg Bros.; J. Rosenberg, notions, furn. goods, clothing, women's wear, millinery; Penn.
AMARILLO, Texas—The Vogue; Miss Garrison, ready-to-wear; 277 5th Av.
ARDMORE, Okla.—Westheimer & Daube; Miss C. E. Carman, millinery; Miss J. Biardon, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, mfrs. waist, dresses; 1,182 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—B. Fleishman & Bro.; B. Fleishman, men's, women's clothing; 1,161 B'way; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; E. K. Miller, draperies, curtains; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; R. Blumberg, notions, laces, hosiery, cloaks, clothing, underwear; Herald Square.
BLOOMFIELD, Iowa—Davies D. G. Co.; H. L. Screwis, ready-to-wear; 1,183 Broadway.
BOSTON—L. C. Cooper & Co.; L. C. Cooper, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Commodore.
BOSTON—S. A. & H. Myers; S. A. Myers, boys' children's clothing; Commodore.
BOSTON—H. Pray & Sons Co.; J. Hannum, carpets; Grand.
BOSTON—Liberty Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Kaden, cloakings; Latham.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear, waists; 2 West 37th.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Lyman Bros. Co.; W. H. Stark, silks, ribbons; 520 5th Av.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—H. Oransky & Sons; H. Oransky, Fall suits; 37 West 32th.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Charleston Dept. Store; G. G. Sites, general mdse.; 37 W. 26th.
CHICAGO—Style Shop; B. Gaber, ready-to-wear; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott Co.; E. C. Wilson, hosiery; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears Roebuck Co.; W. H. Schmiegel, novelties, braids; 2 W. 37th.
CINCINNATI—C. Tobias Bros. & Co.; M. H. Tobias, caps; Wallick.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The McAlpin Co.; H. E. Richards, suits; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. H. Swanson, coats, basement; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—H. Black & Co.; M. A. Black, coats, suits, skirts; 244 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Prints, Biederman & Co.; M. Prints, mfr. coats, suits; 200 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Economy Clothing Co.; J. Newman, clothing; Herald Square.
COLUMBUS, Miss.—S. Loeb & Bro.; J. A. Loeb, general mdse.; Penn.
COLUMBUS, O.—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss L. S. Colvert, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
COSHOCTON, Ohio—J. B. Renfrew & Bro.; J. B. Renfrew, general mdse.; Latham.
DALLAS, Texas—W. A.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A quick resale at a substantial profit in the midtown loft zone was effected yesterday by S. Morrill Banner, who sold to Max N. Nathanson the twelve-story store and loft building at 8 to 14 West Thirtieth Street, which he acquired Wednesday from Samuel K. Jacobs. The structure, which was held at $1,000,000, covers a plot 8.9 by 100. It was erected about five years ago on the site of the old Hotel Burlington, adjoining the Holland House, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue. William S. Susaman negotiated the sale.

Downtown Sale.

Frederick Brown bought the five-story loft building at 427 and 429 Broadway, southwest corner of Howard Street, held at $250,000, from the Howard Street and Broadway Company through M. M. Hayward & Co. and the Charles F. Noyes Company.

Wynne Buys on Central Park West.

Charles Wynne bought a six-story elevator apartment house on a plot 42 by 100 at 225 Central Park West, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, through Ludlow & Co. Out-of-town property was given in part payment. The building will be extensively altered.

Large Building Operation for Heights.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company sold to a client of David Stewart a tract fronting 230 feet on Fort George Avenue, 463 feet on the northwest side of Fort George Terrace and 100 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue, with a large interior tract, involving about 100 lots. The property will be improved by the new owners with high-class garden apartment houses such as Washington Heights has not yet had and for which this land is admirably adapted. The operation promises to be the nucleus for one of the largest building campaigns undertaken on Washington Heights for several years.

Heights Apartments Sold.

The Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation bought, through Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney, for The Rockville Holding Corporation, Charles Kimmelin, President, 870 West 180th Street, a five-story apartment, 60 by 100, renting for $12,000, and held at $75,000. Kaplan & Blackner were the brokers.

Anna H. Ahrens sold to the Union Chemical Glassware Company, Isaac Portman, President, 655 West 177th Street, a five-story apartment house, 70 by 90, between Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue. James Boyd was the broker.

Operators in Two Deals.

Lowenfeld & Prager sold to Theresa W. Robinson 257 West 137th Street, a five-story building, 18 by 100. They also sold to Leopold Wetchler, tenant, 301 East Houston Street, a four-story building, 18 by 55.

Private Dwellings.

Lewis Spencer Morris sold the five-story English basement dwelling, 20 by 100.5, held at $70,000, at 12 West Fifty-third Street, opposite St. Thomas's Church, to a client of William B. May & Co., who on the expiration of the current lease will remodel the building for occupancy.

Stanley Isaacs sold the American basement dwelling at 110 East Seventy-third Street to E. H. Delafield through Worthington Whitehouse, Inc.

Bonnie Goldsmith sold 320 West 105th Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, 22 by 100.11, adjoining Riverside Drive, through Frederick Zittel & Sons.

Frank W. Dodd sold the five-story dwelling, containing an elevator, at 5 East Eighty-second Street, held at $55,000. The house is on a lot 20 by 100.5, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Dr. A. Barrett sold 110 West 118th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 16 by 100, through Shaw & Co.

A. H. Rose sold the three-story and basement dwelling at 183 East Sixty-fourth Street, on a lot 15 by 100, between Lexington and Third Avenues.

New Synagogue for East Side.

Mollie Goldstein resold, through Hirman Rinaldo, 180 Clinton Street, a three-story theatre building, on lot 25 by 100, which is to be converted into a synagogue. The seller secured the property in a partition sale last May for $15,500.

Tenement Deal.

Jennie Parley bought from Moritz Gruenstein, 1,474 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of 119th Street, a five-story flat, 25.11 by 100.

Joseph F. Feist & Co. resold the four-story single flat 356 West Thirty-seventh Street to Jacob Swedlow.

The Bronx Market.

The Harco Realty Company, Inc., sold the five-story apartment house, on a plot 45 by 100, held at $50,000 and renting for $8,000, at 915 Kelly Street, to an investing client of Samuel Kronsky, Inc. The same broker sold to a client the vacant plot, 92 by 100, consisting of eleven and one-half lots, at the southwest corner of Townsend Avenue and 170th Street, near Jerome Avenue. Negotiations are pending for the resale of the plot to a builder, who contemplates erecting five-story walkups.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company sold a two-family house at 1,106 Lebanon Street, through William Peters & Co. The same brokers sold the two-family house at 1,871 Wallace Avenue for a client.

J. A. Ackermann bought the two-family dwelling at 730 East 239th Street from Clara M. Johnson, through F. William Eggert. The same broker sold for Anna E. Owen the three private dwellings at 681 to 685 East 240th Street, and to Leopold Richter the two-family dwelling at 728 East 239th Street.

Jacob Dachis bought of the Beth Hamedrash Shaarey Zion, Inc., a one-family house, 25 by 100, at 815 East 179th Street.

The Sparta Realty Company sold to Helen May Baus 2,403 Walton Avenue, 20 by 100, held at $10,000 and subject to a mortgage for $6,750. Waldemar F. Timme, attorney, represented the purchaser.

The City of New York purchased from Frederick Johnson and the Central Union Trust Company, for $156,000, the plot, 300 by 200, on the east side of Stebbins Avenue, between Dawson Street and Rogers Place, to be used as a site for a new elementary school. Mr. Johnson also sold to the city for $70,000 the plot, 200 by 100, comprising the block front on the north side of Longwood Avenue, between Beck and Fox Streets. This is to be used for a playground.

The Matilda Realty and Construction Company sold 4,332 Matilda Avenue, between 236th and 237th Streets, a two-story and cellar two-family frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, to Charles H. Nulle, who will occupy the premises. Kurz & Wren negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn Theatre Sold.

A. I. Namm & Son, dry goods merchants, lessees of the Grand Opera House, Elm Place, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, bought the building from the Behman estate. The theatre, built in 1861 by Barry and Fay, two variety actors, was in years past the Brooklyn home of melodrama. It formed part of the Behman estate, amassed when Hyde & Behman were powerful in the theatrical affirs of the borough. In recent years the old playhouse has housed a number of unsuccessful theatrical ventures.

Brooklyn.

The Artee Realty Corporation sold the two-family brick dwelling at 1,340 Forty-second Street to Samuel Fabricant through Realty Trust.

The Webster Building Corporation sold a one-family house, on plot 20 by 100, at 1,450 East Nineteenth Street, to a client of Samuel Galitzka and J. Lacov.

The Nolos Realty Corporation bought the plot, 180 by 100, at the southeast corner of Eightieth Street and Nineteenth Avenue.

Miss G. M. Hoke sold a bachelor apartment building at 279 Henry Street to an investing client of Calder's Real Estate Company. The same brokers sold a block of lots on East Twenty-third Street and Avenue J for I. M. Krohn to a builder, and a two-family house at 111 East Thirty-second Street for Miss Henrietta Kels to Mary S. Masters.

John Cronyn bought the two-story and cellar brick two-family house, on lot 20 by 100, at 288 Eighty-eighth Street, between Ridge Boulevard and Third Avenue, through the Bulkley & Horton Company.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold a one-family brick dwelling at 1,660 Eighty-third Street to a client for occupancy.

E. Grossman sold a one-family cottage, on a plot 40 by 100, at 1,480 Fiftieth Street, to M. Berg through I. Salzberg.

The Clinton Trading Corporation sold the one-family frame dwelling, on a plot 35.5 by 106, at 91 Winthrop Street, to Helen H. Mars through the Parkside Realty Company.

Albert Groenert sold two six-family brick tenements at 1,822 and 1,824 Cornelia Street, to Peter Monthy through R. A. Schlesing. The same broker sold a brick tenement house at 1,838 George Street for William Schneider to Charles Hess and the four-family frame house at 651 North Villa Street, for John Knoll to Philip Becker.

Ottilie Teandell sold the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling at 563 Seventh Street to Nathan Schwartz through the F. C. Sauter Agency.

Queens Borough Sales.

John Campbell sold a one-family dwelling, on plot 25 by 115, at 15 Linden Avenue, Flushing, to Peter M. Connolly through J. Albert Johntra.

The Long Island Railroad sold the plot bounded by Union Hall Street, Washington Street, and Centre Street, at Jamaica, L. I., containing approximately 75,000 square feet, to the J. F. Tapley Company, the book manufacturers. The Tapley Company is to immediately start the erection of a three-story stone and brick, fireproof, sprinkler building, with floor capacity of over 250 pounds per square foot, having over 65,000 square feet to a floor. The entire transaction will involve over $300,000. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., negotiated the sale.

J. Freid disposed of two valuable parcels in the Far Rockaway section which have been taken for development. The F. M. C. Realty Corporation has purchased a plot, 57 by 100, at the southeast corner of Mott Road and White Street. The Joan Realty Corporation has purchased a plot, 100 by 57, on the south side of Mott Avenue, west of Gunther Avenue.

A. Higbie sold to F. Hatter a plot 100 by 242 at the northwest corner of the Merrick Road and Farmers Avenue, Jamaica.

Kelly sold a lot 20 by 100 to M. Engelke on the east side of New York Avenue, south of South Street, and a plot, 60 by 100, to A. Galan on the north side of Richmond Hill Avenue, east of Beverly Road, Richmond Hill.

Borough of Richmond.

Arthur Caspari sold his house at Oakwood Heights to Mrs. Edwin Wolley, for occupancy, through the Princes Bay Realty Company.

Suburban Sales.

The Berkshire Realty Company, Joseph G. Hart, President, sold a plot, 75 by 100, at Douglas Manor, L. I., to a client, for a building site.

B. E. Storm bought three lots on Monroe Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., from the Murray Development Company, through E. G. Griffin & P. H. Collins.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a large plot on Parkway Drive, Greenacres, Scarsdale, N. Y., to W. Y. Reynolds.

The Cosul Realty Company sold the three-story stucco dwelling, on plot 40 by 100, at 34 Oakdean Terrace, Edgewater, N. J., to A. Marie, for occupancy. The Lloyd Winthrop Company, Inc., negotiated the sale.

The Phillipse Manor Company sold a house at Phillipse Manor, North Tarrytown, N. Y., to Marguerite Carey, through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

Commercial Leases.

Samuel J. Tankoos has leased for Valentine Schmitt the entire four-story building at 26 and 28 North William Street for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate net rental of $125,000. The lessee upon completion of extensive alterations and improvements will open a restaurant.

The newly formed Fifty-fourth Street Garage Company, Robert Friedman, President, leased part of the old Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company building, on plot 100 by 100, on the north side of East Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, for twenty-one years. Alexander Bayliss is drawing plans for the lessee for a two-story garage to cost about $50,000.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr. leased, in conjunction with Daniel Birdsall & Co., the store and basement at 170 Fifth Avenue to D. Salwen & Co., Inc., Estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

31st St, 310-312 East, s s, 167.6 ft e of 2d Av, 45x88.9, two four-story tenements, store in No. 310; Caroline H. Field against Leasing Realty Corp. et al; Samuel P. Savage, attorney; Thomas G. Flaherty, referee; due, $19,482.99; taxes, &c., $539.70; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

46th St, 24 and 28 East; for a fourteen-story office and stores, 100x80; Henry Phipps, estate, 787 5th Av, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; $550,000.

10th Av, 800 to 810; for a four-story garage, storage and offices, 175x100; Kelly Springfield Tire Co., 200 West 57th St, owner; Necarsulmer & Lehbach, 507 5th Av, architects; $180,000.

210th St, s s, at Harlem River; for a one-story offices, 12x28; Weber McLoughlin Co., premises, owner; Anchor Corrugating Construction Co., 140 Washington St, architects; $575.

Cedar Av, e s, 30 ft s of 182d St, 2 two and one-half story frame dwellings, 21x46.7; W. J. Diamond, 1,646 Monroe Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; total cost, $16,000.

Cedar Av, s e corner of 182d St, two and one-story frame dwelling, 24x32; W. J. Diamond, 1,646 Monroe Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Bryant Av, w s, 25 ft n of 172d St; one-story brick garage, 25x18; Bertha A. Dow, 1,517 Bryant Av, owner; C. Vought, 2,424 Halsey St, architect; cost, $600.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

Washington Place, 123; to a three-story dwelling; H. Smith, 178 Madison Av, owner; J. H. Phillips, 681 5th Av, architect; $5,000.

128th St, 166 West; to a four-story tenement; I. Morkerwez, 201 West 117th St, owner; S. Ohm, 33 Union Square, architect; $4,000.

69th St, 121 West; to a four-story dwelling; C. S. Hungerford, Waterbury, Conn., owner; G. F. Pelham, 200 West 72d St, architect; $12,000.

Park Av, 4,221; one-story brick garage, 58x73.6; M. J. Graham, on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, 645, n e s, 100 ft n w of Vermilyea Av, runs e 100x n e —x s w 150 to at x s e 50 to beginning; A. R. T. Holding Co. to Max Goldwasser, 1,152 Ogden Av, Bronx, et al; mtg $45,500, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

AMSTERDAM AV, 849, e s, 75.11 ft s of 103d St, 25x100; Jacob Drucker to Louis Hoffman, 840 Amsterdam Av, mtg $20,500, all liens, July 10; attorney, Max Frankel, 220 Broadway $100

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 137.6 ft s of Grand St, 18.9x100; Joseph Solomon to Floraj Realty Corp., 115 Broadway; attorney, M. W. Solomon, 115 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, 2,625-30, e s, 100.11 ft n of 99th St, 74.2x87.10x50.1x87.7; Mignon Loew to Ethel V. Loew, 163 Franklin Av, Long Branch, N. J., and Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, executors.

CENTRE ST, 142, s s, 26.4x105.8x26.8x108; Centre St, 144, e s, 26.4x108x26.8x100.4; Coney Island and Brooklyn Terminal Co. to Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., Nassau Electric R. R. Co., Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R. Co. and Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., 85 Clinton St, Brooklyn, July 10; attorney, J. H. Bennington, 85 Clinton St, Brooklyn $1

CHERRY ST, s s, (950 map H. Rutgers,) 25x121.9 to Water St x 25x122; Cherry St, s s, 25x122 to Water St x 25x122.3; I. Kaufman & James S. and Daniel L. Reardon, 113 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, July 2; attorney, Max Sheinart, 389 Broadway $1

GRAND ST, 271, sec of Forsyth St, 20x62; Jacob Froelich to Rosie Froelich, 823 West End Av, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 2; attorney, A. Frankenthaler, 58 Maiden Lane .....Gift

MADISON AV, n w corner of 89th St, 85x 25.3x irregular; Fanny A. Haven to Marian H. Wickes, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., March 22, 1915; attorney, Forsyth Wickes, 14 Wall St $100

RIDGE ST, 120-22, e s, 50x87.8; Joseph Solomon to Florajo Realty Corp., 115 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 11; attorney, M. W. Solomon, 115 Broadway $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 161st St, —x177.2x99.11x233.2; Melvin Const. Co. to same, mtg $245,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, same $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e s, at s s 160th St, runs east 144.9 to e s 12th Av, x s 153.9 to Drive x n w on curve 212ft to beginning; Kora Ramsay Realty Co. to Mang-Houst Realty Corp., 233 Broadway, mtg $340,000, all liens; attorney, Sam'l H. Sternberg, 233 Broadway $1

SPRING ST, 112-17, n s, 37.6x100; Greenwich Savings Bank to Harry Swanson, 324 West 96th St; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau $100

SAME property; Harry Swanson to Greene Street Associates, 640 Broadway, mtg $30,000, all liens, July 10; attorneys, same $100

5TH AV, 1,474, n w corner of 110th St, 26.10 x100; Moritz Gruenstein to Jennie Paley, 696 Cauldwell Av.; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 230 Grand St $1

9TH AV, 707, w s, 75.3 ft n of 48th St, 25.1x 100; Louisa Baumgarten to Louis H. and Geo. J. Steets, 492 9th Av, mtg $27,250, all liens, July 1; attorney, E. J. Martin, 265 Broadway $1

10TH ST, s s, 301.4 ft e of 3d Av, 37.7x28x irregular; Stuyvesant St, n s, 62.10 ft w, from s s 10th St, 32x16; Stuyvesant St, n s, 94.11 ft w from s s 10th St, 16x32x irregular; Mabel G. Maynard to Saml. H. Stone, 237 West 74th St, mtg $12,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Edgar K. Simon to same, mtg $11,000, all liens, April 30; attorneys, same $100

62D ST, s s, 475 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Frank C. J. Becker et al. to Jos. H. Gilman, 86 Christopher St, and another, mtg $16,000, all liens, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $100

83D ST, 303 East, n s, 25x98.9; Johanna Kremer, individ. et al., exrs., &c., to Leo Hellwig, 305 East 83d St, mtg $17,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St $100

83D ST, 305 East, n s, 25x98.9; same to same, mtg $17,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, same $100

86TH ST, 106 West, s s, 20x100; with a t to strip in rear, 20x10; J. Clarence Davies et al, executors, &c, to Jere F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, mtg $24,000, all liens, May 3; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Jere F. Donovan to 301 West End Av. Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $22,000, all liens, March 3; attorneys, same $100

94TH ST, n s, 188.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.8x100; Elizabeth Schmeer to John Bergmann, 871 Arlington Av, Brooklyn, mtg $7,000, all liens, May 7; attorneys, Baker & O., 94 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; John Bergmann to Max Benjamin, 51 East 88th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, May 7; attorneys, same $100

SAME PROPERTY; Max Benjamin to Johanna and Wilhelmina Kremer, 145 Lexington Av, mtg $7,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, Charles L. Leining, 355 East 19th St $1

94TH ST, 19 East, n s, 19.11x100.8; F. S. McGrath to Neva Van S. McGrath, 153 E. 74th St, mtg $30,750, all liens, July 11; address, 30 Pine St $1

114TH ST, 66 West, s s, 17.4x100.11; M. L. Patterson to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Main St, Orange, N. J., all liens, July 10; attorneys, Bergen & P., 25 Broad St $1

SAME property; Charles E. Haskell to Annie Davidowitz, 47 West 114th St, mtg $6,000, all liens, June 10; attorney, E. Berliner, 233 Broadway $100

120TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 21x 100.11; Ellen Hughes to Edvigo De Louise and Incoronata Gallo, 430 East 120th St; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St $100

120TH ST, 123 West, n s, 20x100.11; M. G. Wright to Florence Kutsukian, 50 Morningside Av, all liens, July 9; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St $100

123D ST, 240 West, n s, 16.8x100.11, foreclosure; Jules Miller, referee, to Herbert P. and Florence A. Whitlock, 36 Washington Square, and another, executors, July 1; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $9,000

123D ST, 439 East, n s, 16.8x100.11, foreclosure May 23; Townsend Morgan, referee, to Christina and Edward G. Schroeder, 414 East 4th St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., executors, June 12; attorney, Luigi Forte, 439 East 123d St $4,000

SAME PROPERTY; Christina and E. G. Schroeder to Luigi and Maria R. Forto, 439 123d St, mtg $3,000, July 10; attorney, same $4,500

125TH ST, 551 West, n s, 25x99.11; Morris Borsodi to Ben. & Mitchell G. Meyers, 214 S. Elm St., Waterbury, Conn., mtg $15,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

129TH ST, 152-54 East, s s, 50x99.11; Helen Gaffney to Sol Epstein, 2,100 5th Av, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'dway $100

148TH ST, 540 West, s s, 17.1x99.1, foreclosure, June 27, 1919; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, July 10; attorneys, R. & E. J. Brenman, 51 Chambers St $10,000

158TH ST, n s, 152.1 ft w from w s Riverside Drive, runs n 84.9 to s s Drive x w — to point 75 ft e of old 12th Av x s 115.10 to 158th St x e 150 to beg.; City Real Estate Co. to Ramsay Realty Co, 103 W 117th St, mtg $35,000, b. & s., all liens, July 10; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau $100

168TH ST, 645 West, n s, 150x99.11; Winter & Wilkes, Inc., to Middleboro Realty Co., Inc., 302 Broadway, mtg $260,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, D. I. Goldstein, 302 Broadway $1

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 52 ft s of 157th St, 16.6x75; Hugh J. O. Neill to John Savio, 290 East 143d St, mtg $5,000, July 10; attorney, S. Williamson, 364 Alexander Av $100

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 150 ft s of Randall Av, 100x100; Joseph C. Ansorge to Jennie Ansorge, 102 West 132d St, mtg $550, June 3; attorney, M. P. Ansorge, 637 Broadway $1

BRYANT AV, e s, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Charles F. Halsted to George Bockhaus, 1,253 College Av, mtg $5,000, July 10, 1918; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St $1

BRYANT AV, 1,459, w s, 20x100; Sarah H. Russell to Antonio Arcaro, 1,447 Vyse Av, mtg $2,500, July 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

CAULDWELL AV, 691, w s, 16.8x115; Morris Spiegel to Philip Julevicr, 1,826 Brook Av, mtg $3,000, July 10; attorney, J. Krone, 299 Broadway $100

CLAY AV, 1,387, n w s, 50x s w 25x s e 50 to avenue x n e 25 to beginning; Lena Margolish to Zalal Guzik, 1,949 7th Av, mtg $6,750, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME property; Zalal Guzik to Clara Guzik, 1,947 7th Av, mtg $6,750, June 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

CRESTON AV, 2,819, w s, 25x100.4; Eugene Farrell to Mary E., wife of Thomas Conner, 2,819 Creston Av, mtg $5,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

CROTONA AV, s w corner of 187th St, 70x 80; Bodo Von Manderode to Frank Ammann, Sr., West Hackensack, N. J., May 27; attorney, E. J. Gottlieb, 140 Nassau St $1

FULTON AV, w s, 48 ft s of 170th St, 36.8x 96.4x37x96.2; North Side Savings Bank to East 169th St Realty Corporation, 1,474 Shakespeare Av, mtg $7,100, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

FULTON AV, n w s, 235.7 ft s of Bayard St, 16.8x100; also Fulton Av, n w s, 216.8 ft w of Bayard St, 16.8x100; Bodo von Manderode to Frank Ammann, Sr., North Hackensack, N. J., May 28; attorney, E. J. Gottlieb, 140 Nassau St $1

GERMAN PLACE, e s corner of 157th St, 25x75.4x25x77.9; Stebbins Realty and Construction Co. to Barnett Pantzman, 584 East 165th St, mtg $16,000, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

KELLY ST, w s, 106.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 33.4x100; William Greenberger to Meyer Gottlieb, 900 Prospect Av, mtg $18,000, and 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 100.10 ft s of 179th St, 16.5x100; Piazza Realty Co. to Virginia Di Martino, 2,016 Lafontaine Av, mtg $1,500, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,009, w s, 37.6x100; Katrina A. Heandricx Ralph Taurone, 501 East 116th St, mtg $18,000, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 116, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Daniel Mapes, Jr., to Dietrich Wortmann, 8,732 Bay 16th St, Brooklyn, mtg $1,000, July 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 131 to 133, map 181, Varian estate; Martin J. Klug to Daniel Houlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av, mtg $2,500, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 19 and 20, map 89, lots Nellie Marion; Marcherita Salvatore et al. and another to Pasquale Covielto, 430 West 42d St, June 4; attorneys, Greenhal & G., 466 East 161st St

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine Salvatore et al. to Charles J. Steierman, guardian, to same, June 4; attorney, same $1

LOT 161, map Foster-Schmitt property; Ely N. Bonadonna to Anna V. Bonadonna, 109 East 89th St, March 19; attorney, Anna V. Bonadonna, 109 East 89th St $1

LOT 72, map of Monatinquot Co. to Leopoldo Tremanto to Antonio Mangrelli, 2,469 Crotona Av, June 2; attorney, Antonio Mangrelli, 2,469 Crotona Av $100

NELSON AV, w s, 187.9 ft n of Home Place, 37.8x100; Carrie F. Miller to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 179th St, June 25; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $500

SAME PROPERTY; Laura E. Walker to Elsie Schaeper, 809 Columbus Av, mtg $19,000, July 10; attorney, same $100

RANDALL AV, n e cor Doon Av, 50x100; Joseph S. Ansorge to Jennie Ansorge, 102 West 132d St, June 3; attorney, M. P. Ansorge, 637 Broadway $1

SEDGWICK AV, n s, 220 ft w of 187th St, n w 65.6 x s w 25 x s e 51.8 to av x n e 28.9 to beginning; Nicolaus Kessler to Mabel Schwering, 1,818 Cedar Av, July 18; attorney, Thomas F. Doherty, 501 East Tremont Av $100

SIMPSON ST, 1,094, e s, 38x100; Dormond Realty Co. to Luigi Donzelli, 177 1st Av, mtg $23,500, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TOPPING AV, e s, 215 ft s of 175th St, 20x 95; Edward M. Cutler to Hugh R. Gillespie, 1,203 Fulton Av, July 8; attorney, W. Way, 141 Broadway $100

UNION AV, e s, 112.6 ft s of 169th St, 18.9x 68.7x10x70.1; also Union Av, e s, 93.11 ft s of 169th St, 18.7x70.1x18.7x71.7; Edward Lieberts to Jacob Livinson, 1,412 Franklin Av, mtg $4,000, July 11; attorney, R. Loewenthal, 1,321 Boston Road $100

VAN NEST AV, n s cor Van Buren St, 90 x100; Ida M. Ansorge to Jennie Ansorge, 102 West 132d St, mtg $300, June 3; attorney, M. P. Ansorge, 637 Broadway $1

WALLACE AV, 1,980, 25x100; George A. Sampson to Leopold Segall, 1,860 Wallace Av, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WESCHESTER SOUTHERN TURNPIKE ROAD, n s, adjoining land of William L. Haines, runs s 248x e 156x s 246 to road x n 175 to beginning; Elvs Lyon, heir to Harry A. Warner, Millwood, N. Y., July 5; attorneys, Barnum & B., 5 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. $1

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 142.10 ft s of Leggett Av, 150x85; Dorothy Golden to Fidelity Realty Co., 801 Broadway, mtg $2,600, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, 4,058 and 4,060, e s, 33x100; also 3d Av, 4,062, e s, 16.6x100x33.8x100; Charles M. McKanna to Day Macdonald Co., 840 Quincy St, Brooklyn, mtg $38,000, June 21; attorney, J. G. McEachen, 271 Broadway $1

134TH ST, 408 East, s s, 16.8x100; Daniel J. Curtin to James Vaughan, 605 East 134th St, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

135TH ST, 233 East, n s, 25x100; Edw. J. Flynn, referee, to Ferdinando Devoti, 14 Hancock St, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $9,350

141ST ST, n s, 125 ft s of College Av, 25x100x25x100; Ferdinand C. Weiss to Emma B. Weiss, 288 East 141st St, mtg $2,500, June 30; attorney, Emma B. Weiss, 283 East 141st St $1

148D ST, s s, 100 ft w of College Av, 20x 100; Belia L. Burgoyne to Stephen H. Burgoyne, Florence, Mass., Aug. 19, 1909; attorney, Stephen H. Burgoyne, Florence, Mass. $1

156TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 25x 120; Rose G. Cornell to Therese Singer, 960 Cauldwell Av, mtg $15,000, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

174TH ST, 104 West, Lots 162 and 168, map of Century Investment Co.; Monmouth Holding Co. to Abraham Rubin, 2,077 Vyse Av, mtg $41,500, July 8; attorney, L. Manheim, 302 Broadway $100

183D ST, 747 East, n s, 24x75; Tina Marino to Herbert M. Quagiino, 747 East 183d St, mtg $38,675, July 10; attorney, H. M. Stellone, 4,554 Park Av $100

183D ST, 386 East, s s, 25x100; Frederick T. Hoffman to Mary I., wife of John A. Hemill, 386 East 183d St, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

183D ST, 358 East, s s, 25x100; Mary A. McGinley to John L. and Frances Fleming, 358 East 183d St, mtg $5,400, July 2; attorneys, Gedney, R. & J., 38 Park Row $100

232D ST, 1,037 East, Lot 84, Map 1,448; Lorillard Building Co. to Gaetano Vespo, 1,037 East 232d St, mtg $6,400, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

240TH ST, n e s, 100.2 ft n w of White Plains Av, 66.8x150; Annie C. Owen to Johanna Wertsch, 675 East 241st St, mtg $4,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 849, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100, P. M., July 10; Louise Hoffman to Jacob Drucker, 900 West 113th St, in stallments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,500; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway $9,500

BROADWAY, 2,680-84, n e cor 102d St, 100.11 x100, July 10; Marion S. I. Martin to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; prior mtg $100,000; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. .$60,000

CENTRE ST, 142, e s, 26.4x106.8x26.8x103; Centre St, 144, e s, 26.4x103x26.8x100.4, P. M., July 10; Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. et al. to Coney Island and Brooklyn Terminal Co., 65 Clinton St, Brooklyn, 1 year, 5 p. c.; attorney, C. D. Menealy, 85 Clinton St, Brooklyn $47,000

MADISON AV, 1,544, w s, 75.11 ft e of 105th St, 25x70, July 9; Sol C. Bernstein and another to Rebecca J. Gans, 320 East 79th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. B. Hamburger, 2 Rector St. $3,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 161st St — x 177.2 x 99.11 x 223.5, P. M. July 10; Mang-Houst Realty Corp. to Melvin Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive, due Sept. 1, 1923, 6½ p. c., prior mtg $230,000; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St. .$15,000

WARREN ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of West Broadway, 49.9x99.11x irregular, July 9; Rector, &c., P. E. Church of St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie to Samuel H. Stone, 237 West 74th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $27,500; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway, WEST ST, 46-51, e s, 125x90.1, July 10; Crystal & Son to Herman Woog, 50 West 77th St, installments $1,000 month, 6 p. c., prior mtg $200,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

WILLIAM ST, 155, w s, 97 ft n of Fulton St, 21.6 to Ann St x66x21.10x66, leasehold, July 10; Peter Widin to Boernie Leerburger, 2,146 7th Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Keith & Abbot, 45 Cedar St. .$5,000

5TH ST, 808 East, s s, 24x96, May 21; Federation Feather Co. to Bella Litschitz, 114 Monroe St, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, B. Koenigsberg, 99 Nassau St. .$3,825

40TH ST, 430 West, s s, 25x98.9, P. M. July 1; Agnes Lerche to Otto Bauer, 426 6th St, West New York, N. J., 6 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000; attorney, Herbert Cracauer, 271 Broadway $3,000

56TH ST, 334-336 West, s s, 50x100.5, July 1; 334-336 West 56th Street Corporation to William S. Slater, 2,177 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $80,000; attorneys, Henry, Meyers & M., 277 Broadway $12,000

56TH ST, 342-344 West, s s, 50x100.5, July 1; 334-336 West 56th Street Corporation to William S. Slater, 2,177 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $80,000; attorneys, Henry, Meyers & M., 277 Broadway $12,000

56TH ST, 114 East, s s, 21x100.5, building loan, July 1; Isaac G. Moses and Carleton Simon et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due July 8, 1922, 6 p. c. and 5½ p. c. $25,000

60TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 2d Av, 16.5x100.5, July 10; Tina Kidansky to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $10,000

62D ST, s s, 475 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x 100.5, P. M., July 10; Jos. H. Gilman, and another, to Frank A. J. Becker, 1,770 Grand Concourse and another, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $3,000

68TH ST, 47 West, n s, 24.11x100.5, with all title to strip on e side, .04x100.8, July 11; William L. O'Connell to Rose McKenna at Honesdale, Penn., due July 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $22,000; attorneys, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row $18,000

83D ST, 305 East, n s, 25x98.9, P. M., July 10; Leo Hellwig to Johanna Kremer, Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West, due Jan. 1, 1927; attorneys, Nor

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.—Give us an opportunity to help you build your own home on very liberal terms in the Edgemont estate, the finest suburb in Westchester; only 40 minutes to New York via electric service; macadam roads, brick sidewalks, sewer and water; we are offering lots and plots at pre-war prices. Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp., 1 Madison Av. 2577 Gramercy.

Beautiful new 7-room stucco home, with all modern improvements; open fireplace, sleeping porch, tile bathroom; situated in Chester Park, Pelham; garage; price $8,750. No agents. Worthy of investigation. J. A. Bodnar, 4 Poplar Av., Chester Park, Pelham, N. Y. Phone Pelham 1674-R.

Build this Fall and make first payment on the property in 3 years; choice one or more lots with every city convenience; five minutes' walk to New Haven station, Mount Vernon or Pelham. Particulars from Prunier, 33 Brookside, Mount Vernon.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beechhurst, Long Island, 30 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Address owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1214. S. Tilden Holtzendorff, Whitestone, phone 2361 Flushing.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch; parquet floors; laundry, butler's pantry; garage; steam heat. Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cedarhurst Park, 1009 Far Rockaway.

TWO BELLPORT HOUSES.—Modern house, 3 acres, near water; Old Homestead, modern house, 41 acres, on main road. Horace G Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

TWO CHOICE LOTS AT FOREST HILLS GARDENS; REASONABLE. OWNER, F 330 TIMES.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home; sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 25 minutes N. Y. City; 8c commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

Attractive 5-room stucco semi-bungalow, 2 stories; plot 40x105; neatly kept grounds; steam heat, all improvements; 10 minutes to station, N. J., N. Y. R. R. on 2 railroads; 35 minutes to New York; 2 blocks from trolley; price $4,200. Phone Rutherford 654R. Owner, 340 Wood Ridge Av., Wood Ridge, N. J.

Two-family frame building on Duer Place, Weehawken; in good condition. Apply Charles Fall, 1,400 Washington St. Hoboken.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING PROSPECT PARK.
Beautiful 4-story residence, 9 rooms and bath, 485 14th St., Brooklyn; 100 feet from Prospect Park West. Apply 1,476 Broadway, N. Y. C., Room 903, or at premises on Sundays; settling estate.

Bronx.

BARGAIN.—$2,500 cash purchases apartment house, 884 East 165th St.; 20 large rooms, arranged for 3 families; steam heat and all improvements; subject to mortgage of $10,000. Owner, Robert W. Thompson, 52 Wall St.

Queens.

$7,900 buys beautiful, large, $9,000 suburban house; fine improvements; easy terms. Phone 10081 Bedford. 1,261 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Furnished nine-room brick house, four baths; near station; $175 month. Telephone 6784 Forest Hills.

1 and 2-family houses
in Corona, Elmhurst, Flushing; easy terms. Wise, 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted, modern, unfurnished, private house, parlor floor, basement, yard, 59th-90th St., near park, east or west, for refined, small family. Responsible, D 166 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

New York State.

Floral Park, nearly new shingle house, 5 rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, furnace, garden full of vegetables, in built-up section of nice homes; 2 blocks from trolley, stores, school, and station; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; possession Aug. 1; $3,900. A. H. Goldsmith. Phone 9-J, Floral Park, L. I.

Attractive 16-acre country home, 30 miles from New York; spacious rooms throughout; steam heat, electricity, running water, two bathrooms, large barn, outbuildings, 1,200 peach, 300 apple trees, grapes, berries, &c.; $16,000. Box 144, Monsey, N. Y.

Westchester County.

In the hills near Tarrytown; large house, 14 rooms and 3 bathrooms, completely furnished; 3½ acres, woodlands, well-kept lawns, gardens, abundance of orchard and small fruits; pretty walks, tennis court; ready July 15; rent, including services of gardener, $300 a month. Apply E. T. Ker, Woodstock House, East Irvington Road, nearest railroad station Elmsford, N. Y.

At Larchmont, unusual opportunity; live in your own home; ideal surroundings; all improvements; 35 minutes to Grand Central; 7 rooms and bath; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. Full particulars phone or write J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND.
Best home proposition near New York; refined community; 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; 5 minutes to station; 35 minutes Grand Central; move in Oct. 1; reasonable amount cash; balance monthly payments. Phone or write, J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Hawthorne.—Bungalow or small house, about 1 acre; 25 fruit trees; lawn, shade trees; 75 rose bushes; garden planted and in use; garage; artesian well; 8 minutes station; furnished if desired; immediate possession. Samuel H. Spears.

Ready for immediate occupancy, 8-room house, quarter acre land, hot water heat, fine lawn, fine shade, perfect condition; $11,000. Devine, Hastings-on-Hudson.

To rent, furnished, by year, attractive Colonial house, occupy Aug. 1, 10 rooms, 2 baths, dressing room. Roberts, 25 Hillcrest Av., Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Larchmont's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE, GRAY TOWER, BEERS PLACE, FULLY FURNISHED; LARGE GROUNDS; DOUBLE BALCONIES; TWENTY ROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, MOTOR HOUSE, CHAUFFEURS' ROOMS. HOUSE CAN BE SEEN, 2 TO 5 P. M.
JAMES L. BEERS,
FOOT OF CENTRAL AVENUE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Shore front homes for Summer or all-year; Two houses for sale at old prices; will build new houses if preferred, without delay, reasonable; will sell land for you to build; natural location and surroundings positively unequalled; half hour. Y 11 Times Annex.

Two-family frame house, 16 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heating; plot 100x100; price $12,000. Owner, 819 Greenwood Av., (111th St.,) Richmond Hill, L. I.; no agents.

LONG BEACH.
MY BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR SALE. NEWLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED. GEORGE RECTOR, LONG BEACH.

KEW GARDENS HOUSE.
Wonderful bargain; 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage; large plot; price, $18,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Douglaston.—Hollow tile house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. M. D. Allen. Tel. 806J Bayside.

New Jersey.

NEW
MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT. NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. FINE LAWNS, LARGE YARDS. MAKE RESERVATION AT ONCE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
ASK FOR MR. BLACK.
ROOM 819 GLOBE BLDG.,
300 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

South Orange.—Beautiful suburban home; express commuting; landscaped grounds, 253x165; 10 rooms, 3 baths; Colonial design; 8 rooms, 3 baths; built-in shower; hardwood used throughout; 2-car garage, man's room above; built by present owner 1915; no expense spared to make this a fine home; inspection by appointment; brokers protected. A. E. Allsopp, Inc., sole agents, Kinney Bldg., Newark.

Palisade, N. J.—Three modern frame houses; eight and nine rooms; two baths and lavatory; all appointments; two plots, 50x105; one, 113x101x122; accessible any time day or night without watch or timetable; large corner, with garage, $15,000; corner, $9,500; inside, $9,000. Ludlow, 64 Edgewood Lane. Cliffside 75.

You're positively looking for my beautiful, modern, convenient, desirable suburban homes; bargains; phone, write, come now, by appointment only. Henschel, 80 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones 14813 Hackensack, 3823 Cortlandt, New York.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J., 414 Central Av.—15-room house to rent; modern tennis court, garage. Phone Circle 1810.

Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.
New Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking the water; hot water heat, gas, electricity; garden; garage for 2 cars and man; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Murray Hill 9326.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to lease within commuting distance of New York, house of 7 rooms, all improvements, garage and good grounds, for family of four; first-class references; write fullest particulars as to location, rent, &c. J 315 Times.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate, 14-room house, completely furnished; running spring water; garage; tennis court, &c., with 53 acres of land partly under cultivation, located at Delaware Water Gap, Penn., for 2 months from the noise and traffic; worth investigation; price $8,000; if built today, would cost $25,000; a wonderful bargain. Write for particulars to Long Woods Lumber Company, Bangor, Penn.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Quick sale wanted for 16,000 acres cut-over land bordering on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best farm lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; price $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of our standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want to purchase private house, West Side; will pay all cash for quick sale. E. Welling, 108 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 234.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Business woman will share attractive six-room flat, Forest Hills, another woman, couple, until October; reasonable. B 593 Times Downtown.

Comfortably furnished detached house; month, 6 weeks; moderate rent, two, three persons. 1 Barclay St., Flushing, L. I. Telephone 1683.

For rent, at Babylon, attractive house, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, sleeping porch; garage; $1,500. Telephone 262.

New Jersey.

Leaving July 15 six months' trip, will rent my comfortable eight-room home, furnished, to refined family; detached house; garden, pleasant, convenient location; $75 monthly. Phone Leonia 766W or write E. H. Manning, 275 Leonia Av.

July 15.—Three room, all year, light housekeeping Jersey bungalow; all conveniences; restricted residence district; five minutes to train or trolleys; furniture $300; lease one year. F 326 Times.

Miscellaneous.

Ideally situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 8423 Morningside. Write Apartment 5C, 587 Riverside Drive.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Man and wife want furnished house or bungalow until Oct. 1st., within commuting distance of New York; give full particulars. B 358 Times.

Modern cottage or bungalow, furnished, 5-6 rooms, near water, sea or lake, near New York; small family; July, August, September. Responsible, D 167 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.,
8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG., STORE, BASEMENT AND 5 FLOORS, 75,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

Newark, N. J.—Two lofts, 30x100, 1 and 3 flights up; large plate glass windows; suitable for light manufacturing or retail business; one minute from Newark's busiest corner; immediate possession; rent reasonable. David Weinberg, Union Building, 9 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

FOR RENT—Desk room, Barclay St., for one to four persons; large, light office; switchboard phone service;; rate $15 per month; references required. G 524 Times Downtown.

Store and basement for wholesale hardware and electrical supplies; downtown location preferred or else near Pennsylvania Station. "T. A.," 29 East 38th St., N. Y.

Wanted.—Office space about 500 to 800 square feet between 22d and 34th Streets, Madison Avenue and Broadway. Box Z 614, 1,265 Broadway.

Want light office room about 125 sq. ft., with telephone service; willing to share larger room with other concern. Address W. Lesser, care of Elks' Club, 43d St.

STORE LOCATIONS WANTED,
For exclusive gown shops in New York City; space about 1 to 2 thousand feet.
LA FRANCE SHOPS, 303 5TH AV.

Factory building or loft wanted for light manufacturing; space 15,000 to 20,000 sq. ft. Alfred Kunger, 305 East 60th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33x134; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet 25,000 square feet for storage purposes at 25c a square foot. Apply White-Goodman, 372 Broadway. Stuyvesant 218-219.

Desk room with mailing privileges, telephone, stenographer, 409 Broadway, Suite 8.

Desk room for rent; excellent light. 12 John Street, Room 86.

Brooklyn.

Three story, basement, semi-fireproof building, 18,000 square feet; elevator, heat; suitable for any line of manufacturing or storage; immediate possession. Baffa & Nixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 73.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Manufacturing loft, 2,500 to 3,00 square feet; plenty of light; immediate possession; must be inside district bounded by 31st St.-34th St., Madison Av. and 6th Av. Phone or write, Green Engraving, 3 West 29th. Madison Square 2096.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

318T, 22 EAST.—Delightful three-room apartment, top floor; three exposures; full hotel service. Hampton Apartment Hotel.

80TH, 152 EAST, (Sniffen Court.)—7-room studio apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

88TH, 58 EAST.—Beautiful four-room apartment; kitchenette and private bath; also front basement with bath; just furnished.

43 EAST 50TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, three-room apartments by month or year; meals.

62D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av., New York City.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th.

MADISON AV., 785, (corner of 64th.)—Studio apartment; Aug. 1.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 85-4. Mrs. Evans.

Furnished—West Side.

87TH ST.; 24 WEST.—Studio, 2 rooms, bath, pantry; northern exposure; to Oct. 1; $85.

37TH, 40 WEST.—Nice 2-room suite, private bath, lavatory, in very quiet, clean house; electricity; phone, 25d. Krehl.

39TH ST., 110 WEST.—Three-room apartments, comfortably furnished, to respectable parties; $70 per month.

42D ST., 253 WEST.—Sublet from July 15 to Oct. 1, furnished, three rooms and bath; grand piano and victrola; private phone; kitchenette; $120 per month; references. Apt. 8.

43D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, pantry; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; inducement for Summer. Supt.

54TH ST., at Broadway, hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

55TH ST., 204 WEST.—Will sublease my apartment, 7 rooms and bath, completely furnished, including linen and silver, $125 until Oct. 1. Inquire Hotel Woodward, 55th St .and Broadway. 2000 Circle.

55TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment until Oct. 1; large drawing room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; ninth floor; southern exposure; $200 per month. Tel. Circle 4731.

55TH ST, (cor 7th Av. The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $65 to $135; references required.

55TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive four rooms, grand piano; July to October; $100. Cooper.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—2 rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH ST., 340 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, and three room apartments; by month or year.

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

69TH, 3 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartments; rent $1,200 up.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside unusually cool rooms; immediate possession; $125 monthly until October; modern apartment. Apartment 1203.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton).—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath, $20 weekly; $80 monthly.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3 large rooms with kitchenette; $70 monthly.

76TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; maid service.

89TH, 47 WEST.—Newly and handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, kitchen and bath; private hall; very select house; must be seen to appreciate; every modern improvement; monthly or yearly.

90TH ST., WEST.—Five large, light, airy rooms, well furnished; immediate to Oct. 1. P. S., 57 Times.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Six rooms, completely furnished, silver and linen; reduced rent for Summer; 2 or long lease.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Seven large, attractive, cool rooms, elevator; between 12-4. Hunt.

97TH, 265 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; $100 monthly till October, 1919, $150 monthly till October, 1920; new furniture, elevator. Richards, Riverside 3480.

106TH ST., 315 WEST.—Very large, beautiful one and two room apartments; high-class. Phone Academy 4080.

109TH, 167 WEST, (Capitol, Academy 1611;) Manhattan Av., 215. (Alcazar, Academy 1710.)—2 to 6 rooms completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator, $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

110TH, 210 WEST, (near Broadway.)—12th floor, 7 rooms, 3 baths. Apply Supt.

111TH ST., 52 WEST.—Four outside rooms, complete, until October; light, airy, clean, newly furnished; linen, silver. Apt. 67.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms, modern elevator apartment, until Oct. 1; airy, new, bright. Apt. 20.

113TH, 610 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3-room, bath, and kitchenette; linen and silver; in exclusive building; long lease optional; $85. Morningside 3835, Apt. 93-A.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, modern, attractive, near Morningside Drive. Cathedral 7820.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $70.

179TH, 659 WEST.—Small apt. and all improvements; bachelor preferred. St. Nicholas 8814.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to step during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 9th Av. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle. 156 W. 72d. Col 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENT at best hotel; reasonable. Apply 519 Candler Building.

Handsome five-room apartment, newly furnished, bath and airy, handy to a number of car lines, Riverside bus, and just two blocks from the 96th St. subway station. Telephone 2564 Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Cool, newly furnished six-room apartment to sublet to Sept. 20. Apply Supt.

NEW building, front 5-room apartment, outside; immediate possession; $60 month; one square Dyckman St. subway. Inquire Supt., Apt. 2F, 184 Nagle Av., Washington Heights.

ON BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished apartment within walking distance theatres, shopping district; from two to seven rooms, one or two baths, kitchenette and kitchens; completely equipped, linen, silver, gas, electricity, and maid service included. The Pasadena, Broad ay and 61st St. Phone 4400 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (72d St.)—Six-room apartment, 11th floor, overlooking Hudson; $1,500. Apply Tompkins, Madison Sq. 1670.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Six beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; 3 baths. Noble.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included. $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 96th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 33.—Comfortable five-room sunny apartment, completely furnished; Greenwich Village.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

CORNER apartment, 5 light rooms, completely furnished; 30 minutes from Manhattan; sublet until Sept. 15. Telephone Bedford 4400-M.

Corner apartment, cool, 5-room, bath, till Oct. 1; reasonable. Harrington, 7 Maple Court, Flatbush. Telephone 9511 Flatbush.

Furnished—Queens.

GARDENS APARTMENT, Forest Hills, 2 rooms, bath, Pullman kitchen; furnished, $75 month, Summer rate. Phone 6546 Forest Hills.

Furnished—Long Island.

Jackson Heights, L. I., 6-room apartment in private two-family house, near station, 25 minutes to Times Square; electric light, tennis, golf, access to Rockaway and Long Beach; July 15 to October. Phone Newtown 2766J, or address Y 46 Times Annex.

102D ST., 98, (Elmhurst, L. I.)—Modern 5-room and bath apartment; $50.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Boardwalk apartment, seven rooms, large, airy, attractively furnished Summer season or longer. Apply 126 South Mississippi, Atlantic City.

Three large, airy rooms, with porch, for light housekeeping; terms reasonable. Phone Montclair 2484M.

Unfurnished—East Side.

107TH ST., 103 EAST.—7 rooms, steam, hot water, telephone. Stuyvesant 6190.

51 EAST 57TH ST.—6 rooms, electric light, all improvements, $65 and $75.

57TH, 56 EAST.—Highest type apartment, 6-7 rooms, $1,400-$1,700; six rooms suitable for doctor; Oct. 1.

69TH, 22 EAST.—2-4-room elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS, CHOICE LOCATIONS.
Stuart S. Woolley, Inc., 565 5th Av. Plaza 2874.

A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $50 a month from now till October, $60 thereafter; new, modern; maid service included; 469 4th Av., between 31st and 32d Sts. Apply Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

945 PARK AVENUE.—5 rooms, all improvements, $55.

932 PARK AVENUE.—5 rooms all improvements, $50.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—Bachelor apartments 2 and 3 rooms; maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Very modern small, two-room, bath apartment; every convenience; $85 month. Phone Circle 5202. 10 to 12 A. M. or 5 to 6 P. M.

70TH ST., 63 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms and bath, kitchenette; $80 and $90.

96TH, 46 WEST.—8 outside rooms, 2 baths; continued lease; exclusive block. Schuyler 10063.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—7 large rooms, front apartment; immediate possession; $125 per month.

136TH ST., (corner St. Nicholas.)—Elevator, 4-5 rooms, beautifully arranged; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Most beautiful 4 rooms; light housekeeping; overlooking Hudson; immediate possession; $166.67 per month.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first instance by mail only; nominal commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Seven rooms and two baths, $85; ground floor in elevator house; 136 Prospect Park West, between 8th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8477.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

CLAY AV., 1,516, (169th.)—Nine rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches, latest modern improvements; moderate rent. Telephone Melrose 8222.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 3,156.—7-room apartment in 2-family house; modern improvements; $60 monthly.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires apartment for Summer. Reply Room 1,288, Waldorf-Astoria; state particulars.

Two rooms and kitchenette, below 110th St.; permanent; West Side preferred. Phone 3512 Madison Square.

Two rooms with bath wanted by young business man; give full description. F 297 Times.

Unfurnished.

Refined young couple desire apartment 4 rooms and bath in desirable locality; $40-$50; would purchase furniture; possession Oct. 1; references. R 790 Times Downtown.

Four or five rooms, front, $50 to $60, in desirable neighborhood; possession now or Oct. 1. J 853 Times.

Wanted from Oct. 1, 5-room apartment, below 23d St. Rose, 583 Riverside Drive. Tel. Morningside 2022.

Wanted—4 rooms and bath and real kitchen, near 57th and Madison, not over $1,000. Tel. Chelsea 6174.

Unfurnished apartment wanted by responsible party, 8 or 9 rooms. S 124 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

22D, 152 EAST.—Room in modern elevator apartment, in private family. Apt. 15.

50TH, 45 EAST.—Large airy rooms; attractively furnished. Madison Square 4976.

54TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, electricity; $6; gentleman.

56TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room, first floor, private house; electricity, bath; gentleman.

59TH ST., 114 EAST—Rooms, private bath; centre Murray Hill section.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Desirable furnished room; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 61 EAST.—Beautiful, large room, handsomely furnished; bath, toilet, dressing room, closets.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, private, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

90TH, 64 EAST.—Attractive single room, business woman; kitchen privileges; elevator. Coughlin.

93D, 31 EAST.—Large front room; private house; select neighborhood.

LEXINGTON AV., 701, (61st-62d.)—Large room with bath in private house.

MADISON AV., (88th St.)—Comfortable room, running water, private bath; gentleman; private family; references. Call Saturday, Monday. Lenox 915.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER (electrical contracting,) understanding double entry thoroughly; state age, experience and salary expected. S 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; reply, giving full details, experience, &c.; must be around 30. G 483 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced. Apply Saturday morning, T. C. Herman, 267 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Accurate, experienced; permanent position. J. Ellshewits Co., 48 West 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; give full particulars. Y 105 Times Annex.

CASHIERS,

with experience in hotel front office. Write, stating experience, references, education, Box M, 1619 St. James Building.

CASHIER, experienced, who understands cash register and has a knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience, pay expected. K 172 Times.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 18 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start, if you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 661 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced. Call or write Cushman Sons, employment office, corner Lawrence and 127th St., near Amsterdam Av.

CUTTER on ladies' hand made underwear; must be experienced; permanent place, highest wages. J. S. Homsey, 80 Washington St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, capable, experienced lady; permanent; salary $30. Call 5 to 6, Educators' Association, 303 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced. Call at 115 Duane St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS experienced only need apply, for large concern in export department; excellent opportunity for first-class operators; highest pay for those qualifying. T. B. 742 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATORS, for substituting. Call at 115 Duane St.

FILE CLEERKS, experienced, with downtown banking institution; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. Address R. A., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

FILING CLERK.—Large export-import firm (Christian house) wants experienced filing clerk having taken special course; apply in person. Room 2001, 50 East 42d St.

FILE CLERK wanted, competent, willing to work; to receive attention state salary expected. B 546 Times Downtown.

FITTER.—For 5th Av. fur establishment; French, with Paris experience, preferred; write, stating qualifications, age, salary desired; permanent position. J 298 Times.

FORELADY.

An experienced forelady who is able to take charge of ladies' small silk underwear factory; best opportunity. Address (mail only) S. M., 133 East 17th.

GIRLS.

WOMEN.

We need additional permanent workers as listed below; applicants must be over 16 years of age; vacation workers not accepted.

ORDER PICKERS

to assemble for shipment orders received by mail in our various wearing apparel departments.

PACKERS;

general wrapping and packing work in our merchandise departments; we will teach you how.

UTILITY WORKERS

to start in sorting orders in our shipping room; advancement rapid.

EXAMINERS

on new ready-to-wear merchandise; pleasant work.

EXPERIENCE

not needed, as we will train beginners.

PAY

$10 to start.

Call at once.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

25 Washington St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAIRDRESSERS, experienced, at marcel waving; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist who can do facial massaging. Shonnard, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HAIRDRESSER, Marcel waver; must be experienced. Miss Fanny, 417 5th Av., Room 1623.

KITCHEN AND LUNCHROOM WORK.

The New York Telephone Company has openings for several women, 35 or under, for general work in the employes' lunchrooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LIBRARIANS wanted; several vacancies; salary based on experience. Apply in person to Bryson Library, Teachers College, 525 West 120th St.

MAID wanted for upstairs work and laundry for small country house; best references required; good salary. Write P. O. Box 887, Port Washington; phone 12-M Port Washington.

MAIL ORDER

clerk for position in supervision clerical work of several young ladies; must have had experience in mail order house or mail order department of department store. Room 707, 116 West 32d St. Call Saturday before 5 P. M.

MANICURES wanted who are skilled, rapid operators, with at least 3 years' experience. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

MANAGER.—Experienced woman in a dyeing and cleaning shop; neat, good penman, and one accustomed to high-class trade. Phone Murray Hill 5771.

MATRON wanted for Jewish institution in the Catskill Mountains to take care of kitchen, help linens, &c.; state previous experience. Apply in writing only, Sanatorium Committee, Workman's Circle, 175 East Broadway, New York City.

MILLINERS,

MAKERS, COPYISTS, IMPROVERS;

yearly positions; large daylight workroom.

HYLAND BROS., 6 WEST 57TH.

MODELS.

Large dress house has immediate positions for several size 16 models; permanent position to experienced and attractive young women.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,

150 MADISON AV.

MODELS.

SIZES 16 AND 36, FOR COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. SIEGEL & BARNETT, 1,239 B'WAY.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

Attractive young ladies. High-class Dresses. 5-DAY WEEK.

M. & M. RENTNER, 2 West 33d St.

MODELS.

Several stylish young ladies for suits, size 16; long season; best salaries. Apply all week.

R. A. DAY SUIT CO., 1115 Broadway.

MODELS

SIZE 16 DRESS MODELS. SIEGEL, LEVY CO., 25 WEST 38TH ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS

STEADY POSITIONS OFFERED. SIZE 16.

For High-Class Dress House. SALARY $35 PER WEEK. GRAUER & CO., 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS,

good appearing, for millinery showroom.

HYLAND BROS., 6 WEST 57TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED, TALL AND GOOD LOOKING, FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

ROTH COSTUME, INC., 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODEL, PERFECT 42½; MUST HAVE SHOWROOM EXPERIENCE; STEADY POSITION; SALARY NO OBJECT. GARFINKEL & ROSENBLATT, 22 WEST 32D ST.

MODEL FOR MISSES' SUIT HOUSE, WELL DRESSED YOUNG LADY; MUST BE PERFECT SIZE 16; STEADY POSITION. BIG "G" CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 32 WEST 20TH.

MODELS.

YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16.

Large dress house; salary no object. LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

MODEL, SIZE 16. DRESS MODELS. MAJESTIC COSTUME CO., 45 WEST 27TH ST.

MODELS. PERFECT 16. Steady Position. I. RAND & SON., 37 West 28th.

MODELS, SIZE 18, smart looking, for dresses; steady position. BARNETT, 8 West 32D ST.

MODELS for cloak showroom; coats only; bust 36. Apply Monday. Holsten Young & Co., 34 West 27th St., city.

MODELS.—Suit models; size 16. 31 West 31st St., 4th floor.

NURSE wanted, competent, to take charge of two children, boy 4½ and nursing infant; good salary; reference required. Apply Riegel Silk Co., 289 4th Av., Phone 1851 Far Rockaway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of switchboard; closed Saturday; apply by letter, stating salary and experience. Address Mr. A. Goldberg, Meyer Goldberg & Son, 134 West 26th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted for furniture house. See Mr. Schiff, care Bauman & Co., 3d Av.-152d St.

OPERATORS on dictaphone for large grocery concern; good chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected. W. R. R., Station R., Box 25.

OVER $900.00

THE FIRST YEAR

Is the amount paid to

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$12.00 PER WEEK

is paid while learning.

Apply week days.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,

MANHATTAN,

58 West Houston St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BRONX

453 East Tremont Av., 12 M. to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN

81 Willoughby St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

1336 Broadway, 12 M. to 9 P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHY. — Several first-class retouchers; also several proof retouchers; steady work. Underwood & Underwood, 417 5th Av.

SALESLADY.—Novelties, $30 week, salary, commission, short hours, permanent. Deluxe, 1482 Broadway.

SALESLADY for pastry counter; $16 a week and board, with advancement. 213 6th Av.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of English unnecessary; good, steady position; state experience and salary wanted. Spanish, R 788 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A desirable position, with excellent future, is open for young woman of refinement; one who is familiar with switchboard; moderate initial salary; please state references and salary expected. P. O. Box 346, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take English and French dictation, and do secretarial work; most of the work will be in English; must be dependable, willing and refined. Write, stating age, salary, experience. Revillon Frères, 26 West 35th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Class "A" stenographer and typist wanted; must be well educated; a real position this, and permanent; office only a stone's throw from 42d and 6th Av.; answer in own handwriting, and state salary. F 315 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Young woman in office of large industrial concern; knowledge of clerical work and office routine preferred; state age, experience, education and salary expected. A 821 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two permanent, one temporary two months; also temp. typist wanted by large downtown fire insurance company, with advantages of short hours, rest room, lunch room; write, stating experience and salary. R 770 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by cotton goods house; one familiar with Remington-Wahl billing machine and dictaphone; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday year around; reply giving age, experience, and salary expected. G 551 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for general commercial dictation; education, experience, and ability essential; to applicant qualifying a future is assured with adequate salary. Apply office, 1330 Wythe Av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, with downtown banking institution; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. Address O. C., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—A competent girl to act as private secretary, must also be able to speak and write French; permanent position; good opportunity. Call at Parfumerie Marceau, Inc., 57 New Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Agreeable position open to young lady with ability; must be accurate, of neat appearance, and be able to furnish references; Christian firm; salary to start, $80 monthly. G 548 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. — Capable and reliable good position to steady worker. Apply Republic Auto Parts Co., 10th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City, first stop from Grand Central subway station.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, competent, for immediate office for two weeks ending Aug. 2. Apply with full particulars to C. H., Post Office Box 642, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, a young lady, bright, neat, and ambitious, by large growing manufacturer; brilliant future and advancement to party; state experience and salary, desired. J 322 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, to work in large permanent position; good chance for advancement. Call at Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced; good position; call Saturday morning. Schoonmaker Company, 86 Walker St.; $15-$18.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, neat; Christian firm; permanent position, with export concern; give references, salary required and experience. Y 75 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of clerical work; salary according to ability. Apply Phenix Tube Co., 182 North 11th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist for purchasing department; American; knowledge of order follow-up system; salary $20 week. Holbrook Co., 166 West End Ave., at 67th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone Operator. —Must be thoroughly competent; give reference, experience, and salary desired; permanent position. G 516 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with working knowledge bookkeeping; new Christian concern; excellent opportunity advancement, pleasant working conditions. 395 Broadway, Room 707.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; in the office of Home Title Insurance Company. Apply, J. L. Finck, 383 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator wanted, with export house. Call Magnet Trading Corporation, 22 Thomas St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced; salary $18. Apply Monday morning before 10 A. M., Room 1,510, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; state qualifications, references, and salary desired. G 559 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, DOWNTOWN BANKING HOUSE. P 638 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, only those with experience need apply. Truly Warner, 317 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; export business; none but first-class need apply. Coff Sarrod Co., Room 1,715, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERIENCED. APPLY GEORGE P. IDE & CO., 156 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two, experienced; salary $18 start, closed Saturdays. S. Silverstein & Sons, 3 Washington Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law stenographer; Christian firm; salary $25. P 603 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER that can speak English and Spanish. B 604 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—$6. Apply Room 54, Saturday morn., 1 Madison Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR to work in large hotel; evening work exclusively; hours 5 to 12 midnight; one with central office experience preferred. Salary to start $12; excellent chance for advancement; state reasons for desiring these hours. Address R 709 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced. Julius Grossman, Inc., 372 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted; steady position. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway, at 66th St.

TYPISTS, experienced, with downtown banking institution; state, age, education, experience, and salary desired. Address P. S., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST.—Accurate and speedy, wanted by large steamship company; some knowledge of bookeeping; state age, nationality and religion; salary $20. O. W., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station.

TYPIST, standard machine; one experienced on invoicing; permanent position; good salary and hours; pleasant working surroundings; Christian firm. 2d floor, 106 Lafayette St.

TYPIST AND GENERAL OFFICE CLERK, customs broker's office; address own handwriting; state salary expected. G 544 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in purchasing department; preferably with knowledge of patent medicines. Call Lehn & Fink, Inc., 120 William.

TYPIST, beginner considered; permanent position; state salary and reference. A 824 Times Annex.

WAITRESSES, experienced, for high-class country resort on Lake Geoge; good pay. M. Lowe, American Hat, 618 Broadway.

WOMEN wanted to help in the dining room of the floating hospital. Apply St. John's Guild, 103 Park Av.

YOUNG GIRL for clerical work in engineer's office of large first-class Broadway hotel; first-class references required. H H 198 Times.

YOUNG GIRL in export office. Call between 10 and 12, Room 712, 150 Nassau St.

YOUNG LADY, quick and capable, to assist in dental office near West 70th St.; must be refined and of pleasing personality; dexterous and understand typewriting; experience not essential; congenial, bright environment and advancement to right party; state age, religion, experience and salary desired. J 330 Times.

YOUNG LADIES as sales girls in parts department of machinery concern; must write neat hand and be correct at figures; no experience necessary; $10 to start. P 617 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work in office of large manufacturing concern. Apply S. M. Bixby & Co., Inc., 46th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY.—One with ability to direct and take charge of packing department; clean, light work; salary $15. K. N. 246 Times.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER with general office experience in filing and assisting bookkeeper; salary $15 to start. P 691 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 25 to 35, general office work; state care of stock, experience. Call Room 1104, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMEN,

17 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE.

TO BECOME

LONG DISTANCE

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; $12 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING. PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH SICK BENEFITS, PENSIONS, ETC. APPLY IN PERSON BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M., OR BY LETTER TO

MRS. WADSWORTH, ROOM 530, 24 LISPENARD ST., NEAR CANAL STREET AND BROADWAY.

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Motion picture laboratory needs young woman, experience unnecessary; $12 weekly while learning; congenial surroundings. Apply Craftsman Film Laboratories, 251 West 19th.

Instruction.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Women who can talk forcibly are always in demand in business. Hear Harvey M. Kelley, A. M., discuss "Public Speaking as Related to Business," at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 6 o'clock. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Talking to Others," and for details of Wednesday evening 6 o'clock class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

TWENTY-FIVE (25) YOUNG LADIES!!! SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES!! STENOGRAPHIC ABILITY! $18, $20, $22, $25, $30. BEGINNERS—$12, $15. 10 EXPERIENCED TYPISTS—$20, $22. RUSH! PERMANENT! THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, Chamber of Commerce Building, 32 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Hours 9 to 5.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Active young man, with auditing experience, for large industrial concern; must possess initiative, tact, and a capacity for investigations; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. A 810 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors; thoroughly capable men wanted for staff of prominent firm of accountants; good salaries, permanent position; excellent prospects of development; must have professional experience; give full particulars. B 616 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade papers, for city directory or specialty advertising of any kind which has brought him into contact with business houses in standard lines, will find attractive opening; commission and drawing account; call 10-11:30 and 2:30-4 only. R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 125 Church St.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, first-class, wanted at once; permanent position, good salary and working conditions; men competent to complete working drawings from sketches. Apply C. Howard Crane, 2325 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

ASSORTER, experienced, on cloaks and suits. Hirsh & Bros., 153 West 27th.

AUTO MECHANIC or helper, experienced on pleasure and commercial cars. Call 559 West 26th St.

BEDMAKERS AND ASSEMBLERS wanted; experienced on brass bedsteads; middle-aged men preferred. Call 184 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BLACKSMITHS and blacksmith finishers to work at Bridgeport factory; steady work; good pay; first-class men. Apply between 10-12, Metropolitan Body Co., 246 West 65th.

BLOCK PRINTER on handkerchiefs, experienced, for large handkerchief concern; must thoroughly understand business from bottom up. P 825 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 18-19 years old; good penman and figurer; start $800 year, and advancement for qualifications; exceptional personal references required; old-established importing house. White Goods, F 342 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man wanted, competent to fill the position of bookkeeper in a bank; salary $900 to $1,000 per annum; state religion and experience; best of references required. B 575 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, by a Long Island City corporation; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address "Bookkeeper," Box 48, Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, (electrical contracting,) understanding double entry thoroughly; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED. — ONE WITH PIANO FACTORY EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GIVE EVERY DETAIL AND PHONE NUMBER. P 860 TIMES.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy as general office assistant in large wholesale dry goods commission house; state age, education, religion, and salary expected. G 497 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) in office of old-established importing house; good penman and references; start at $300 year, advance soon as qualified. Dry Goods, F 341 Times.

BOYS WANTED

FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 825 East 141st St.

BOY, Christian export and import house, between 14 and 16 years of age; excellent opportunity for future. Call Room 2739, 17 Battery Place.

BOY.—Cabin boy on private yacht; must be willing worker; wages $30 per month and board. Apply between 10:30 and 11:30, first floor, 269 West 42d St.

BOY OVER 16 TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMELF USEFUL; $10 TO START. FAUGET & GRINNELL, 8 WEST 36TH.

BOY, INTELLIGENT, 15 OR OVER, AS GENERAL OFFICE BOY IN HIGH-GRADE OFFICE; NEAT APPEARANCE. APPLY 1,501 FLATIRON BLDG.

BOY.—A clean-cut high-class boy under 18 to learn advertising; $8 a week to start. Call 10 A. M., Room 213, 44 Broad St.

BOY.—Strong boy wanted in shipping department cloak and suit house. Apply A. Cohen, 24 West 27th.

DESIGNERS WANTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE; CONCRETE AND STEEL DESIGNERS, STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN. G 513 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER, good, for ladies' coats and suits. Rosenberg & Bro., 49 Division St.

DRAFTSMAN familiar with factory construction; also have a little experience in transmission and piping; state salary desired, experience, and when available. F 328 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, first-class, with experience in heavy machine design, mining, crushing, and cement machinery. Apply Room 1718, 120 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced, for auto factory; write or wire, stating experience and salary required. Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.

DRAFTSMAN for drafting of general office work in engineering office of chemical works; location Brooklyn; state experience and salary. R 732 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.

first-class. Apply Employment Department Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

DRESS JOBBER.—New concern wants man that can handle contractors, buy materials, and produce snappy styles. Call personally. M. Saul, Room 1003, 2 West 33d St.

DROP FORGERS Wanted.—For board drop hammer; apply in person or by letter to Endicott Forging and Mfg. Co., Endicott, N. Y.

EMBOSSER.—MAKE READY AND FEED UPRIGHT MACHINE. 57 EAST 9TH ST.

ENGINEER, experienced, licensed, for 150-room hotel; give references. G 549 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—Experienced man who can take off quantities accurately, with some knowledge of drafting and use of surveying instruments. Reply, stating age, previous experience, and salary expected, J 288 Times.

EXPORT-IMPORT CORRESPONDENT, thorough knowledge Spanish, to assume charge of Latin-American department for new corporation when capabilities are proven; moderate salary to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. F 371 Times.

GENERAL FOREMAN for tool and machine shop, about 40 men; state full particulars, also salary expected. T. V., 343 Times.

HAND CARVERS for out-of-town furniture factory; good pay; bonus and free insurance. Inquire S. Karpen & Bros., 111 West 37th St.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES; STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

LABORERS wanted at Fort Hamilton, 99th St., South Brooklyn.

MEN WANTED.

MACHINISTS.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN.

DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.

HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN.

LATHE HANDS.

MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.

POWER PRESS SET-UP MEN.

BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,

167TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N.J.

MEN OF ABILITY.

Salesmen for sale of investment securities; exceptional opportunity is offered for men who have selling ability, combined with ambition, tact, and aggression; permanent position and ample compensation commission for the conscientious and thorough man. H. B. Dewstow & Co., Fourth Floor, 509 5th Av.

MEN WANTED; ALL-AROUND AUTOMOBILE MACHINISTS AND REPAIR MEN; ONLY MEN OF BEST CALIBRE APPLY; REPAIR MEN TO APPLY MUST HAVE A GOOD PACKARD AND CADILLAC EXPERIENCE. SUARTULLO, 110 WEST END AV.

OFFICE BOY by New York office of prominent New England manufacturing concern; good opportunity for the right boy; state age, experience, salary, and nationality of parents. B 572 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted between 16 and 18. Call Smith & Nessle Co., 80 Hudson St., Saturday morning, 9 o'clock.

ORDER CLERK, young man as assistant; must be experienced in stationery and printing business. H. K. Brewer & Co., Inc., 58 Liberty St.,

PACKER.—YOUNG MAN,

with at least 2 years' experience in packing glassware, hardware or electrical apparatus. Call between 10-11 A. M. Saturday; ask for Mr. Brill, Employment Office.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

PHOTOGRAPHER, OPERATOR, FIRST CLASS; MUST BE AI MAN AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON THE FINEST HOME PORTRAIT WORK; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, 417 5TH AV.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Several first-class retouchers, also several proof retouchers; steady work. Underwood & Underwood, 417 Fifth Av.

PLUMBER'S HELPER. Geo. E. Gibson, 103 Park Av.,

POLISHER and repairer of furniture; good wages; steady work; good man. Timmins Storage, 257-267 West 117th St.

SALES EXECUTIVE

wanted for progressive manufacturing company of engineering specialties; must be a thorough organizer of salesmen and agents and possess highest references; give full particulars of age, references, business experience, and expectations. Address Y 68 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—First-class, wide-awake, energetic salesman for Eastern New York State by large glass and paint jobbing concern up State; state age, give references, state salary expected; only those who have had experience in the selling of glass for building purposes need respond; excellent opening for right kind of man willing to work. Address Capable, Y 33 Times.

SALESMEN to sell one of the best known motor trucks on the market ranging from 1 to 6 ton capacity; experience preferred but not essential; must be conscientious and willing to plug hard; drawing account and commission; only men with a record need apply. Y 83 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—WE OFFER AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SALESMEN WHO COMMAND DRY CELL FLASHLIGHT AND BATTERY BUSINESS; STATE TERRITORY COVERED, TERMS WANTED. BOX 500, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESMAN.—Young man, between 25 and 30, to travel for first-class magazine; promoting circulation among newsdealers; salary. Apply to J. F. De Mar, 17 West 31st St., between 11-12, Monday.

SALESMAN, experienced, men's hats and caps; a wonderful opportunity for a man of selling ability; state experience and references; salary or commission. G 547 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted, not under 16 years of age, in office of large corporation; salary $10. B 607 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office work. Call Lehn & Fink, Inc., 120 William St.

BOY wanted for errands and mailing; state full particulars. G 556 Times Downtown.

BUSHELMEN, experienced, good pay, steady position. Inquire Superintendent, Marshall & Ball, 807 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CALL CLERK, WHOLESALE LACE HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. B 374 TIMES.

CARPENTERS wanted at Fort Hamilton, 99th St., South Brooklyn.

CHEMIST wanted, experienced in analysing non-ferrous metals; state experience, salary desired, and full particulars. Y 77 Times Annex.

CIGAR BOX MAKER, experienced, for position in California. Write for interview, Pacific Lumber Co., 103 Park Av.

CLERKS.—A large downtown banking institution desires experienced transit clerks, (male and female,) with knowledge of typewriter; reply, stating age, education, experience and salary desired. Address "S. B.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

CLERK.—Steady position with advancement for earnest worker; hours 5:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., 6 days a week, including Sunday; literacy at first essential; state full particulars and salary desired. A 825 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—Temporary night work, 40 cents per hour. Apply today, between 8 and 11 A. M., Knights of Columbus Employment Service, Longacre Hut, Broadway, 46th St.

CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER with general experience in railroad or steamship accounting; state age, qualifications and salary desired. J 362 Times.

CLERKS, P. and S.—Stock jedger P. and S clerks wanted immediately; good salary and opportunity. Call at once with credentials, 1509 Singer Bldg.

COUPLE as butler and cook in country; no laundress; must have good references; call between 10 and 12 A. M. C. L. Goodlove, 205 West 72d St.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. X 460 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted by cotton goods house; one familiar with Remington-Wahl billing machine and dictaphone; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday year around; reply giving age, experience, and salary expected. G 550 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell linseed oil and turpentine substitutes as a side line on commission basis; state references and experience in selling such products. Y 85 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell new beverage to store trade; salary and commission; chance to make $40 to $50 per week. Apply Room No. 1, 21 East 14th St., Monday morning, 8:30.

SALESMEN, high-class, to sell stock of producing oil company; 20 per cent. commission; no advances; full co-operation. J 328 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, high-class, to sell oil stock of established concern; commission. Call 220 6th Av., Room 407.

SALESMEN, stock; high-grade proposition; readily sold; commission. Phone Greeley 4462, interview.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK.

Strictly high-grade shipping and stock clerk wanted by large rubber corporation; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. F 306 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man, who is capable of handling men, good opportunity with a steel corporation; duties will consist of shipping and clerical work; state age, experience and salary expected. G 553 Times Downtown.

SHIP CARPENTERS and joiners wanted, on repair work. Donald Ship Yards, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

SHIPPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, over 16, wide-awake, willing; $15 to start, chance to advance. Apply 636 Broadway, 11th floor.

SHIPPING CLERK.

Young man, not afraid of work, who has had two years' experience in shipping department of wholesale concern. Room 708, 116 West 32d St. Call Saturday before 5 P. M.

SHIPPING CLERK for cloak house; state salary. S 125 Times.

SOLICITOR.—High-class solicitor capable of approaching important manufacturers in New York and vicinity, on proposition of making exhibit at exposition shortly to be held in one of the large central cities; salary and commission basis; give brief statement of past record and also references. Address R. L. Burch, Nashville, Tenn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position for young man of highest type, well educated, experienced, and accurate; in answering, give particulars regarding age, nationality, education, positions held, salary received, &c. G 546 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by cotton goods house; one familiar with Remington-Wahl billing machine and dictaphone; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday year around; reply, giving age, experience, and salary expected. G 550 Times Downtown.

STOCK BOY.—Experienced young man with knowledge of laces, embroideries, silk and cotton goods, to act as assistant in stock room; splendid opportunity; call at once. Model Brassiere Co., 782 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMAN, to sell stock in producing oil company; liberal commission; no advances. Apply Monday, Room 412, 47 Wgst 34th St.

STOCK SALESMEN, experienced, to sell over phone; excellent opportunity for producers; salary and commission. J 868 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young man to operate small switchboard before office hours. Y 60 Times Annex.

TIRE SALESMAN WANTED, ACQUAINTED WITH NEW YORK TRADE. WOULD MAKE ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION TO A HIGH-GRADE MAN WITH FOLLOWING; SALARY AND COMMISSION; ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. J 360 TIMES.

VALET wanted; tall, strong masseur. B 359 Times.

WANTED

A man to work on JELLY WORK, CARAMEL PASTE, CRYSTALLIZED WORK. Position out of town. Apply X 473 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; neat penman, good at figures; must have business experience; excellent opportunity for right man with old-established firm; write, giving full particulars, references, salary expected, &c. G 541 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in billing department of a contractor's office; must have knowledge of steamfitters' supplies; give age, reference, experience, and salary expected. G 514 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant to shop foreman in repair department of light machinery concern; must write neat hand; no previous experience; $14 to start; chance for advancement. P 616 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; good opportunity; large steel manufacturing concern, Christian firm; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 542 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16-19, desired by banking office for general office work; knowledge of filing and stenography preferred; give full details. R 761 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with billing, wholesale plumbing supply jobbers; state salary. G 543 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Men who can talk forcibly are always in demand in business; hear Harvey M. Kelley, A. M., discuss "Public Speaking as Related to Business," at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 6 o'clock; write or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for booklet, "Talking to Others," and for details of Wednesday evening 6 o'clock class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MAKE MORE MONEY

by working at the right job. A character analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve your greatest success and happiness. Don't waste your time in a position to which you are not suited. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet "K." Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demands for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1848,) Broadway at 72d St.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SPANISH young man desires to exchange Spanish for English lessons. B 811 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)

C. P. HASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Genl. Mgr.

THE FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

URGENT.

BOOKKEEPER: Film Co.; fine opportunity; $30.
BOOKKEEPER: Export house; $30.
STENOGRAPHER: Export house; $30.
CABLE CLERK: Export house; $30.

Besides the above we have 150 positions in similar work and all clerical lines for men to start work Monday.

CALL BEFORE 1 P. M.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 Touring, 2d series.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASSENGER.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1918 TOURING. Like new.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER. Like new.
STUTZ 1918 6-PASSENGER. Like new.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 SPECIAL. Victoria top.
STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1582.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC., 1,778 BROADWAY, (57th St.) TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417. THE ONLY "MONEY-BACK" CONCERN ON BROADWAY. YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

1917-16 MERCER Touring and Roadster.
1917 2-25 PACKARD 7-Pass.
1917-16 STUTZ 4 and 6 Passenger.
1918 COLE Aero "8"; wire wheels.
1917 CADILLAC Limousine.
1918-17 FRANKLIN 5-Passenger Touring.
1919-18-17 HUDSON Town.
1918 HUDSON Sport, 4-Passenger.
1917 HUDSON Twin Car.
1918 HUDSON Cabriolet; khaki top.
1918 LIBERTY Sedan.
1917 MARMON 7-Passenger Touring.
1918 DODGE Sedan; almost new.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

AUTOMO

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Tefft, Col. W. H., to Camp Bragg.
Kremers, Lt. Col. E. D., and Hughes, Maj. C. W., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.
Hunt, Lt. Col. R. H., and Gill, Capt. C. R., to Hoboken, N. J.
Lucid, Maj. M. M., to Hosp. No. 4, at Ft. Porter.
Pierce, Maj. A. H., to Presidio at San Francisco.
Offutt, Maj. H. D., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Franklin, Maj. G. C. H., to Inst. at Hosp. No. 16, in New Haven.
Panitch, Capt. W., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills, N. Y.
Parnell, Capt. H. E., and Spellman, 1st Lt. M. H., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks.
Cash, Capt. W. A. V., and Hopkins, 1st Lt. P. W., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Webb, Capt. R. A., to Camp Taylor.
France, Capt. J. J., and Steenberg, Capt. H. S., to Med. Research Laboratory at Mineola, N. Y.
Kinnamen, Capt. C. H., to Newport News.
Alexander, Capt. C. B., hon. discharged.
Simpson, Capt. J. A., to Camp Travis.
Brown, Capt. S. E., to Kelly Field.
Buckner, Capt. C. T. C., to Aviation Repair Depot at Montgomery, Ala.
Ketterer, Capt. C. H., to Ellington Field.
Myers, Capt. D. A., to Post Field.
Black, 1st Lt. W. A., to Pope Field.
Bourke, 1st Lt. J. F., to Souther Field.
De Rosier, 1st Lt. J. L., to March Field.
Yeakel, 1st Lt. E. L., and Summers, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Sherman.
Spiers, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Lee.
Moore, 1st Lt. L. O. W., to Base Hosp. at Admiral, Md.
Grauten, 1st Lt. V. J., to Camp Dix.
O'Neil, 1st Lt. J. P., to Chicago, for discharge.
Harrison, 1st Lt. C. H., and Moffett, 1st Lt. D. B., promoted to be Capts.

Coast Artillery.

Peacock, Maj. D. W., to Camps Lee and Gordon.
Cottrell, Capt. J. F., to treatment at Hosp. No. 31, at Carlisle, Penn.
Callicutt, 1st Lt. E. C., to San Francisco for transp. to Philippine Islands.

Motor Transport Corps.

Hawes, Col. G. P., Jr., to Camp Holabird, as Commandant M. T. C. Training School.
Hicks, 1st Lt. G. H., to Charleston, S. C.
MacKeith, 1st Lt. H., to N. Y. C.

Ordnance Department.

Garrison, Lt. Col E., to office of director of sales.
Miller, Maj. C. M., and Rice, Maj. H. L., promoted to be Lt. Cols.
Johnson, Capt. J. J., promoted to be a Major.
Sheridan, Maj. H. H. K., to N. Y. City.
Marlow, Capt. F S, to Washington.
Houck, Capt. E. E., to treatment at Hosp. No. 5, in N. Y. C.
Ingall, Capt. J., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Kimball, Capt. R. J., promoted to be a Maj.
Dickson, 1st Lt. R. H., promoted to be a Capt.

Cavalry.

Harper, Col. R. B., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Harper, Col. R. B., hon. discharged, as Col. only.
King, Lt. Col. J. C., detailed as prof. of mil. science at Dubuque College, Iowa.
Rethorst, Lt. Col. O. M., to Chicago.
Sliney, Maj. G. W., detailed as member of Gen. Staff Corps.
Green, Capt. G. K., to Camp Jackson.
Mesherry, Capt. L., and Seabury, 1st Lt. A. H., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., with 11th.

Quartermaster Corps.

Vanduyne, Col. F. W., to N. Y. City.
Burt, Lt. Col. C. G., to Boston.
Castleman, Lt. Col. J. P., to Chicago.
Scott, Lt. Col W. J., to Washington.
Lathbury, Lt. Col. E. B., promoted to be a Col.
Maul, Maj. T. R., to Phila.
Perry, Maj. C. A., to Camp Mills for discharge.
Hostetter, Capt. H. S., promoted to be a Major.
Ruppel, Capt. R. L., Chrystie, Capt. J. N., Fifield, Capt. J. S., and Fish, 1st Lt. H. A., to Wash.

Infantry.

Bubb, Lt. Col. J. P., hon. discharged as Lt. Col. only.
Goodwin, Lt. Col. W., Jr., to Philadelphia as asst. dist. mil. insp. of R.O.T.C.
James, Maj. H. W., to Camp Meade with 17th Inf.
Wilson, Maj. A., to Phila.
Reid, Capt. J. C., to Camp Meade as supply off. of 806th Pioneer Inf.
Day, Capt. R. S., to Chicago.
Wilson, Capt. E., to Camp Travis for discharge.
Anderson, Capt. A. C., to Camp Lee with 62d.
Meiners, 1st Lt. G. C., to Hoboken.

Following promoted to be Capts. in F.A. of A.E.F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jenkins,H.H.	Williams,O.S.	Marrow,C.T. Jr.
Rushton,M.	Shilling,N.E.	Olmsted,A.D.
Weston,J.D., Jr.	Frisbie,F.H.	Clarke,H.M.
Fox,F.B.	Gardner,P.D.	Schoen,A.P.
Brinton,B.H.	Gould,J.	Hooper,E.K.
Starr,A.B., Jr.	Berry,J.E.	Simpson,J.O.
Thayer,F.M.	Stoufter,R.A.	Strawbridge, R.E.,Jr.
Debevoise,R. F.	Gray,H.W.	Richardard,J. R.
Choate,J.F.	Hughes,H.M.	

French, Maj. H. F., and Earnshaw, Maj. A. C., promoted to be Lt. Cols. in Air Ser. Corps of A. E. F.
Kenyon, Capt. W. A.; Scothern, Capt. S. S., and Leake, Capt. G. T., promoted to be Majs. in Air Ser. Corps of A. E. F.

Following promoted to be Capts. in Air Ser. Corps of A. E. F.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

White,E.O.	White,P.G.	Devereaux,F.X
Stephens,S.A.	Brown,J.E.	Somers,F.D.
Patterson,K.	Whitehead,J.P.	Markham,W.S
Reckefus,S.S.	Studer,J.H.	

Green, Capt. T. H., promoted to be a Maj. of Cav.
Austin, 1st Lt. V.; Ryan, 1st Lt. L. F.; Walker, 1st Lt. F. E., and Goodman, 1st Lt. W. F., promoted to be Capts. of Cav.
Kendrick, Capt. C. H., Q.M.C., promoted to be a Maj.
Schaap, 1st Lt. A. K., Q.M.C., promoted to be a Capt. in Motor Transp. Corps.
Ferrer, Capt. P. T., Cav., promoted to be a Maj. of Inf.

Resignations.

Black, Col. R. D., Engs.
Spencer, Capt. N., Inf.
Dancy, Capt. B. L., Inf.
Waddey, Capt. D. C., C. A.
Boykin, 1st Lt. R. S. Inf.
Turner, Capt. P. L., C. A.
Dann, 1st Lt. F. W., Inf.

Leaves.

Bullard, Lt. Gen. R. L., U.S.A., 2 months.
Bloombergh, Col. H. D., M.C., 1 month.
Brees, Col. H. J., Gen. Staff, 10 days.
Grant, Col. W. S., U.S.A., 30 days.
Meyer, Col. H. A., Cav., extended 15 days.
Miner, Col. A., F.A., 2 months.
Greely, Col. J. N., extended 15 days.
Crystal, Lt. Col. T. L., Air Ser., 15 days.
Dale, Lt. Col. H. L., M.C., 1 month.
Bartow, Lt. Col. E., San. C., extended 15 days.
Joy, Lt. Col. J. S., F.A., 30 days.
Owen, Maj. S., Engs., 15 days.
Inman, Maj. L. E., Engs., extended 15 days.
Littlejohn, Maj. R. M., Cav., 14 days.
Struble, Maj. H. S., F.A., extended 2 months.
Beall, Maj. L., 1 month.
Smith, Maj. E. M., F.A., extended 1 month.
Bluck, Maj. J. R., Inf., 1 month.
Reed, Maj. F. E., Inf., extended 15 days.
Upton, Maj. E., 20 days.
Wilson, Capt. G. H., Jr., Engs., 15 days.
Kinzer, Capt. A. S., San. C., 7 days.
Peck, Capt. H. S., Engs., 15 days.
Gawett, Capt. J. W., Jr., Engs., extended 15 days.
Strauss, Capt. G. E., Engs., 15 days.
Koebig, Capt. W. C. S., M.C., extended 15 days.
Murdock, Capt. J. O., F.A., 2 months.
Gardenhire, Capt. W. C., Cav., extended 15 days.
Wilson, Capt. E., Engs., 15 days.
Wilson, Capt. P. J., Engs., 15 days.
Spellman, 1st Lt. M. H., M.C., 15 days.
McCann, 1st Lt. J. W., Engs., 15 days.
Bard, 1st Lt. G. P., Vet. C., 15 days.
Scarlett, 1st Lt. H. W., M.C., 15 days.
Perry, 1st Lt. E. L., Engs., 15 days.
Smith, 1st Lt. W. E., Inf., 30 days.
Cecil, 1st Lt. R. G., Inf., 20 days.
Wendt, 1st Lt. F. W., Inf., extended 15 days.
Newbrough, 1st Lt. W. R., Engs., 15 days.
O'Neil, 1st Lt. J. P., M.C., 15 days.
Johnson, 1st Lt. W. W., Iunf., extended 15 days.
Flatt, 1st Lt. T. L., Engs., 15 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Bureau of Navigation issued the following order today:

Clark, Capt. F. H., to Battleship Squad. No. 1, of Pacific Fleet.
O'Connor, Capt. G., to the Patricia.
Dean, Cmdr. F. W. S., to the Florida.
Pugh, Cmdr. W. B., to Hoboken, N. J.
Allison, Cmdr. W. B., to New York.
Kall, Cmdr. A. C., to the Blackwk.
Edwards, Cmdr. R. S., to Squad. No. 1 of Pacific Fleet.
Brown, Lt. Cmdr. H. L., to the Mississippi.
Shawsker, Lt. M., to the Connecticut.
Cook, Lt. E. P., to the Georgia.
Czubak, Lt. M. P., to the Shawmut.
Willett, Lt. E. W., to the Virginia.
Tartre, Lt. J. A., to the Comfort.
McKenzie, Lt. R. S., to the Vermont.
Davis, Lt. J. A., to New York.
Armstrong, Lt. S. W., to the Kirkwall.
Howe, Lt. G. T., to the Castine.
Jones, Lt. H. S., to the Chicago.
Hyde, Lt. R. U., to the Rochester.
Doyle, Lt. T. J., to the Stansbury.
Marvell, Lt. G., to the C-5.
Busch, Lt. F., to the Delaware.
Swanberg, Lt. C., to the Atlantic Fleet, with optical work.
Hansel, Lt. C. S., to the Melville.
Belknap, Lt. W. S., to the Dixie.
Gundlach, Lt., to Atlantic Fleet, with gyro compasses.
Bentfield, Lt. A. E., to Atlantic Fleet.
Green, Lt. F. J., to the Birmingham.
Farrell, Lt. W. B., to the Howard.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
Surrogates' Court.
Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.
City Court.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II., Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
Referees Appointed.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Schmidt‹ Stender—Charles L. Downs.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Dushy‹ Gordon—Robert McMarah.
Receivers Appointed.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Isaac Teschner‹Paul Edelman et al.—Jacob J. Lazaros.
SUPREME COURT—Luce, J.—Joseph Elbard ‹Philip Richman—Herbert J. Goodwin.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
Surrogate's Court.
CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
County Court.
SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
Referee Appointed.
SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Fuld‹Carucci—Dominic L. O'Reilly.
Receivers Appointed.
SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Nannie S. Vanderpoel‹Edward M. O'Gorman et al.—Eugene L. Brisach. Vassar College‹Edward M. O'Gorman—Eugene L. Brisach.

MISS MASON'S
Summer School
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Now in Session
A happy combination of recreation and inspiring work in beautiful Westchester Hills. Tutoring for college entrance and wide variety of vocational courses, including Motor Driving and Repair, Secretarial Work, etc. Mr. Sigismond Stojowski, piano; Miss Elizabeth Duncan, dancing.
Write now (courses just started) to Secretary, Box T. T., Miss Mason's Summer School.

PUBLIC SPEAKING
Come See Speakers Made.
Special new class Monday, July 14th, 7:15 P. M., Auditorium, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St. Phone Educational Dept., Columbus 7920, for particulars.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Penmanship Departments,
Day & Night Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
Gregg-Sawyer 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

HAMILTON INST. FOR GIRLS
A long-established, thoroughly equipped school. Office hours, 10 to 12.
Tel. Riverside 2239. 326 West 90th St.

Summer Session
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
5-7-9 West 93d Street.
Expert instruction in all preparatory subjects at reasonable terms.
William H. Wiley, A. M., Principal.
Telephone Riverside 3787.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St.
Secretarial training, individual instruction; advanced registration and references required. Must be over 16 years old. Open all summer.

STUDENT of accounting, now in navy, desires series private instructions from competent C. P. A.; initial appointment Saturday or Sunday; state terms; will call. S 124 Times.

FRENCHMAN, 21 years old, Paris college graduate, fair knowledge English, desires position tutoring; excellent references. B 846 Times.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH.
Courses: Shorthand, typewriting, secretarial, bookkeeping. Columbia Commercial School, 201 East 106th.

NAVY OFFICER OF SOUTH AMERICA WISHES INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH CONVERSATION. TIMES.

SPANISH taught in your home or my studio, written and spoken grammatically, correct pronunciation. Prof. Fernandez, 220 W. 71st.
INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
Modern Society Dancing
taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 9. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durling, 55 West 46th St. Telephone Bryant 8025.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York. At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding possession thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act I have seized and hold that certain obligation arising out of an insurance policy No. 7,395,621, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company to pay the sum of One Thousand Dollars upon receipt of due proof of death of Rosa Molnar.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said property. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 25, 1919.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
U. S. Attorney Proctor for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

THE TROUBLE IN KOREA.

One of thirty interesting features in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, is a survey of the trouble in Korea, together with a semi-official review of the Philippine Independence Movement, analysis of the Peace Treaty, and thirty other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 5, for the County of Philadelphia.—June Term, 1918.—No. 4271.—In Divorce.—ANNA BEDELL vs. HARRY R. BEDELL.

To Harry R. Bedell, late of 260 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, New York:

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your wife, Anna Bedell, has brought suit against you for an absolute divorce on the grounds of cruel and barbarous treatment, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in said case at my office, No. 1005 Morris Building, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, July 28th, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, JR., Master.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold the following bonds:

BONDS.	Rate of Interest.	How Paid.	Year of Maturity.	Par Value.
Del. & Hud. Bonds	4	M. N.	1943	$6,000
Balt. & O. Bonds	4½	J. J.	1925	25,000
No. Pac.-Gt. No.-C., B. & Q.	4	J. J.	1921	100,000
S'kiyn Rap. Tr.	7	J. J.	1921	35,000
Del. & Hud. 1st Lien Equip.	4½	J. J.	1922	50,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan No. 1	3½	J. D.	1947	10,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan No. 2	4¼	M. N.	1942	30,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan. No. 3	4¼	M. S.	1928	25,000
				$281,000

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold the following bonds:

BONDS.	Rate of Interest.	How Paid.	Year of Maturity.	Option	Value.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.					
Colorado & Southern First Mortgage	4	F. A.	1929		$20,000.00
America, United States of, 2nd Converted Liberty Loan	4¼	M. N.	1942	1927	31,000.00
Germany, Imperial Government of, 2nd Year Treasury Notes	5	M. S.	1918		55,000.00
STATE & MUNICIPAL BONDS.					
Cleveland, O., City of	5	M. N.	1919		75,000.00
Cleveland, O., City of	4½	M. S.	1939		25,000.00
Frankfort, Germany, City of, 288000 M.	2882	M. S.	1981		66,601.60
New York, N. Y., City of, Corporate Stock	4½	M. N.	1953		5,000.00
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien	4½	J. J.	1925		30,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern Extension Bond of 1886	4	F. A.	1926		20,000.00
Delaware & Hudson First Refund'g Mortgage	4	M. N.	1943		10,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande First Consolidated Mortgage	4½	J. J.	1936		20,000.00
Houston & Texas First Mortgage	5	J. J.	1937		3,000.00
Illinois Central Extended First Mortgage	3½	A. O.	1951		32,000.00
Illinois Central Collateral Trust	4	A. O.	1952		15,000.00
Union Pacific First Ry. & Land Grant	4	J. J.	1947		10,000.00
					$419,601.60

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Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York. At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold the following bonds:

BONDS.	Rate of Interest.	How Paid.	Year of Maturity.	Option	Value.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Collateral Trust	4	J. J.	1952		$10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	4	M. N.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	5	M. N.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	4	J. J.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	5	J. J.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	4	A. O.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	5	A. O.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	4	F. A.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	5	F. A.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	4	M. S.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	5	M. S.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	4	J. D.	1934		10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Refunding Mortgage	5	J. D.	1934		10,000.00
					$130,000.00

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold the following bonds:

BONDS.	Rate of Interest.	How Paid.	Year of Maturity.	Option	Value.
Chicago & Northwestern Extension Bond of 1886	4	F. A.	1926		$20,000.00
Delaware & Hudson First Refund'g Mortgage	4	M. N.	1943		10,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande First Consolidated Mortgage	4½	J. J.	1936		20,000.00
Houston & Texas First Mortgage	5	J. J.	1937		3,000.00
Illinois Central Extended First Mortgage	3½	A. O.	1951		32,000.00
Illinois Central Collateral Trust	4	A. O.	1952		15,000.00
Union Pacific First Ry. & Land Grant	4	J. J.	1947		10,000.00
					$419,601.60

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Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The storm that was over the St. Lawrence Valley Thursday night has passed eastward to the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and the weather has cleared generally throughout the Eastern States. Another disturbance, but of moderate intensity, is over the Middle Plains States and the upper Mississippi Valley. Moderate temperatures prevail generally throughout the Eastern States and along the northern borders. Warm weather is now confined to the Southern Plains States and the south Rocky Mountain region.

During the last twenty-four hours there were local showers and thunderstorms in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, Northwest Montana, Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico. In other regions the weather remained fair. The outlook is for fair and somewhat warmer weather Saturday and partly cloudy weather with local thunder showers Sunday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. In the upper lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, and Tennessee local thunder showers Saturday will be followed by fair weather Sunday. Local thunder showers are also probable Saturday and Sunday along the South Atlantic and East Gulf coast.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, fresh southwest winds, fair weather; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, moderate variable, mostly west, fair weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate south and south west, except east over Florida Straits, local showers East Gulf Coast, West Gulf Coast, gentle variable winds and fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Northern New England, Southern New England, Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy with local thunder showers.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia—Fair and somewhat warmer Saturday; Sunday, local thunder showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.		1919.	1918
3 A. M.	61	68	4 P. M.	70	78
6 A. M.	60	61	6 P. M.	70	76
9 A. M.	63	67	9 P. M.	66	68
12 M.	68	72	11 P. M.	65	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 67; maximum temperature 71 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum 60 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.
Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.
Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers and warmer Sat.; fair Sun.
Ind.—Thunder showers Sat.; fair Sun.
Ohio—Thunder showers Sat.; fair Sun.
Mich.—Thunder showers Sat.; fair Sun.
Ill.—Thunder showers and warmer Sat.; fair and cooler Sun.
Wis.—Showers Sat.; fair and cooler Sun.
Minn.—Fair Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.
Iowa—Showers and cooler Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.
N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.
S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Neb. and Kan.—Fair and warm Sat. and Sun.
E. Texas—Fair Sat.; cloudy Sun.
W. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Fire Record.

P. M.—Thursday.

Time	Location	Loss.
11:00	489 E. 145 St.; Mrs. Dahme.	Not given
A. M.—Friday.		
12:20	1,406 Park Av.; Max Munch	Slight
1:07	234 E. 116 St.; Antonio Di Malo	Not given
1:35	146 W. 34 St.; H. Singloss.	Not given
2:15	88-90 Walker St.; Black Metal Stamping Co.	Slight
5:55	44 Gold St.; George Van Axen	Slight
P. M.		
1:07	234 E. 45 St.; not given	Slight
1:06	100 Broadway; Equitable Bldg.	Slight
1:15	153 W. 74 St.; Mary Boyle	Slight
3:00	542 E. 139 St., Bronx; L. Mallorio	Slight
5:00	714 E. 12 St.; V. Zuckara	Not Given
6:10	218 W. 122 St.; E. Morris	Not given
6:45	819 W. 28 St.; Jos. Murray	Slight
7:50	1,441 Amsterdam Av.; Wm. Bishop	Not given
7:50	125 W. 60 St.; Mary Burns	Slight

Education Notes.

The Board of Examiners held its last meeting of this school term yesterday. Walter L. Hervey will remain on duty during July, and will then go to the Adirondacks. Jerome A. O'Connell will take his place during August. James C. Byrnes will go to De Bruce, Sullivan County. George J. Smith will go to Ogunquit, Me. The next meeting of the Board of Examiners will be held on Sept. 5.

There will be an examination for high school teachers on Aug. 6 in all of the colleges and universities where there are Summer schools.

The Committee on Teachers' Salaries of the Board of Education met yesterday and did considerable work in arranging schedules under the new salary law.

The new addition to Public School 144, Howard and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, at an estimated cost of $355,000, will provide accommodations for 761 more pupils.

Teachers who were prevented from taking examinations on account of military or naval service are asked by the Board of Examiners to file applications for examinations in subjects held during the period of their absence.

The revised by-laws of the Board of Education retain in the board itself final decision upon and authority over all administrative matters. The Secretary is made the secretarial officer of the board, and is removed from his supervision and direction by the City Superintendent. The President of the board is given general supervision of its business affairs, and empowered to require that reports be made to him by any officer or employe.

Action on the nomination by the Board of Superintendents of Eugene C. Nifenecker as Director of Reference and Research and of Ernest L. Crandell as Director of Lectures has been postponed until September. The Superintendents have nominated two candidates for Director of Reference and Research, viz., Tristram W. Metcalf and Mr. Nifenecker. Mr. Metcalf wrote a letter withdrawing his name, but it was not acted on. The Board of Superintendents nominated Mr. Crandell without consulting Mrs. Ruth F. Russell, who has charge of lecture matters. There is opposition to the appointment of both Mr. Nifenecker and Mrs. Crandell.

The Board of Education has decided to hold only one regular meeting in July and August.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Northland ..... July 15
Haverford ..... Aug. 7
WHITE STAR
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Baltic ..... July 12
Celtic ..... July 22
Cedric ..... July 28
Adriatic ..... Aug. 2
Lapland ..... Aug. 7
Baltic ..... Aug. 16
Celtic ..... Aug. 30
HALIFAX—LIVERPOOL
Olympic ..... July 15
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services.
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL
Caronia ..... July 12
Carmania ..... July 22
Orduna ..... Aug. 4
Caronia ..... Aug. 9
Carmania ..... Aug. 16
Royal George ..... Aug. 30
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON
Aquitania ..... July 28
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia ..... July 17
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON
Royal George ..... July 26
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Columbia ..... Aug. 23
NEW YORK to PIRAEUS
Pannonia ..... Aug. 28
BOSTON to GLASGOW
Scindia ..... Aug. 16
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

California TOURS
FRANK TOURIST CO.
506 B'way, 489 5th Av. Tel. 4580 Franklin.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises ..... 5:34 | Sun sets 8:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:55	8:13	2:02	2:01
Governors Island	8:30	8:40	2:41	2:38
Hell Gate	10:21	10:20	4:42	4:38

Arrived—Friday, July 11, 1919.

SS Saxonia, Brest, June 30.
SS Lake Forest, Cienfuegos, July 4.
SS Valacia, Brest, June 29.
SS Tolosa, Brest, June 30.
SS Yale, Norfolk, July 10.
SS Triumph, London, June 24.
SS British General, Amsterdam, June 24.
SS East Indian, London, June 27.
SS Lake Conway, Antilla, July 5.
SS Ryvarden, Philadelphia, July 9.
SS Canonicus, Newport News, July 10.
SS Madison, Norfolk, July 10.
U. S. Frederick, Brest, June 30.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, July 18.
SS Everglades, Cardenas, July 1.
SS Commodore Rollins, Port Antonio, July 6.
SS Toyooka Maru, Antwerp, June 26.
SS Sarcoxie, Plymouth, June 29.
SS Constantia, Rotterdam, June 27.
SS Paulsboro, Gibraltar, June 23.
SS West Apum, St. Nazaire, June 25.
SS Cibao, Jamaica, July 6.
SS Nordanger, Cape Breton, July 1.
SS Corsicana, Carrier, July 7.
SS W. A. Luckenbach, St. Nazaire, July 1.
SS Bremerton, Gibraltar, June 22.
SS Corfu Castle, London, June 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Arabian	Hull	June 16
Veendyk	Barbados	June 17
Toloe	Brest	July 1
Turretcrown	Dartmouth	June 17
Barbara	Havre	June 16
Splendor	Genoa	June 29
Procyon	Havre	June 17
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Favorite	Brest	June 21
Castlepoint	Havre	June 21
Ampetco	Rotterdam	June 23
Yarness	Brest	June 29
Pretoria	Brest	June 30
Pesaro	Marseilles	June 29
Fresno	St. Nazaire	June 30
Henderson	St. Nazaire	June 30
Roma	Marseilles	June 28
Delia	Liverpool	July 1
St. Louis	Brest	July 2
Cap Finisterre	Brest	July 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Uluo	Brest	July 3
Imperator	Brest	July 1
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	June 30
Stockholm	Gothenburg	July 3

DUE MONDAY.

Sofia	Marseilles	June 29
Santa Malta	Bordeaux	July 3
Stavangerfjord	Cristiania	July 4
United States	Christiania	July 4
Liberator	St. Nazaire	July 4
Prins F. Wilhelm	Brest	July 5
Harvard	Brest	July 8

DUE TUESDAY.

Lake Garza	St. Nazaire	June 27
Lake Winooski	St. Nazaire	July 1
President Wilson	Marseilles	July 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	July 11
Carmania	Liverpool	July 5
South Bend	St. Nazaire	July 5
Alaskan	St. N

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Friday, June 27, certificate of stock of Delaware & Hudson No. 61671, in name of Pemberton Schenck; transfer stopped; kindly return to Treasury Department, Delaware & Hudson, 32 Nassau St., New York.

LOST—Pass book No. 194183 of the East River Savings Institution; payment stopped; finder please leave it at the bank, 291-3-5 Broadway, N. Y. City. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST—$100 reward offered to finder of small brown suitcase left on top of 5th Av. bus Wednesday evening. Telephone or address mail clerk at Yale Club, New York City.

LOST—Gold chased Tiffany watch and fob, July 9, between Hotel Seville and 20 West 33d St.; initials on fob "N. G." set in sapphires; liberal reward. Nathaniel Gidding, 864 5th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, July 8, between 54th St. and Central Park West and 70th St., a pair of lady's gray shell-rimmed spectacles in new black case. Return to C. O. Johnson, Classified Dept., The New York Times.

LOST—$1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 2 year 5½ p. c. note, No. M. M. 96859, due Feb. 1, 1919; payment of same has been stopped; suitable reward. J 389 Times.

LOST—Last Saturday or Sunday, on subway or Dyckman St. ferry, cameo ring, emerald and tourmaline ring and solitaire; liberal reward. B 574 Times Downtown.

LOST—July 4, gold knife, with owner's name on it, at Garrison, Katonah or New York. Liberal reward if returned to R. J. Foreman, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Patent leather automobile sign, aluminum letters, marked "C. C., City of New York." Return to Chamberlain, Municipal Building.

LOST—Sunday night in taxi, from 96th St., 3-A kodak camera in case; will willingly reward finder. L. B., 60 West 94th. Telephone Riverside 9059.

LOST—Navy tricolette cape, red lining, label "Margolin," Monday morning 9:10 train, Atlantic City; reward. Sobelle, 2,279 Broadway.

LOST—VICINITY WEST END AV. AND 72D ST., HAT PIN; LARGE PEARL SURROUNDED GREEN STONES. REWARD IF RETURNED TO 241 WEST 72D ST.

LOST—Large black suitcase from automobile on 23d St., near 4th Av.; reward. Goldman, 25 West 56th.

LOST—Tuesday evening, two-skin scarf. Rialto Theatre. Midwood 1679. Liberal reward.

LOST—Thursday, billfold containing calling cards, papers, money; reward. Menezes, Broad 2472.

LOST—Gold Elgin watch July 10, with initials "M. L. H." Call M. L. Hayes after 5 o'clock. Morningside 2540.

LOST.—Liberal reward for recovery three drafts, lost June 29. Lenz, 2,093 Mohegan Av., Bronx. Tel. Fordham 6753.

LOST—Kolinsky scarf Thursday night, between 147th-190th Sts. and Broadway; reward. Bar, Hanover 5140.

LOST—July 10, Wall to Water St., Waltham gold bracelet watch; reward. B 582 Times Downtown.

LOST—Christmas card sketches Tuesday afternoon; reward. Gibson Art Co., 200 5th Av.

LOST—July 9, 3:05 P. M. train, N. Y. Central, packages; reward. S 136 Times.

REWARD offered for information leading to recovery of 1919 Marmon 4 passenger roadster, factory number 419150, Boyd maroon, black running gear, wire wheels, initials F. B. in diamond lighter maroon, slip covers; stolen at Broadway and 100th St. on June 30th at 10 P. M. C. J. Kirby, Jr., 46 John St. John 326.

$500 REWARD

no questions asked; return large pinkish white pearl from shirt stud lost at Newport, R. I., June 27. Udall & Ballow, 544 5th Ave.

$25 REWARD

return octagonal-shaped gold vanity case, with lip stick attached to it, lost June 24. Marcus & Cp., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—From Manhasset, L. I., two all-white bull terrier dogs, male and female. Generous reward for return to Little House Kennels, Manhasset, L. I.

LOST—French poodle, small, white, named Fluffy, hair short, in Kingsbridge Saturday evening; reward. Walters, 56 Marble Hill Av., Kingsbridge.

WOMEN VOTERS ASK CANDIDATES' VIEWS

City League Issues Questionnaire for Assembly and Aldermanic Aspirants.

WANT STAND ON DRY LAW

Other Inquiries Refer to Equal Pay for Both Sexes and Eight-Hour Day.

Candidates for the Assembly and the Aldermanic Board will have sent to them from the City League of Women Voters, of which Miss Mary Garrett Hay is chairman, questionnaires sounding them as to their attitude on questions likely to come before the Legislattire or the Aldermen next year.

These following are the questions which the Assembly candidates are asked to answer in the affirmative or negative:

1. Legislation for the strict enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment?
2. The maintenance of the direct primary system for the nomination of candidates?
3. Equal pay for equal work for men and women and wages based upon occupation and not upon sex?
4. The establishment of a minimum wage commission with representations of employers and employes and both men and women commissioners?
5. An eight-hour day for men and women in industry?
6. The printing by the State of the records of candidates of all parties and their dissemination among the registered voters?
7. An amendment to the State Constitution allowing suffrage only to those who can read and write English?
8. Raising the age for compulsory school attendance to 16 years?
9. An increased appropriation for teaching English to adults?
10. Legislation giving men and women equal participation in party organization?
11. The doing away with all party emblems at the head of the ballot that a more intelligent voter may be developed?

Aspirants for Aldermanic honors are asked whether they are for or against rigid Prohibition enforcement, equal pay, minimum wage, and the eight-hour day, and in addition if they are for or against:

1. Municipal ownership and control of public utilities?
2. The establishment of terminal markets?
3. An appropriation that the school houses may be kept open during the Summer as play schools for the children?
4. An increased appropriation that a greater number of streets may be shut off as playgrounds for the children and a supervisor in charge?
5. The use of the schools as recreation centres?
6. The use of voting machines in city elections?
7. Authorizing certain classes of purchases without public letting? If for, what are these classes?

It was stated at the headquarters of the League, 373 Fifth Avenue, that the answers will be placed on file there for the information of members and sent broadcast into every Assembly and Aldermanic district for the information of voters generally.

"As the women voters of the city and the members of the league have many diverse opinions in regard to these propositions, no candidate should have any reason for evading the questions or giving other than honest and sincere answers," said Miss Hay.

ROOD CORRECTS INTERVIEW.

States His Position on Possible Ties of Italy in Future.

With reference to an interview with Henry Rood, Director of the Italian Information Bureau, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday, Mr. Rood writes that the opening statement in the article is incorrect in that he did not say that Italy would be forced into an alliance with Germany, Russia, and Japan if she is not taken into the alliance drawn up by the United States and Great Britain for the defense of France. In explanation he says:

"The reason I invited a conference with representatives of the New York newspapers last Monday was because through special avenues of information I was fully cognizant of the unfortunate economic situation in Italy. I knew perfectly well, as do other informed persons, that Italy will have to obtain food, fuel, lumber, steel, and other necessaries of life either from the United States or from Germany. I was convinced, and still am convinced, that if the United States should have part in isolating Italy from her wartime allies, that action would compel Italy to resume commercial, financial, and industrial relations with the Central Powers, and logically we might look forward to the great danger of a possible renewal of other relations in coming years."

This thought was expressed in THE TIMES interview in the following paragraph, to which Mr. Rood gives his approval, as he does to the remainder of the article:

"However, if she cannot get economic aid, and is isolated politically, she will have to turn to Germany. Germany in turn will have allied herself with Russia, and ultimately Japan will come in. Italy does not desire this, and it can only be a possibility if she is forced to it."

With reference to the fact that the Italian Embassy did not authorize the statement, Mr. Rood says:

"At the end of the otherwise excellent item in THE TIMES is a special dispatch from Washington saying that at the Italian Embassy it was said that the embassy 'had never authorized any statement to the effect that if Italy were not taken into the Anglo-French-American agreement she might be forced into an agreement with Germany, and eventually with Russia and Japan.' As I did not make the statement attributed to me, the embassy naturally could not have been expected to authorize it. But there is another reason. The Italian Embassy at Washington is engaged in diplomatic service. This Bureau of Information is an agency maintained by the Italian Government for the purpose of providing for American writers, editors, public speakers, educators, and other interested persons authentic information concerning any phase of Italian life or development which the bureau is able to obtain. The Italian Embassy is not responsible for the work of this bureau, in no way dictates its policy or methods, and in no way interferes with its activities."

To Honor Soldier Policeman.

Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, and many other prominent citizens will attend a dinner to be given on July 23 at the Palais Royal, Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, in honor of Captain Martin S. Owens, U. S. A., who will soon resume his duties as a Detective Sergeant in the Automobile Squad. Owens was selected by the Police Honor Legion to be chauffeur of an ambulance which the legion presented to France soon after the war began in 1914. Following America's entry into the war Owens joined the American forces, took part in many battles, and received a Captain's commission. Captain Owens lives at 1,163 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

DEFERS CREATING NEW SCHOOL POST

Estimate Board Heeds Request to Put Off Action on Plant Superintendent.

HYLAN ATTACKS ETTINGER

Also Opposes Granting Wage Increase to Workers on City Boats.

Mayor Hylan congratulated Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, yesterday upon the board's adoption of a new set of by-laws designed to give the board complete control over the educational system of the city, and made this another occasion to comment on Dr. William H. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools, with whom the Mayor has previously had disputes. Mr. Prall had appeared before the Board of Estimate to request that it defer action on the establishment of a position of Superintendent of Plant Operation in the Department of Education. The board complied with his request.

"I want to congratulate you," said the Mayor, "for adopting a new set of by-laws so that the Board of Education will control the educational system instead of the educational system controlling the board. Heretofore the tail has wagged the dog; now I hope the dog wags the tail.

"Now if you can put Ettinger to work to educate the children in the city you will be considered most kindly by every man, woman, and child. It is a common thing to hear business men say that the children coming from our schools can hardly spell, and many don't know the multiplication tables. Put Ettinger to work and you will be doing something for the people of this city."

"You have got some job cut out for you," commented Maurice Connolly, Borough President of Queens, as Mr. Prall left the room.

The board put over for one week the report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending approval of the request of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, transmitted by the Commissioners of Charities, Police, and Health, for the establishment of new rates for marine workers employed on ferryboats operated by the city to comply with the award of the United States Wage Adjustment Bureau on March 7, and also to equalize the compensation of city employes with the prevailing rates paid for similar work in the harbor. The proposed increases will amount to about $70,000.

A delegation of marine workers, headed by Captain William A. Maher, representing the Master Pilots and Mates, and Thomas L. Delehanty, representing the marine workers of the port, requested the immediate passage of the report, but the Mayor moved that the matter be put over, saying:

"I don't like to reward those men who deliberately and defiantly struck some time ago."

The Mayor then asked Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, which classes had gone on strike and which had remained at work. The Commissioner replied that the pilots, chief engineers, marine engineers, quartermasters, and mates had struck, while the oilers, stokers, water tenders, and deckhands had remained at their jobs. It was also brought out that these men had not been discharged, but that the charges against them had been dismissed when they returned to work and that they had been restored to their positions.

"Well, then," said Borough President Connolly, "I don't think they should be disciplined now in this way. If they did wrong, then was the time to fire them."

Captain Maher said he was surprised at the attitude of the Mayor and contended that the licensed men should be paid the same wages no matter whether they worked on a large or a small boat. Controller Craig also objected to immediate action on the matter, saying that he had not received the report. Captain Maher declared that the resolution, when passed, should include all the employes in the city service in their particular line, and the board agreed that this would be done.

HOMES FOR THE UNMARRIED.

Mayor's Committee Will Look Into the Rooming-House Situation.

Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Rent Committee, decided yesterday to investigate the city's lack of accommodations for unmarried men and women of moderate incomes. The matter was brought to the attention of the committee by a letter describing a seventeen-story building in East Thirty-ninth Street, operated as a purely business venture, where there is no servant problem, gas, heat, and light supplied, rooms furnished and entertainment provided at from $6 to $10 a week for single and $10 to $14 a week for a room and bath. Mr. Hirsch thought similar buildings could be profitably operated in outlying districts with rapid transit facilities at much lower rates.

Mr. Hirsch announced that he had been invited to attend a luncheon meeting for the purpose of organizing the "Own Your Home" campaign in the metropolitan district, to culminate in an exposition to be held in September. The luncheon will be held at the Hotel Manhattan on July 17 at 12:30 P. M. Every organization interested in the general building industry will be asked to send at least two delegates to the luncheon.

Aid Ex-Officers to Get Jobs.

More than 100 ex-officers of the American Army have applied for jobs through the K. of C. hut in Longacre Square, Secretary James Drumm announced yesterday. Positions have been found for most of them, several at considerably higher salaries than the places the officers held before the war. There are still a dozen ex-officers on the list of applicants for positions.

ELIOT VERDICT, SUICIDE.

London Coroner's Jury Finds Society Beauty Was of Unsound Mind.

LONDON, July 11.—Mrs. Arthur Eliot, who was found shot to death in her home on Wednesday last, committed suicide while of unsound mind. This verdict was reached today at the Coroner's inquest into her death.

The Earl of March, chief witness in the case, who testified today, said that Mrs. Eliot had consulted him regarding the actions of her husband, Captain Arthur Eliot, a dramatist, and grandson of the late Earl of St. Germans. She told him her husband was making his home with his step-daughter—the daughter of his former wife—and that he refused to return.

Miss Cornell, the step-daughter referred to, when called to the stand denied statements credited to Mrs. Eliot regarding Miss Cornell's relations with Captain Eliot.

RACE RIOT IN TEXAS.

Whites, Wounded, Retaliate by Burning Homes in Negro District.

LONGVIEW, Texas, July 11.—Four white men were wounded early today when negroes fired upon a group of whites they had waylaid in the negro section, where the whites had gone in search of a negro school teacher accused of causing the publication in a negro newspaper of statements derogatory to a young woman of this county.

There were from twelve to fifteen white men in the party and they returned the fire as long as their ammunition lasted, after which they withdrew. It was estimated that from fifty to seventy-five negroes were in the attacking party. With reinforcements the whites returned to the scene, but the negroes had dispersed, leaving no indication of casualties among their number. The whites then burned five negro residences.

Nearly 200 members of the Texas National Guard from Dallas and Nacogdoches, ordered here today by Governor W. P. Hobby to prevent further clashes between whites and negroes, were arriving tonight by train and automobile.

City and county officials expressed the belief tonight that there would be no further trouble. Additional troops are held in readiness at Terrell, Texas rangers are expected to relieve the soldiers tomorrow.

TRIES TO IDENTIFY SUICIDE.

Newark Detective Thinks He May Have Been Soldier Life Prisoner.

Lieutenant Philip Sebold of the Newark Detective Bureau has asked the army recruiting officers there to help in the identification of the soldier who committed suicide on Thursday by shooting himself in a rooming house in Thomas Street. He thinks the man may have been one of the two life prisoners reported to have escaped from a transport recently in Hoboken.

It is thought that the man was either Spanish or French. In one of his pockets was found a letter, beginning "Ma Cherie Georgette," and signed "George B. Waltman." It is thought, however, that the letter, which merely apologized for delay in writing, may not have been written by the soldier, but may have been given to him either to translate or correct. It had not been mailed. The soldier had dark brown hair with a slight tinge of gray, and wore a watch fob with an ivory elephant charm.

Y. M. C. A. OFFICIAL MISSNG.

Boat in Which He Went Fishing in England Failed to Return.

LONDON, July 11.—John E. Stinson, Y. M. C. A. Secretary of the Kirkwall minesweepers' station, accompanied a party of sailors on a fishing trip last Tuesday in the fishing boat Olive, which has not been reported since and which it is feared has struck a mine, according to a Central News dispatch from Kirkwall.

Mr. Stinson is married and lived in Wichita, Kan., where he was Superintendent of Schools prior to last August, when he joined the Y. M. C. A. forces abroad.

The Y. M. C. A. organization in London stated today that it had no information regarding the Kirkwall report, and expressed disbelief in its truth.

City Water Supply to be Extended.

James Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of Queens, yesterday announced that he would extend the Catskill water supply mains into the Second Ward of Queens in an attempt to destroy the monopoly of private water companies in that district. The extension is to be made from Queens Boulevard, through Polk Avenue and Seventeenth Street in the Jackson Heights section, to Twenty-eighth Street.

Real Daylight Saving

You can save money until 6 P. M. today at our 2 Broadway Stores and until 10 P. M. in Harlem

At our Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

Wonderful values at $27.50, $32.50, $37.50, $43.50, $49.50 and $55

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
8d Ave., cor. 122d

THE TROUBLE IN KOREA.

An important review of the situation in Korea forms an interesting article in the July CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, and, besides, 25,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 28 other big features. On news stands. 25c.—Advt.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
57TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
10:30—"God's Just Plan of Rewarding."
12—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.
7:45 to 8—Special Popular Song Service, with Precentor and Cornetist.
8—"Will God Finally Take All of the Good People Out of the World, and Turn It Over for a Season to the Devil and His Friends?" Third in series of special Sunday evening sermons on "The Book of Revelation."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11.—Rev. ROBERT MacCAUL, D. D., of Brooklyn will preach.
No Evening Service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, L. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by
H. O. HISCOX, D. D.,
of Albany, N. Y.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
REV. W. H. MAIN, D. D.,
Pastor, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CHICAGO
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—290 W. 83d St., 11 A. M. only.
Eighth Church—52 E. 78th St. 11 A. M. only.
Ninth Church—138 East 27th St.
Tenth Church—154 West 57th St.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JAMES L. GORDON, at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Dr. FREDERICK LYNCH will preach at 11 A. M.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria. Service, Sunday, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Mrs. MAY CORNELL STOIBER
Will speak on the topic
"THE NEW CONSCIOUSNESS."

Interdenominational

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214-216 West 35th Street.
DON O. SHELTON, President.
4:30 P. M. Popular Bible Hour.
"NINE HELPLESS MEN AND THE PRICELESS LESSON THEY LEARNED."
Song Service at 4:15, led by
MISS JOSEPHINE WING.
METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Broadway, Corner 104th St.
11 and 8, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
MONDAY at 8, Prayer Meeting.

Lutheran

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d Street.
Rev. Augustus Steimle, D. D., Pastor.
Morning services at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. WILLIAM FREAS preaches at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11—Dr. FREDERICK LYNCH, "America and the New World Order."
8—Rev. LELAND P. CARY.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE
14th St. and 7th Ave.
Rev. J. W. CHASEY, D.D., Minister
will preach morning and evening, 11-8.
We emphasize the Summer Church.

Methodist Episcopal

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
11 A. M.—REV. H. S. CROSSETT.

UNION M. E., 231 W. 48th St.—Rev. Dr. GEO. R. NUCKOLLS of Denver, Col., will preach 11:30 A. M. Subject: "The Community Church—Its Purpose and Program." 6:30 P. M., Vesper Service. Soldiers, Sailors, Marines invited. Everybody welcome.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D STREET.
Sun. 3 P. M. Dr. Joseph Perry Green; 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Jessie Belle Nevius, Mr. Alfred Pinneo, Mrs. E. L. Gavitte. Thurs., 8 P. M., Healing, Mrs. Lillian L. Hadel. Dr. GREEN, Every Evening, FREE LECTURE, 8:15 P. M. Class at 9:15 P. M.
Mr. HARRY GAZE Classes
Wednesday and Thursday, 8:15 P. M.

"THE FIRST CHURCH OF LIFE AND JOY."
HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER.
HOTEL ASTOR.
Sunday Morning at 11.
"PROBLEMS OF HOME RELATIONSHIP AND BUSINESS AND HOW TO MEET AND MASTER THEM."
Piano selection by Mme. Adele Lewing. All welcome. Bring your friends.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.
Banquet Hall, Park Avenue Hotel.
Meeting, Sunday at 11. Speaker.
MRS. JENNIE H. CROFT.
Subject: "THE MASTERY OF HABIT."

MRS CHAPIN—THE COMMODORE BALLROOM. Sundays, 11 o'clock.
"THE WAY OUT."
All Welcome. Residence, The Biltmore.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.—Classes held at Vedanta Ashrama, West Cornwall, Conn.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers { William Pierson Merrill. Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
The Rev. G. A. Johnson Ross will preach at 11.
NOONDAY SERVICE (daily except Sat.) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, D. D., of Rochester, preaches 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Avenue and 55th Street.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
ROBERT E. SPEER, D. D.,
will preach at both services.
Men's Class at 10.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Old First, University Place and Madison Square Foundation.
11 A. M., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach in University Place Church, Cor. 10th St.
8:30 P. M., Lawn Service at First Church, cor. 5th Ave. and 11th St

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
DANIEL HOFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.
11—Rev. JAMES M. HUBBERT, D. D.
8—Union Service Tent, Ft. Washington.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., REV. T. R. GLOVER, D. D., Cambridge University, England.

HARLEM-NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
122nd St. and Mt. Morris Park West.
Rev. Frederick W. Evans, D.D.
11 A. M., "Barnabas, Born-Encourager."
8 P. M., "Concerning the Second Birth."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday Evg. Service Held on Roof.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M., Rev. C. N. VAN HOUTEN.
7:15 P. M., Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 86th St.
Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor,
preaches at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL.

Presbyterian

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam Av. corner 105th St.
11 and 8—Dr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, of Nanking University, China, preaches.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "THE SEARCH FOR GOD."

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, DEAN ROBBINS.
4 P. M.—Preacher, DEAN ROBBINS.
Weekday Services Daily at 7:30 A. M.

ALL ANGELS, West End Av. and 81st.—Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 and 4 o'clock.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Rev. CHARLES W. NAUMAN.
8—Prof. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, (Sociology, Columbia Univ.,) "Can Liberty Survive in the New Democracy?"

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Ave. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, M.D., Rector.
Services, 8 and 11 (Mr. Brown.)
8 P. M.—Illustrated Address, "HISTORIC NEW YORK."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
80th St., near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services: 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. Sermon at 11 A. M., by the Rev. Elmer Nelson Owen, Rector St. Paul's Church, Des Moines, Iowa.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service (Bishop C. D. Williams)...11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. C. C. Bentley)..... 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion,
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rector.
12 M.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer.
Sermon by the Rev. G. F. Taylor.
Holy Cummunion Wednesdays 8 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9 A. M., Italian Service; 11, Morning Service and Sermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
PARK AV. AND 51ST ST.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. Paul G. Favor.
Full Choir. All Seats Free.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS ARE FREE.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES,
8, 10, and 8.
MORNING SERVICE, 10 O'CLOCK.
Please Note Early Hour of Morning Service During Summer.

ST. IGNATIUS
WEST END AVE. AND 87TH ST.
REV. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, RECTOR.
MASSES: 7, 8, 11.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St. Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Evensong, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8, 11—Rev. D. WILMOT GATESON.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS, 7 and 8 o'clock A. M.
10:30, SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS.
4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr., S. D., Rector.
8, 11 A. M., (Rev. Henry Smart, D. D.)

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH
29 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister.
Rev. JOHN J. DE BOER
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Rev. OLIVER PAUL BARNHILL, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Crucifixion."
8 P. M.—"The Resurrection."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM J. MacLEOD, D.D., Minister.
Church closed during the month of July.

THE WEST END CHURCH.
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH
Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D.D., Minister.
Rev. JAMES M. FARRAR, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M.
All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 o'clock.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Theosophy

AT 2,228 BROADWAY,
N. Y. LODGE, T. S., FOUNDED 1897.
International President, Mrs. Annie Besant.
Every Tuesday, 8:15, Theosophical Lectures.
Public Cordially Invited. Lending Library.

Unitarian.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF N. Y.,
Park Av. and 34th St.,
Church of the Messiah. (1839-1919.)
11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.
"IS IT EVER RIGHT TO DO WRONG?"

UNITARIAN PREACHING, Church of The Saviour, Brooklyn, July 13, 11 A. M. Chaplain R. E. Akin. Pierrepont St. & Monroe Pl. Four minutes Borough Hall subway.

Y. M. C. A.

What Shall We Do With the Turk?
Mr. W. D. Murray,
West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P.M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, 610 Lexington (53d St.) 3:45 P. M., Mrs. Adjutant ALLAN of the Salvation Army, speaker.

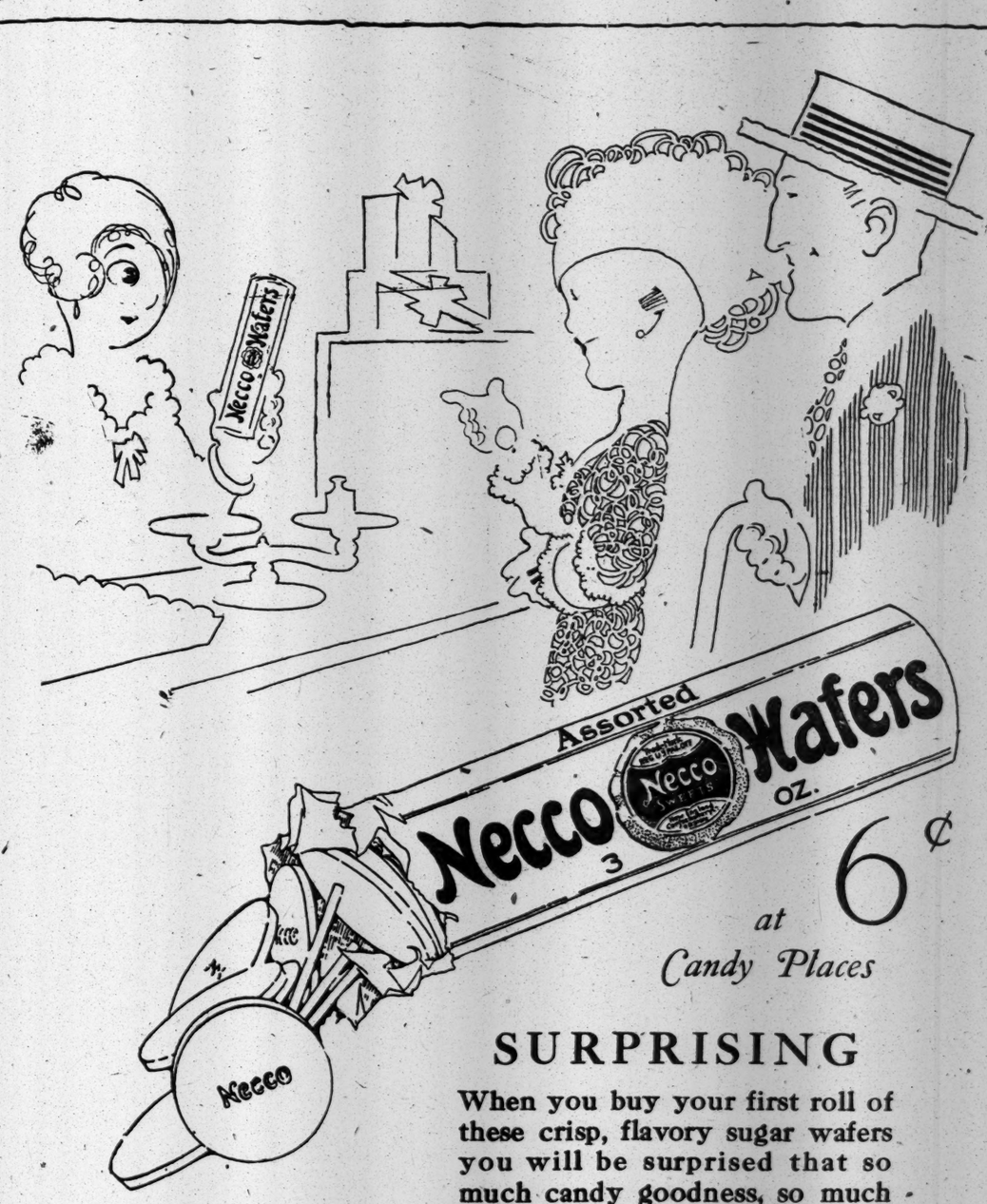
Other Services

NEW YORK CITY TABERNACLE,
44th St. and 8th Av.
G. H. MEINARDI, Supt.
SERVICES EVERY NIGHT.
Sunday, 10:45 A. M.-7:30 P. M.
Rev. R. A. JAFFRAY of So. China.
Sunday School 2:30 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. PROMINENT SPEAKERS.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday 7:45 P. M.
REV. GEO. McNEELY,
Newark, N. J.
SPECIAL MUSIC. SEATS FREE.
COMING!
Rev. Wm. Evans, D.D., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mel Trotter, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. J. Frank Norris, D.D., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Rev. A. C. Dixon, DD., London, Eng.
Evangelist Bob Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
Paul Rader, Chicago, Ill.

BROOKLYN

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Corner South Oxford Street.
The Rev. R. PAUL SCHEARER
will preach at 10:30 and 7:45.
Holy Communion in the morning.



SURPRISING

When you buy your first roll of these crisp, flavory sugar wafers you will be surprised that so much candy goodness, so much palate-pleasing delight can be bought for so small a price. In rolls of assorted flavors, also chocolate, peppermint, wintergreen and cinnamon.

Necco Wafers is but one member of the popular family of Necco Sweets, including over 300 delicious candies. There are rich, creamy, foil-wrapped chocolate bars, tempting hard candies, also Necco Chocolates in handsome gift boxes. All bear the famous Necco seal—the distinguishing mark of the highest candy quality.

THREE HUNDRED

Necco products, including:—

Necco Chocolates—the de luxe creations, packed in fine art boxes.

Necco Lemon Drops—pure cane sugar, finely flavored with lemon.

Necco Sweethearts—little hearts of creamy sugar, flavored with peppermint and wintergreen.

Necco Chocolate Bars—cream and nut fillings, chocolate covered.

The seal to buy by

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